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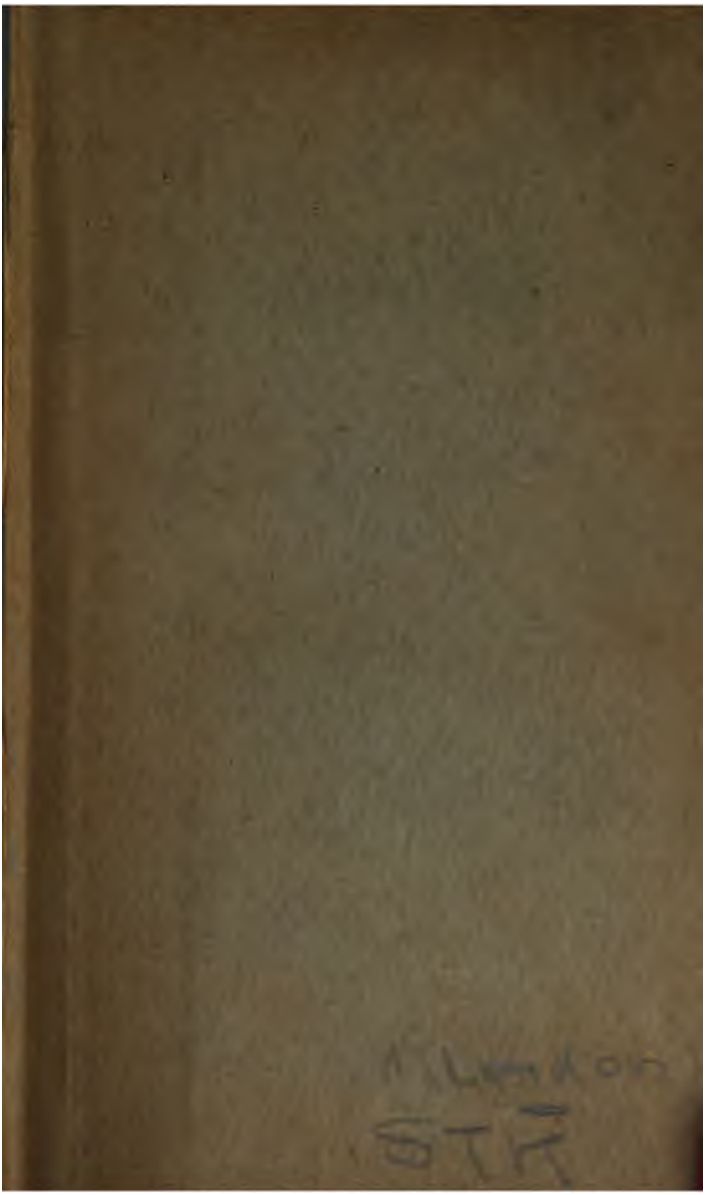

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STK

B.

THE

Calendar

OF

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON,

FOR

1850-51.

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SEPTEMBER 1850.

F	1	14th Sunday after Trinity.
M	2	
Tu	3	
W	4	
Th	5	
F	6	
S	7	
F	8	15th Sunday after Trinity
M	9	
Tu	10	
W	11	
Th	12	
F	13	
S	14	
F	15	16th Sunday after Trinity.
M	16	
Tu	17	School opens.
W	18	
Th	19	
F	20	
S	21	St. Matthew.
F	22	17th Sunday after Trinity.
M	23	
Tu	24	
W	25	
Th	26	
F	27	
S	28	
F	29	18th Sunday after Trinity. St. Michael and all Angels.
M	30	

OCTOBER 1850.

Tu	1	Medical Session begins.
W	2	Term begins. Entrance Examination in Theol: Dep. at 10.
Th	3	Names of Candidates for Divinity Scholarship, Leathes' and Warneford Prizes, to be sent in.
F	4	Divine Service for Theological Students at 11.
S	5	
F	6	19th Sunday after Trinity.
M	7	
Tu	8	
W	9	Leathes' Prize Examination.
Th	10	Divinity Scholarship Examination.
F	11	Warneford Prizes Exam. Meeting of the Council.
S	12	Ditto
F	13	20th Sunday after Trinity.
M	14	
Tu	15	
W	16	
Th	17	
F	18	St. Luke.
S	19	
F	20	21st Sunday after Trinity.
M	21	
Tu	22	
W	23	
Th	24	
F	25	
S	26	
F	27	22d Sunday after Trinity.
M	28	St. Simon and St. Jude.
Tu	29	
W	30	
	31	

NOVEMBER 1850.

F	1	All Saints' Day.
S	2	
F	3	23d Sunday after Trinity.
M	4	
Tu	5	Papists' Conspiracy. Close Holyday.
W	6	
Th	7	
F	8	Meeting of the Council.
S	9	
F	10	24th Sunday after Trinity.
M	11	
Tu	12	
W	13	
Th	14	
F	15	
S	16	
F	17	25th Sunday after Trinity.
M	18	
Tu	19	
W	20	
Th	21	
F	22	
S	23	
F	24	26th Sunday after Trinity.
M	25	
Tu	26	
W	27	
Th	28	
F	29	
S	30	St. Andrew.

DECEMBER 1850.

F	1	ADVENT SUNDAY.
M	2	
TU	3	
W	4	
TH	5	
F	6	School Mathematical Examination.
S	7	
F	8	2d SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
M	9	
TU	10	School Arithmetical Examination.
W	11	School Euclid Examination.
TH	12	
F	13	Meeting of the Council.
S	14	
F	15	3d SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
M	16	
TU	17	
W	18	
TH	19	
F	20	Term ends. School closes.
S	21	St. Thomas.
F	22	4th SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
M	23	
TU	24	
W	25	Christmas Day.
TH	26	St. Stephen.
F	27	St. John.
S	28	Innocents' Day.
F	29	1st SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.
M	30	
TU	31	

JANUARY 1851.

W	1	Circumciaion.
Th	2	
F	3	
S	4	
E	5	2d Sunday after Christmas.
M	6	The Epiphany.
Tu	7	
W	8	
Th	9	
F	10	Meeting of the Council.
S	11	
E	12	1st Sunday after the Epiphany.
M	13	
Tu	14	
W	15	
Th	16	
F	17	
S	18	
E	19	2d Sunday after the Epiphany.
M	20	
Tu	21	School opens.
W	22	Term begins. Entrance Examination Theol. Dep. at 10.
Th	23	
F	24	Divine Service for Theological Students at 11.
S	25	Conversion of St. Paul.
E	26	3d Sunday after the Epiphany.
M	27	
Tu	28	
W	29	King Charles the Martyr.
Th	30	
F	31	

FEBRUARY 1851.

S	1	
E	2	4th Sunday after the Epiphany.
M	3	
Tu	4	
W	5	
Th	6	
F	7	
S	8	
E	9	5th Sunday after the Epiphany.
M	10	
Tu	11	
W	12	
Th	13	
F	14	Meeting of the Council.
S	15	
E	16	Septuagesima Sunday.
M	17	
Tu	18	
W	19	
Th	20	
F	21	
S	22	
E	23	Sexagesima Sunday.
M	24	St. Matthias.
Tu	25	
W	26	
Th	27	
F	28	

MARCH 1851.

S	1	
E	2	QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY. Purification.
M	3	
Tu	4	
W	5	Ash Wednesday.
Th	6	
F	7	
S	8	
E	9	1st SUNDAY IN LENT.
M	10	
Tu	11	
W	12	
Th	13	
F	14	Meeting of the Council.
S	15	
E	16	2d SUNDAY IN LENT.
M	17	
Tu	18	
W	19	
Th	20	
F	21	
S	22	
E	23	3d SUNDAY IN LENT.
M	24	Names of Cand. for Medical Scholarships to be sent in.
Tu	25	
W	26	Names of Candidates for G. L. S. and A. S. Scholarships to be sent in.
Th	27	
F	28	
S	29	Medical Session ends.
E	30	4th SUNDAY IN LENT.
M	31	Names of Candidates for Medical Prizes and for School Scholarships to be sent in.

APRIL 1851.

Tu	1	
W	2	
Th	3	
F	4	
S	5	Scholarship Examin. in Divinity (all Departments).
E	6	5th Sunday in Lent.
M	7	Medical Scholarship and Prize Examinations begin.
Tu	8	Schol. Ex. G. L. S. Prel. Class. Ex.
W	9	Ditto, ditto. Prel. Math. Ex.—A.S. Geol. & Min.
Th	10	Ditto, ditto. Classics. do. Nat. Phil.
F	11	Ditto, ditto, ditto. do. Man. Art. Meeting of Council.
S	12	Ditto, ditto, History. do. Chemy. Draws.
E	13	Palm Sunday.
M	14	Schol. Ex. G. L. S. and A. S. Mathematics.—School.
Tu	15	Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto. ditto.
W	16	
Th	17	
F	18	Good Friday.
S	19	
E	20	Easter Day.
M	21	
Tu	22	
W	23	
Th	24	School Mathematical Examination.
F	25	St. Mark. School Arithmetical Examination.
S	26	
E	27	1st Sunday after Easter.
M	28	School Euclid Examination.
Tu	29	Term begins. Surveying Plans for A.S. Schol. to be sent in.
W	30	School closes. Entrance Examination in Theol. Dep. at 10.

MAY 1851.

Th	1	St. Philip and St. James. Medical Session commences.
F	2	School opens. Divine Service for Theol. Students at 11.
S	3	
E	4	2d Sunday after Easter.
M	5	
Tu	6	
W	7	
Th	8	
F	9	Meeting of the Council.
S	10	
E	11	3d Sunday after Easter.
M	12	
Tu	13	
W	14	
Th	15	College Prize Compositions to be sent in.
F	16	Names of Candidates for Hist. Scholarship to be sent in.
S	17	
E	18	4th Sunday after Easter.
M	19	
Tu	20	
W	21	
Th	22	
F	23	Examination for Historical Scholarship.
S	24	
E	25	5th Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday.
M	26	
Tu	27	
W	28	
Th	29	Ascension Day. King Charles II. restored.
F	30	
S	31	School Prize Compositions to be sent in.

JUNE 1851.

E	1	Sunday after Ascension Day.
M	2	
Tu	3	
W	4	
Th	5	
F	6	
S	7	
E	8	Whit Sunday.
M	9	
Tu	10	
W	11	St. Barnabas.
Th	12	
F	13	Meeting of the Council.
S	14	
E	15	Trinity Sunday.
M	16	
Tu	17	
W	18	
Th	19	
F	20	
S	21	
E	22	1st Sunday after Trinity.
M	23	
Tu	24	St. John Baptist.
W	25	
Th	26	
F	27	Term ends. Distribution of Prizes.
S	28	
E	29	2d Sunday after Trinity. St. Peter.
M	30	

JULY 1851.

Tu	1	
W	2	
Th	3	
F	4	
S	5	
E	6	3d Sunday after Trinity.
M	7	
Tu	8	
W	9	
Th	10	
F	11	Meeting of the Council. School Math. Examination.
S	12	
E	13	4th Sunday after Trinity.
M	14	
Tu	15	School Arithmetical Examination.
W	16	School Euclid Examination.
Th	17	
F	18	
S	19	
E	20	5th Sunday after Trinity.
M	21	Names of Candidates for Medical Prizes to be sent in.
Tu	22	
W	23	
Th	24	
F	25	St. James. School closes. Distribution of Prizes.
S	26	Medical Session ends.
E	27	6th Sunday after Trinity.
M	28	Medical Prizes Examination.
Tu	29	
W	30	
Th	31	

AUGUST 1851.

F	1	
S	2	
E	3	7th Sunday after Trinity.
M	4	
Tu	5	
W	6	
Th	7	
F	8	
S	9	
E	10	8th Sunday after Trinity.
M	11	
Tu	12	
W	13	
Th	14	
F	15	
S	16	
E	17	9th Sunday after Trinity.
M	18	
Tu	19	
W	20	
Th	21	
F	22	
S	23	
E	24	10th Sunday after Trinity. St. Bartholomew.
M	25	
Tu	26	
W	27	
Th	28	
F	29	
S	30	
E	31	11th Sunday after Trinity.

It is particularly requested that information will be given to the Secretary of King's College, London, of any errata or omissions in this Work.

King's College, London,
August 24, 1850.

King's College, London, was founded in 1828, upon the following fundamental principle: — That every system of general education for the youth of a Christian community ought to comprise instruction in the Christian religion as an indispensable part, without which, the acquisition of other branches of knowledge will be conducive neither to the happiness of the individual, nor to the welfare of the State.

Patron.

HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Visitor.

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Official Governors.

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HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.
THE RIGHT HON. AND RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH.
THE RIGHT HON. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.
THE RIGHT HON. THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

Life Governors.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.
THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF BRISTOL.
THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF CHOLMONDELEY.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL BROWNLOW.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL HOWE.
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD BEXLEY.
THE LORD RADSTOCK.

The Council.

THE GOVERNORS AND TREASURER.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF RIPON.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HARROWBY.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELLESMERE.
THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.
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Principal.

REV. R. W. JELF, D.D.

Secretary.

JOHN WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, ESQ.

The following Report on the general state of the College was presented by the Council to the Annual General Court of Governors and Proprietors, held on the 20th of April, 1850, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.

THE Council of King's College, London, in presenting their Nineteenth Annual Report, once more congratulate the Court of Proprietors on the results of a system of education, which the experience of twenty years has shown to be as successful in its practical application, as it was sound and comprehensive in its design.

The number of Students during Lent Term was as follows, care being taken, as usual, that the name of no Student, although he may be attending several distinct classes, should be reckoned more than once.

IN LENT TERM, 1850.

Matriculated Students:—		
In the Theological Department and Preparatory Class	54	
General Literature Department	120	
Applied Sciences	42	
Medical Department	159	
		375
Occasional Students:—		
Medical Department	37	
Various other Classes	42	
		79
The School		463
Total in the old departments		917
To these must be added for the first time—		
The Military Department		20
Total		937

Whilst these were the numbers during the Lent Term taken alone, the Council annex an account of the aggregate number of those who have attended the College during the *year* which has elapsed since the last General Court.

Matriculated Students :—

Theological Department and the Preparatory Class	87	
General Literature Department . .	190	
Applied Sciences	66	
Military Department	32	
Medical Department	159	
		534
Occasional Students :—		
Medical Department	37	
Other Classes	83	
		120
The School :—		
Pupils		592
Making a total of		1246

The THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT appears already to realize the expectations which led to its foundation. Fifty-four Students, in the space of two years, have obtained the Principal's Certificate; and most of them, having received Holy Orders, are now discharging their sacred functions in different Dioceses. When it is remembered how large a proportion of these well-trained men would, but for the facilities afforded by the College, have been lost to the ministry of the Church, the importance of this branch of the Institution cannot be called in question. It is satisfactory also to observe, that the average supply of new Students is sufficient to fill up the vacancies occasioned by the departure of the Theological Associates.

The Preparatory Class, established for the benefit of Candidates for entrance into the Theological Department, is found to be extremely useful. The training lasts for one or more terms, according to the wants of individuals. Some of those

Students, who commenced the study of Greek and Latin in this class, have been admitted, after a creditable examination, into the Theological Department, properly so called.

The Council have made provision for two branches of instruction, which although not hitherto considered indispensable to the training of Theological Students, appear likely to further the efficient discharge of their ministerial and parochial duties; and which were not lost sight of in the original scheme for the foundation of this department.

The first of these measures is the appointment of a Lecturer in Public Reading. It is superfluous to say much on the value of good, clear, unaffected reading, when applied not only to the delivery of a sermon, but to the due performance of Divine Service in all its parts. The beauty of the Liturgy of the Church of England, and even the sense of Holy Scripture itself, are too often obscured, if not desecrated, by indistinct and inarticulate reading; while it not unfrequently happens that a sermon, excellent in respect of doctrine, of reasoning, and of composition, fails to reach the hearts, or even the ears, of the congregation, for want of a little attention to the merely physical management of the voice and lungs. Nor is it unimportant to add that the health, and consequently the usefulness, of many of the Clergy in large parishes is sacrificed to disregard or ignorance of the simplest elementary rules on this subject. The Council have the satisfaction of announcing that they have intrusted this new and important office to the Rev. A. S. Thelwall—a gentleman thoroughly qualified by his scientific investigation of the subject, and by his long experience, to take the lead in a path hitherto comparatively untrodden.

The second measure adverted to is the foundation of an annual Course of Lectures on the Physical condition of the poor, with particular reference to its bearing upon the management of a parish. It is now generally admitted, that little progress can be made in the attempt to persuade men to be Christians, so long as their physical condition is degraded below the level of humanity. It seems essential to the full success of the Pastoral office, with respect even to its primary

objects, that the health and outward well-being of the Parishioners should be, in their degree, cared for, as necessary though secondary elements in the cure of souls. The local influence of the Clergy cannot be more beneficially employed, or more surely increased, than in promoting amongst their people habits of cleanliness, decency, and self-respect; in providing a sufficient supply of pure air and water; and in eradicating the seeds of the various forms of disease and wretchedness which lurk in over-crowded, dark, unventilated dwellings. And if attention to these particulars is becoming more and more imperative upon the Parochial Clergy, a knowledge of the principles upon which physical improvement depends can hardly be acquired too early. Such were the considerations which induced the Council to establish this course of lectures, open at a trifling expense to all Students of the College, but especially designed for the gratuitous instruction of Theological Students. Dr. Guy, Professor of Forensic Medicine in the Medical Department, has been appointed to deliver these lectures. During Lent Term the Professor treated of the subjects alluded to above, and he is about to devote the concluding lecture of this most interesting course to a consideration of the measures to which a Clergyman, in the absence of medical advice, can safely have recourse, to meet such emergencies of sudden disease or accident as may easily arise in populous parishes.

The DEPARTMENT of GENERAL LITERATURE and SCIENCE fully maintains its well-merited reputation, both in the College and in the Universities. At Oxford a former Student of King's College was placed in the first Class in Mathematics, and subsequently obtained the University Mathematical Scholarship, open to Bachelors of Arts. Two others have been elected to Scholarships open to the whole University. At Cambridge, a former Student, the first who obtained the Senior Mathematical Scholarship of this College, was this year second Wrangler and second Smith's Prizeman. Four others were in the list of Wranglers, one of whom was also placed in the first Class of the Classical Tripos, and four were amongst the

Senior Optimes. One has been elected a Fellow of Trinity, and another a Fellow of Clare Hall.

The General Court will be gratified to hear, as a proof of the wide-spread reputation and usefulness of this Department of the College, that seven Egyptians, sent by the Pasha of Egypt to be educated in England, have just enrolled themselves as occasional Students in General Literature and Science, with the special object of qualifying themselves for the profession of diplomacy. Mr. Stutzer, Lecturer in Modern History, has taken charge of this class.

Professor Bullock, to the great regret of the Council, having been compelled by the pressure of his judicial functions, to resign the office of Professor of English Law and Jurisprudence, immediate steps will be taken for supplying his place, with a view to the resumption of Lectures on those subjects.

In the DEPARTMENT of the APPLIED SCIENCES the progress of the Students continues satisfactory. The number of occasional Students attending various classes in this Department is much increased; and the diminution which is to a certain extent observable in the number of its matriculated Students, is accounted for by the general depression which, as a natural consequence of the excess of railway speculations, still affects the profession of engineering, but which may before long be expected to pass away. The Council have learnt with great satisfaction that several former Students of this Department are employed in various situations of trust, some of them not connected in any way with engineering. Experience has indeed shown, that the course of education prescribed in the Department of Applied Sciences is admirably calculated to fit men for many important practical pursuits, without reference to any profession in particular; and it is understood that many of the Students have entered the Department with a view to these general objects, and without any intention of becoming engineers.

The office of Curator of the Museum of George III., which Mr. J. E. Cock retains, has been separated from that of Superintendent of the Workshop, which the state of his health has

compelled him to resign. This latter office has been remodelled, and the Superintendent has now the charge of all works and repairs required to be done within the College. Mr. G. A. Timme, who has been elected to this office, is discharging its joint duties most efficiently, and the result is already apparent in the increased number of working hours during which the Workshop is open to Students under the care and instruction of the Superintendent, in the increased facilities afforded them of acquiring practical information, and in the economy and despatch with which repairs and alterations in the fabric of the College are executed.

The new DEPARTMENT of MILITARY SCIENCE, as being in some degree related to the two Departments just mentioned, seems next to claim the attention of the General Court. The anticipations which were formed in reference to this new branch of the Institution have been thus far fully realized. The number of Students has fluctuated during the year, many of the Military Students having entered with the immediate view of preparing for the examination before the Military Board at Sandhurst, whilst others are continuing their studies in the higher branches of instruction, with the hope of qualifying themselves as thoroughly educated Officers for situations of trust in the Service. Experience has pointed out the best method of suiting the instruction to the special wants of each Student. Various models have been provided for the illustration of the different Military Works, partly by the assistance of the Council, and partly in presents from friends of the College. Amongst the latter, the Council wish to specify a present spontaneously offered by the Master General and Board of Ordnance, one of many proofs of confidence and good-will, a model of the Fortifications at Portsmouth.

A separate Class has been formed for Officers in the Queen's and the East India Company's Service, and four Officers of the latter army, who have been several years with their regiments in India, have joined it. As there is no suitable Institution at which Officers of the East India Company's Service can pursue their studies in the many important branches of their

profession, it may be expected that many, while on furlough, will avail themselves of the very great advantages offered to them by King's College.

During the past year the Council have directed a large share of their attention to the state of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Well as the existing arrangements had worked, they were evidently capable of improvement. Accordingly, the system of discipline which for some years past has been growing more efficient, has been since the last Report still further improved, and more completely assimilated to that already in force in other Departments of the College. The appointment of a permanent Dean, and the indefatigable vigilance and exertions of Professor Guy, who has accepted that office, have contributed to the more perfect and uniform working of the system; and if the experience of one year may be relied on, there is every reason to believe that the recent changes will conduce not less to the comfort and convenience of the Students than to the satisfaction of Parents. The conduct and industry of the great body of the Medical Students have been most satisfactory.

The means and appliances of teaching within the College, in the form of Museums and Libraries, have been largely increased during the last year, both by donations and purchase, as well as by preparations executed within the College itself; and all the collections are in a good state of preservation.

In contrast with the facilities for instruction thus provided, the Council again notice with regret the limited accommodation which the present Hospital affords. The Council would by no means undervalue the usefulness of the present Hospital, whether considered as a charitable Institution, or as an adjunct to the Medical Department. But its accommodations are no longer adequate to either of these objects. The mere want of space, while it limits the number of Patients, occasions almost insurmountable difficulties to any scheme for perfecting that part of the system of discipline adopted in the College, which consists in the registration of the attendance on the several classes.

Happily, however, this difficulty is in the course of removal. At the suggestion of an anonymous person, calling himself a "Friend of the Hospital," who has munificently offered 2,000*l.*, a great effort is now in progress towards raising a fund for the Building and Endowment of a new Hospital. A Committee having been formed in May last, consisting partly of members of the Council and of the Committee of Management of the Hospital, and partly of other friends of the cause, including the Professors of the Medical Department, steps were taken to set on foot this work; and some progress had already been made in raising subscriptions, when a fresh impulse was given to the design by an offer on the part of the before-named munificent "Friend of the Hospital," to raise his previously offered donation of 2,000*l.* to 5,000*l.*, on condition that the Council would advance the like sum. Thus called upon, the Council felt that they would not be justified in refusing to consider the proposal. The result of much anxious deliberation, was the conviction, that they owed it alike to the furtherance of medical science under moral discipline and religious teaching, to the just expectations of present and future Medical Students, to the extension and even to the maintenance of this School of Medicine, and consequently to the general welfare of all the departments of the College, to invest by degrees this large sum, (to be returned hereafter with manifold interest,) in helping to provide adequate means of clinical instruction for the increasing number of Students, which the improvements in the discipline of the College are already attracting. Accordingly, at a Special Meeting of the Council, convened for Friday, Dec. 7, 1849, the following Resolutions were passed, which have been already circulated amongst the Proprietors, but which it is thought well to place upon record at this Annual Meeting; they are as follows:—

"I. That the Hospital in connexion with King's College, London, has become an essential part of the Institution, since without it the clinical instruction and actual experience necessary for medical students cannot be satisfactorily obtained; that, in fact, the wards of the Hospital are so many additional lecture-rooms attached to the College.

"II. That the Council are convinced that the objects which they had in view in establishing the Medical Department have been so far attained, as to render its maintenance, in a still more efficient state, of the greatest importance. The Council rest their conviction of the advantages already obtained upon the following grounds:—

"1.—That a large body of medical men are already dispersed over the kingdom, who furnish indisputable evidence to the good effects of the training, religious and professional, which they have enjoyed in King's College.

"2.—That there is an increasing number of Students attracted by the reputation of the College, who are cheerfully undergoing an improved course of discipline, and who promise not only to maintain, but even to raise the character of the Institution.

"III. That from the concurrent testimony of the medical members of their own body, and of the several gentlemen engaged in the instruction of the medical students, the Council are convinced that the present Hospital is insufficient for the purposes of the Medical School of King's College, even with its present number of Students.

"IV. That from the testimony of the gentlemen who have year by year filled the office of Dean of the Medical Department, confirmed as this testimony is both by the Principal and the Secretary, the Council believe that the number of Students in Medicine at this College would be largely increased, if the Hospital were enlarged and the means of instruction extended.

"V. That under these circumstances, the Council have no hesitation in recommending the General Court of Governors and Proprietors, to sanction a grant in furtherance of the plan which is now proposed for the Building and Endowment of a new Hospital.

"VI. That considering the magnitude of the work to be undertaken, and the munificent offer made to them by an unknown 'Friend to the Hospital,' the Council recommend the General Court of Governors and Proprietors to sanction a

vote of 5,000*l.*, to be paid to the Committee for the Building and Permanent Endowment of King's College Hospital, on such conditions as the Council shall think fit.

"VII. That a Motion, founded on the foregoing Resolutions, be submitted to an Extraordinary General Court of the Governors and Proprietors of King's College, London, to be held at the College on Friday, December 21, at two o'clock."

Such, then, were the arguments which induced the Council to recommend a grant of 5,000*l.* to this object; and such were the motives which prevailed with the General Court on the 21st of December, 1849, and led the Proprietors present at that Meeting unanimously to accede to this proposition. The Council rejoice to be able to add, that the Funds for promoting this work have been rapidly increasing, until, on the day on which this Court is assembled, upwards of 25,000*l.* have been subscribed. When they remember that this Hospital, as a Charity, is relieving upwards of 22,000 patients annually, and, as a school of instruction, is now affording practical information of the most important kind to 159 of their Students, the Council cannot refrain from commending this work to the co-operation of individual members of this Court.

Dr. Major reports most favourably of the state of King's College SCHOOL. It appears that, under his able superintendence, the behaviour and diligence of the Pupils have been exemplary; that no case of misconduct has occurred which it has been necessary to visit with severity; that the Terminal Examinations have given satisfactory evidence of the good and sound progress made by the Pupils, and that the judgment formed of them within the School itself has been confirmed by the distinctions of various kinds which have been obtained by them at the Universities. In particular, it deserves mention, that, amongst those who graduated as Wranglers at Cambridge in the last examination, five had been Pupils of the School; and that, at Oxford, the same Pupil who was noticed in the last Report as having gained an open Scholarship at Balliol College, has been elected in the past term to the University Mathematical Scholarship, open to all Undergraduates. Dr. Major

continues to receive frequent assurances from parents of their satisfaction with the course of instruction pursued in the School, and its results, as exhibited in the well-doing of their sons in the various callings of life. It is also a most encouraging fact, that, in many instances, Pupils from the same families have, in continual succession, been confided to Dr. Major's guidance, from the first opening of the Institution.

The Rev. R. Hodgson, after seventeen years' faithful service, having resigned his office of Master in the School, the vacancy thus occasioned has been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. George Rust, M.A.

Since the last Annual Meeting, the Council have been called to deplore the decease of two of the earliest members of their own body—viz. the Dean of St. Paul's, the Lord Bishop of Llandaff; and the Rev. George Shepherd, D.D,—as well as to accept the resignation of Newell Connop, Esq. The Council take this opportunity of recording the high sense which they entertain of the kindness which the late Bishop of Llandaff uniformly manifested in the discharge of his duties as a Member of the Council, and of the great benefits which the College derived from his constant attention to its concerns, especially in all matters relating to education, in which his sound scholarship and long academical experience gave so much weight to his judgment. The same words apply, also, with equal force to the loss sustained by the College in the death of Dr. Shepherd; he was one of the most regular attendants at all meetings of the Council and of Committees, and he ever evinced a deep, lively, and enlightened interest in the welfare of the Institution. The state of Mr. Newell Connop's health, ever since his election upon the Council in 1847, has altogether deprived the College of the benefit of his valuable services.

The number of Honorary Fellows of the College has been increased by the election, in the early part of the year, of James E. T. Rogers, Esq. who was formerly a distinguished Student of this College, and who subsequently obtained high

honours in the University of Oxford; and more recently by the election of Major Edwardes, C.B. The Council have had great pleasure in thus marking their sense of this officer's distinguished career; and it is with great satisfaction that they have lately received from himself the following testimony to the value of the instruction which he received in the College :— "Throughout my career in India," he says, "I have in my own heart fully acknowledged the advantages I had derived from the peculiar and practical course of studies pursued at King's College."

The Council are sorry they are unable to report as favourably as they would wish of the Finances of the College. During the past year it became necessary to fit up two new rooms for the accommodation of the classes in the Military Department, as well as to lay down enlarged pipes throughout the College for the supply of water and gas; and while the cost of these improvements added to the expenses of the College, the ordinary income was not a little affected by the prevalence of Cholera in London, which diminished the numbers in attendance, and prevented the full occupation of the College rooms. However, the ordinary income of the College more than covered the ordinary expenditure, and the Council believe that the system of economy which they are studiously pursuing will enable them gradually to reduce the outstanding liabilities, and to complete the original designs of the Founders of the College.

The list of Donations made to the Museums and to the Libraries during the past year will be found added to this Report, together with the names of those who, during the same period, have kindly consented to convert their Shares into Donations.

Thus far, then, during an eventful period, the Divine Blessing, it may be said without presumption, appears to have rested on King's College, protecting its infancy, and furthering its development, until it has reached a degree of

maturity which its most sanguine friends could hardly have anticipated. The Council humbly trust that the same Almighty aid may be extended to the College in all future times; that here, as in all other places more immediately dedicated to the honour and service of God, true religion and sound learning may for ever flourish and abound.

NAMES *of those, formerly* HOLDERS OF SHARES *in this College, who, with the view of advancing the interests of the Institution, have, during the last year, resigned the pecuniary rights of Shareholders, retaining the privileges of Donors of the First Class.*

Shares.	
5	GARRATT, John, Esq., Cheltenham.
1	Todd, R.B. Esq., M.D., New-street, Spring-Gardens.
1	Twining, Richard, Esq., Bedford-place.
1	Twining, George, Esq., Strand.
1	Twining, John Aldred, Esq., Strand.

Forms of Transfer may be obtained from J. W. CUNNINGHAM, ESQ. *Secretary, King's College, London.*

DONATIONS TO THE GENERAL LIBRARY,

Since the last Printed Statement in 1848.

	DONORS.
Greenwich Astronomical Observations, 1844... Greenwich Magnetical Observations, 1844.....	Royal Society.
Edinburgh Astronomical Observations.....	Royal Astronomical Society, Scotland.
Fourteenth Annual Report of the Royal Polytechnic Society.....	The Society.
Statistics of Belgian Railways..... Investment of Railway Companies..... Two Articles on the Gauge Question..... Railway Herald, 1845—6.....	Hyde Clark, Esq.
Journal of Statistical Society.....	The Society.
Lectures on Architectural Maxims, by J. L. Donaldson, Esq.....	The Author.
Astronomical Observations at the Cape of Good Hope, by Sir J. F. Herschel, Bart.....	His Grace the Duke of Northumberland.
Report on the Climate and Diseases of the African Station, by Sir W. Burnett, M.D.....	The Author.
The Gospel of St. Matthew, Chap. 3d. in the Ghadamsi Dialect, by Professor Newman	The Author.
Généalogie des Maisons Souveraines de l'Europe	The Author.
Greenwich Astronomical Observations, 1845..... Greenwich Magnetical Observations, 1845.....	The Royal Society.
Bowman's Chemistry.....	The Author.
Lebendig Bilder aller Kaisern von J. Cæsar..... Orlich's Reise in Ost Indien.....	J. Stutzer, Esq.
Greenwich Astronomical Observations, 1846..... Greenwich Magnetical Observations, 1846..... Reductions ditto, Lunar, 1750, 1830.	Royal Society.
Madvig's Latin Grammar..... Ditto, in 1849.....	J. H. Parker, Oxon.
Annotations on the Four Gospels, by the Right Rev. John Lonsdale, D.D. Bishop of Lichfield, and the Venerable Archdeacon Hale.....	The Lord Bishop of Lichfield.
Horæ Hebraicæ, Observations on the Ninth Chapter of Isaiah, &c. by W. Selwyn, M.A. Canon of Ely, &c. &c.....	The Author.
The Phenomena and Diosemeia of Aratus, by J. Lamb, D.D. Master of Corpus Christi Coll. &c. &c.....	The Author.
The Christian Commonwealth, by John Minter Morgan.....	The Author.
A Guide to the proper regulation of building in Towns, by William Hosking, C.E.....	The Author.
Notices of China, by Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart...	The Author.

	DONORS.
Thirty Sermons, by Living Divines, Edited by Rev. R. Johnson, M.A.	The Editor.
New Method of teaching the Greek Language, by Etienne Marcella, 7 parts, 8vo.	The Author.
Life Contingency Tables, Part I. by E. J. Farren, Esq.	The Author.
Elementary Course of Geology, Mineralogy, &c. by Professor Ansted	The Author.
Publications of the Palæontographical Society, 3 parts	Prof. Tennant, F.G.S.

DONATIONS TO THE MEDICAL LIBRARY

Since the last Printed Statement in 1848.

BOOKS.	DONORS
On Structure and Functions of the Skin	Alfred Markwick, Esq.
Medico-Chirurgical Transactions	
Introductory Lecture	Professor Budd, M.D.
Natural History of Staffordshire	Robert Garner, Esq.
Catalogue of the College of Surgeons	
Zoological Transactions	
Diseases of the Stomach	Professor Budd, M.D.
Report of Pathological Society	
History of Infusoria	James Cowles Pritchard, Esq.
Catalogue of St. Thomas's Museum	
Health of Dustmen	Professor Guy, M.D.
Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton	Professor Owen.
Catalogue of Boston Museum	Dr. J. B. Jackson.
Monographia Chalciditum	Francis Walker, Esq.
Iconis Plantarum Asiaticarum	William Griffith, Esq.
Practical Chemistry	John E. Bowman, Esq.
Diseases of India	Sir James Ainsley, M.D.
Medical Chirurgical Transactions	
On the Globe and Retina of the Eye	Professor William Bowman.
Sermons to Students	Rev. E. H. Plumptre.
Lectures on the Eye	Professor William Bowman.
Lumleian Lecture	Professor Todd, M.D.
Hemorrhoidal Tumours Analysis of Syphilis	Robert Lee, Esq.
Nerves, &c. of the Uterus	
Introductory Lecture	Professor Farre, M.D.

Introductory Lecture Health of Towns Case of Journeyman Bakers	Professor Guy, M.D.
Medico-Chirurgical Society's Report	
Disease of Kidneys	George Johnson, Esq. M.D.
Examination by the College of Physicians Examination of the College of Physicians Perforation of the Stomach On the Blood-Vessels	Edwards Crisp, Esq.
Reports on Chemistry	
On the Nerves of the Heart	Dr. Lee.
Pathology, &c. of Scarlatina	Professor Miller, M.D.
Statistics of Cholera (pamphlet)	Edward Balfour, Esq.
Alcoholic Liquors	William B. Carpenter, Esq.
Value of Averages (pamphlet)	Professor Guy, M.D.
Transactions of the Bombay Medical Society	
Quarterly Chemical Journal	
Medical Chemistry	John E. Bowman, Esq.

DONATIONS TO THE MUSEUMS OF ANATOMY AND NATURAL HISTORY

Since the last Printed Statement in 1848.

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134 ANATOMICAL Specimens:—By Dr. Jas. Reid, of Brook-street, Grosvenor square, 38; by Professor Fergusson, 34; by Dr. G. Budd, 17; by Dr. A. Farre, 10: the remainder by Dr. Todd, Professor Partridge, Dr. G. Johnson, Dr. Brinton, and L. S. Beale, Esq. of King's College; Professor Galland, of Malta; Dr. Walter Fergus, of the Stafford Infirmary; S. Waudby, Esq. of the Hereford Infirmary; G. Busk, Esq. of the "Dreadnought;" W. Haynes Walton, Esq. of the Central London Ophthalmic Hospital; Messrs. Samuel Griffith, Henry Smith, George May, Warren Fincham, M.D., W.W. Boreham, A.D.Smith, J.S. Lavies, M.D., E. Canton, A. Rogers, H. N. Turner, W. S. Worthington, and E. P. Beverley.

	PRESENTED BY
A specimen of Ornithorhynchus Paradoxus	T. Johnson, Esq.
A specimen of Green Ginger Fruit and Leaves of the Black Pepper (*Piper nigrum*)	Professor Royle, M. D., King's College.
A Cone of the Arauco Pine (*Araucaria imbricata*)	N. Miers Cox y Bustillos, Esq.,
Specimens of Galena in Coal,—Chiastolite in Clayslate,—Andalusite,—Olivine,—Fibrous Malachite,—and Phosphate of Lime with Hornblende	Leonard Horner, Esq. F.R.S. &c., Rivermede.

Three Nests of the African Mason-Spider, (*Actinopus ædificatorius*,) showing both their external and internal structure. Also three Spiders, (female,) and a brood of young, just hatched	W. Thomson, Jun., Curator, King's College.
Specimens of Kidney-Iron Ore, from Cleaton, near Cockermouth	Professor T. Rymer Jones, King's College.
A small Crab, in the act of changing its skin	
A scale, with two seed-vessels, of Encephalartus Caffraria	Henry Goadby, Esq.
A Mule Pheasant, shot in 1847	W. S. Comberbatch, Esq., East India Medical Service.
Three packages of Plants, collected near the North Pole	Rev. A. W. Cole.
Specimen of Anston Stone	Professor Tennant, King's College.
Fossils from the Upper Oolite	— Wray, Esq., 87th R. I. Fusilrs.
Hollow Turnip, with leaves growing into the cavity	Professor E. Forbes, King's College.
A Column of Basalt, from the Giant's Causeway	G. Wells, Esq. A. K. C. High-street, Kensington.
36 species of Fossils, from the Isle of Wight, and 11 Sharks' Teeth, from the Suffolk Crag.	Mr. H. M. Walsh, King's College School.
Fossil Tooth of an Elephant	Mrs. Turner, 17, Rutland Gate.
Flowers and Fruits of Cassia obovata, and C. lanceolata, from Alexandrian Senna	W. Headland, Esq., Medical Department, King's College.
Various Flowers, Fruits, and Seeds, picked out from an average sample of Alexandrian Senna	C. Pardey, Esq. Medical Department, King's College.
Indian Hemp-seed,—Root of Aconitum ferox, —and specimen of Kino, from Pterocarpus marsupium	Professor Royle, M.D., King's College.
3 Bats, 2 Rats, 6 Lizards, 6 Saurophidians, 9 Snakes, 1 Chameleon, 2 Toads, and 4 Barnacles, from Tunis and the Mediterranean	H. N. Turner, Jun., Esq. 1, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico.
Several Fossils, from the Lias, in Northamptonshire, and specimens of Volcanic and Metamorphotic Rocks, from Guernsey	— Wray, Esq., 87th R. I. Fusiliers.
Two specimens of Micaceous Iron Ore, from Sweden	Professor Ansted, King's College.
Spines from a head of the Palm-Oil Tree (*Elais Guineensis*)	J. Warrington, Esq. Apothecaries' Hall.
Tooth of an Elephant	J. G. F. H. Knapp, Esq. Theol. Department, King's College.
Two specimens of Spathic Iron, from the Veitsch Mines, near Gratz, Styria	Professor Ansted, King's College.
Skin of a Monkey (*Cynocephalus porcarius*)	H. N. Turner, Jun., Esq., 1, Upper Belgrave-pl. Pimlico.
Several Botanical specimens, from India	Professor Royle, M.D., King's College.
A Branch of an Elm Tree that had grown between the wood and the bark	W. Baker, Esq., Earl-street, Blackfriars.
Dried Fruit of the Nutmeg Tree (*Myristica moschata*), and Flowers of the Black Pepper (*Piper nigrum*)	W. Headland, Esq., Medical Department, King's College.

Nutmegs, with adherent Mace, from St. Vincent	Mr. Thomas Roblin, Museum, King's College.
Curious Fungus, from a wine-cellar in Demarara	Charles Goring, Esq.
Several specimens of Fossils, and Markings in Keuper Sand	J. Plant, Esq., Leicester.
Twelve specimens of Starch, mounted for the Microscope	W. Thomson, Jun., Curator, King's College.
A sample of Senna, grown by Dr. Gibson, near Bombay	Professor Royle, M.D., King's College.
Large Shark's Tooth	G. Ransome, Esq. Ipswich.
Specimens of the Foliage of Fifty-eight Ornamental and Forest Trees	W. Thomson, Jun., Curator, King's College.
Several specimens of Hæmatite, and Lignite, from Styria	Professor Ansted, King's College.
7 Teeth, 2 Bones, 3 Shells, &c. from the Crag at Felixstow	
Bottle of Fluid Silica, used in cementing the pieces of inlaid Stone Tables	G. Ransome, Esq. Ipswich.
Graptolite Schists:—Calamite, from the Staffordshire Coal-measures. Casts of Bivalves, from the Muscle Band, Pottery Coal Field, &c. &c.	Professor Ansted, King's College.
Specimens of Basalt and Altered Schists, from Nuneaton; and section of an Orthoceratite, from Devonian Marble	Professor Ansted, King's College.
Specimen of Specular Iron Ore, from Elba	Edward Swete, Esq. Medical Department, King's College.
Six Microscopical Preparations of the Tongue of different species of British Terrestrial Gasteropoda	W. Thomson, Jun., Curator, King's College.

NAMES OF THE PRINCIPALS AND HEAD MASTER OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Principals.

1831. *William Otter, D.D.
1836. †Hugh James Rose, B.D.
1839. ‡John Lonsdale, D.D.
1844. §Richard William Jelf, D.D.

Head Master of the School.

1830. John Richardson Major, D.D.

* Late Lord Bishop of Chichester.

† Late Prebendary of Chichester, and Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

‡ Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

§ Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, Sub-Almoner to the Queen, late Fellow of Oriel College Oxford.

NAMES OF PROFESSORS, LECTURERS, MASTERS, AND OFFICERS OF THE COLLEGE,

Distinguishing by Capital Letters those at present holding Office.

I.

Theological Department.

DIVINITY.

Professors.

1846. *ALEXANDER MCCAUL, D.D.
FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE, M.A.
RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, M.A.

Lecturers.

1847. †EDWARD HAYES PLUMPTRE, M.A.
1848. MICHAEL BIGGS, M.A.
1850. ROBERT HAYES, M.A.

VOCAL MUSIC.

1843. JOHN HULLAH.

PUBLIC READING.

1849. ALGERNON SYDNEY THELWALL, M.A.

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* Prebendary of St. Paul's.
† Late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, and Honorary Fellow of King's College, London.

II.

Department of General Literature and Science.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Professors.

1831. Joseph Anstice, M.A.
1835. *Robert William Browne, M.A.

Lecturers.

1835. †Richard William Higgs, D.C.L.
1839. John Sherman Brewer, M.A.

MATHEMATICS.

Professor.

1830. ‡Thomas Grainger Hall, M.A.

Lecturers.

1833. John Allen, M.A.
1840. Thomas Astley Cock, M.A.
1846. Thomas Minchin Goodeve, M.A.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND MODERN HISTORY.

Professors.

1835. §Thomas Dale, M.A.
1840. Frederick Denison Maurice, M.A.

Lecturer.

1848. John Julius Stutzer, M.A.

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* Prebendary of St. Paul's, late Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Oxford, and Chaplain to Her Majesty's forces.
† Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.
‡ Prebendary of St. Paul's, late Fellow and Tutor of Magdalene College, Cambridge.
§ Canon of St. Paul's.

HEBREW AND RABBINICAL LITERATURE.

Professors.

1832. *M. S. Alexander, D.D.
1841. ALEXANDER McCAUL, D.D.

FRENCH LITERATURE.

Professors.

1831. Louis Theodore Ventouillac.
1834. ISIDORE BRASSEUR.

GERMAN LITERATURE.

Professor.

1831. ADOLPHE BERNAYS, Phil. D.

ITALIAN LITERATURE,

Professors.

1831. Gabrielle Rossetti, LL.B.
1847. VALERIO PISTRUCCI.

SPANISH LITERATURE.

Professors.

1831. P. de Mendibil.
1832. I. M. X. de Alcalá, LL B.
1842. Angel de Villalobos.
1847. ROBERT LOTT, B.A.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Professors.

1833. Felix V. Seddon.
1837. DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D.

---

* Late Lord Bishop of Jerusalem.

CHINESE LITERATURE.

Professor.

1847. SAMUEL TURNER FEARON.

EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professor.

1834. CHARLES WHEATSTONE, F.R.S.

ENGLISH LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

Professors.

1831. John James Park, LL.D.
1833. John William Spurrier.
1835. Richard Preston.
1838. Edward Bullock.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professors.

1831. *Nassau William Senior, M.A.
1833. RICHARD JONES, M.A.

FENCING.

Professor.

1832. HENRY ANGELO.

LAW OF NATIONS.

Professor.

1849. †TRAVERS TWISS, D.C.L. F.R.S.

ZOOLOGY.

Professor.

1836. THOMAS BELL, F.R.S.

---

* Late Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.
† Fellow of University College, Oxford.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF COMMERCE.

Professor.

1831. Joseph Lowe.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Professor.

1830. James Rennie, M.A.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PERSPECTIVE.

Teachers.

1834. John Sell Cotman.
1843. MILES E. COTMAN.

III.

Department of the Applied Sciences.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professors.

1831. *Henry Moseley, M.A.
1844. †MATTHEW O'BRIEN, M.A.

ARTS OF CONSTRUCTION.

Professor.

1840. ‡WILLIAM HOSKING.

Lecturer.

1841. ANDREW MOSELEY, F.I.B.A.

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* Inspector of Normal Schools, Honorary Fellow of King's College, London.
† Late Fellow and Tutor of Caius College, Cambridge.
‡ One of the Official Referees of Metropolitan Buildings.

GEOLOGY.

Professors.

1831. Charles Lyell, F.R.S.
1834. John Phillips, F.R.S.
1840. *David Thomas Ansted, M.A. F.R.S.

THEORY OF THE FINE ARTS.

Professor.

1840. †William Dyce, M.A.

MANUFACTURING ART AND MACHINERY.

Professor.

1839. Edward Cowper.

LAND SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.

Teacher.

1839. Henry James Castle.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Professor.

1838. Thomas Bradley.

MINERALOGY.

Professor.

1838. James Tennant, F.G.S.

CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM OF GEO. III. AND SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WORKSHOP.

1843. William Henry Hatcher.
1845. James Kenyon Peile.
1845. John Edward Cock.

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* Late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge.
† Director of the Government School of Design.

CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM OF GEO. III.

1849. JOHN EDWARD COCK.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WORKSHOP.

1849. GEORGE AUGUSTUS TIMME.

IV.

Medical Department.

ANATOMY.

Professors.

1830. Herbert Mayo, F.R.S.
1836. RICHARD PARTRIDGE, F.R.S.

Demonstrators.

1831. Richard Partridge.
1836. Henry Latter.
1838. Francis Thomas McDougall.
1838. John Simon, F.R.S.
1839. William Bowman, F.R.S.
1848. WILLIAM BRINTON, M.D.
1848. HENRY LEE, F.R.C.S.

Assistant Demonstrators.

1850. HENRY HYDE SALTER.
1850. JOHN WOOD.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Professors.

1836. Herbert Mayo, M.D. F.R.S.
1836. ROBERT BENTLEY TODD, M.D. F.R.S.
1848. WILLIAM BOWMAN, F.R.S.

CHEMISTRY.

Professors.

1831. John Frederick Daniell, D.C.L. F.R.S.
1845. WILLIAM ALLEN MILLER, M.D. F.R.S.

Demonstrators.

1840. William Allen Miller.
1845. JOHN E. BOWMAN.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

Professors.

1830. Bissett Hawkins, M.D.
1835. John Ayrton Paris, M.D.
1836. JOHN FORBES ROYLE, M.D. F.R.S.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Professors.

1830. Joseph Henry Green, F.R.S.
1836. James Moncrieff Arnott, F.R.S.
1840. WILLIAM FERGUSSON, F.R.S.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Professors.

1830. *Francis Hawkins, M.D.
1836. †Thomas Watson, M.D.
1840. ‡GEORGE BUDD, M.D. F.R.S.

MIDWIFERY AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Professors.

1831. Robert Ferguson, M.D. F.R.S.
1844. ARTHUR FARRE, M.D. F.R.S.

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* Late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.
† Late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
‡ Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge.

BOTANY.

Professors.

1831. Gilbert Thomas Burnett, F.L.S.
1835. David Don, F.L.S.
1842. EDWARD FORBES, F.R.S. F.L.S.

FORENSIC MEDICINE.

Professors.

1831. Thomas Watson, M.D.
1836. J. M. Fergus.
1838. WILLIAM AUGUSTUS GUY, M.B.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

1836. THOMAS RYMER JONES, F.R.S.

MEDICAL TUTOR.

1843. *George Johnson, M.D.
1850. †WILLIAM BRINTON, M.D.

REGISTRAR OF THE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY.

1850. GEORGE JOHNSON, M.D.

CURATOR OF THE MUSEUMS.

1831. H. Cane.
1836. W. H. Kearney.
1839. William Bowman.
1846. William Masters.
1847. WILLIAM THOMSON.

CURATOR OF THE LABORATORY.

1850. ‡THOMAS FREDERICK HARDWICH.

MEDICAL LIBRARIAN.

1838. THOMAS STEPHEN.

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* Senior Scholar, K.C.L. and Scholar U.L. 1842. Honorary Fellow of King's College, London.
† Exhibitioner, U.L., 1845. Senior Scholar, K.C.L., 1846.
‡ Daniell Scholar, K.C.L., 1850.

V.

Military Department.

MILITARY SCIENCE.

Professor.

1849. *WILLIAM WALKER.

VI.

The School.

Masters.

1830. JOHN RICHARDSON MAJOR, D.D. *Head Master.*
1831. JOSEPH EDWARDS, M.A. *Second Master.*
R. Gilbert Chestnutt, M.A.
1832. JOHN FEARNLEY, M.A.
Richard Hodgson, M.A.
George Blake, M.A.
William Hayes, M.A.
1834. William Bailey, B.A.
Henry Drury, B.A.
THOMAS SWINBURNE CARR, M.A.
1835. Abraham Newland, B.A.
Daniel Butler, M.A.
1837. THOMAS OSWALD COCKAYNE, M.A.
WILLIAM HAYES, M.A.
1841. GEORGE ARTHUR SMYTH, B.A.
1846. JOHN RICHARDSON MAJOR, M.A.
1847. WILLIAM WEBSTER, M.A.
THOMAS MARKBY, M.A.
1849. GEORGE RUST, M.A.

MATHEMATICAL MASTER.

1837. JAMES HANN.

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* Late Captain in H.M. 69th Regiment of Foot.

ARITHMETICAL AND SECOND MATHEMATICAL MASTER.

1849. JAMES HADDON.

WRITING AND SECOND ARITHMETICAL MASTER.

1849. JAMES WHITE LE JEUNE.

ARITHMETICAL AND WRITING MASTERS.

1831. Frederick Bolingbrooke Ribbans.
1837. William Allsup.
1843. James Haddon.

ASSISTANT ARITHMETICAL AND WRITING MASTERS.

1832. William Allsup.
1837. George Hutton.
1841. Edward Holroyd Roberts.
1842. THOMAS HUTTON.
1843. William James Hutton.

FRENCH.

Teachers.]

1832. FRANÇOIS JOSEPH WATTEZ.
1833. FRANÇOIS HUBERT GASSION.

DANCING MASTER.

1849. EDMUND GOODWIN.

VII.

Officers of the College.

CHAPLAINS.

1831. Henry Moseley, M.A.
1834. *John Allen, M.A.
1846. EDWARD HAYES PLUMPTRE, M.A.

READERS.

1849. Thomas Markby, M.A.
1850. ROBERT HAYES, M.A.

CENSORS.

1847. Edward Hayes Plumptre, M.A.
1848. Thomas Markby, M.A.
1850. ROBERT HAYES, M.A.

LIBRARIANS.

1835. Richard William Higgs, D.C.L.
1839. John Sherman Brewer, M.A.
1843. CHARLES GRENFELL NICOLAY.

Sub-Librarian.

1849. JOHN LAMB.

SECRETARIES.

1828. Henry Nelson Coleridge.
1829. Henry William Smith.
1845. JOHN WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

ORGANIST.

1835. HENRY BEVINGTON.

DIRECTOR OF THE CHOIR.

1849. WILLIAM HENRY MONK.

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* Archdeacon of Salop, and Honorary Fellow of King's College, London.

The General Education of King's College, London, is carried on in six distinct yet mutually related Departments; viz.—

I. THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.
II. THE DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.
III. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE APPLIED SCIENCES.
IV. THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
V. MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
VI. THE SCHOOL.

And under these separate divisions, every information respecting the College is given in the following pages.

I.

Theological Department.

SECTION I.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN, AND BY WHOM.

The object in view in this Department of King's College is to provide a system of sound Theological Instruction, essentially practical in its nature, for the large and important class of young men who propose to offer themselves as Candidates for Holy Orders.

This Department is under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, and is conducted,

I. DIVINITY, by

Rev. ALEXANDER McCAUL, D.D. Rev. FREDERICK D. MAURICE, M.A. Rev. RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, M.A.	*Professors.*
Rev. EDWARD HAYES PLUMPTRE, M.A. Rev. MICHAEL BIGGS, M.A. Rev. ROBERT HAYES, M.A.	*Lecturers.*

II. VOCAL MUSIC, by JOHN HULLAH, Esq. Prof.
III. PUBLIC READING, by REV. A. S. THELWALL, M.A.
IV. PUBLIC HEALTH, by W. A. GUY, Esq. M.B. Cant.

The appointments of the Professors and Lecturers in Divinity are made with the consent of the Lord Bishop of London as Diocesan, and with the approval of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The course of instruction in this Department embraces, the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion; the Holy Scriptures in the Original Languages; the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion; the Book of Common Prayer; Ecclesiastical History, both Ancient and Modern; the theory and practice of the Pastoral Office, including the reading of the Liturgy, and the composition and delivery of sermons. Instruction is given within the College in the theory and practice of congregational singing. A course of 8 lectures on public health in all its bearings is given in each Academical Year.

Measures also are taken for providing the Students with the opportunity of acting as District Visitors under the parochial Clergy, and for enabling them to become practically acquainted with the best methods of conducting Schools.

SECTION II.

CLASS OF PERSONS ADMITTED.

The following persons are admitted Students of this Department:—

1. All Students of King's College, London, who, having passed three years in the Department of General Literature and Science, shall thereupon have received the Diploma of an Associate, in consideration of good conduct and industry.

2. All persons already in Deacons' Orders, desirous of preparing themselves as Candidates for Priests' Orders; and all Graduates in Arts of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham.

3. All persons of the age of 21, who, after having been examined and reported as eligible by the Principal, shall obtain the recommendation of a Bishop.

SECTION III.

RULES OF ADMISSION.

I. Previously to Matriculation each Student must subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, as well as a declaration that he will conform to all the rules and regulations of the College.

II. Associates elected from the Department of General Literature and Science of King's College London, and Graduates in Arts of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, will be admitted on producing testimonials from their respective colleges.

III. All persons, not being Associates of King's College, London, or Graduates in Arts of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, must conform to the following rules:—

1. They must be 21 years of age.
2. Seven days before the entrance examination, they must send in an application for admission, stating their age, and other circumstances, as may be seen in the printed form, to be obtained from the Secretary.
3. They must produce a Certificate of good moral and religious character from the Clergyman of their parish, or of the parish in which they have last resided.
4. They must pass the entrance examination. The necessary qualifications for this examination are the Four Gospels in Greek; a knowledge of the Historical Scriptures in English; a thorough acquaintance with the Church Catechism, together with Bishop Nicholson's Exposition (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge); a *grammatical* knowledge of some one Greek, and some one Latin classical book, which may be selected by the Candidate himself; and the power of translating

from English into Latin. An acquaintance with the elements of Hebrew is also desirable, and will at no distant period be required.

The choice of books to be brought up for the Greek and Latin examination is to be made from the following list:—

HOMER.—Books I. II. III.	CICERO.—"De Finibus."
ONE GREEK TRAGEDY.	CÆSAR.—"De Bello Gallico." Three Books.
HERODOTUS.—Book II., or any two other Books.	SALLUST.
THUCYDIDES.—One Book.	LIVY.—Two Books.
XENOPHON.—"Cyropædia." Books I. II. III.	TACITUS.—"De Moribus Germanorum," and "Agricola."
——— "Anabasis." Books I. II. III.	VIRGIL.—Three Books of the Æneid, or the Georgics.
CICERO.—"De Officiis."	HORACE.—The Odes; the Satires; or the Epistles.
———"De Natura Deorum."	

5. After passing this examination Candidates for admission must obtain the recommendation of a Bishop.

SECTION IV.

PERIOD OF STUDY.

I. Persons already in Deacons' Orders, desirous of preparing themselves as Candidates for Priests' Orders, as well as Graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, will be admitted to attend the Theological Course for such length of time as they may desire.

II. In the case of all others, the Course will be continued, *at the very least*, during six entire terms (two years).

SECTION V.

GENERAL RULES.

I. It is expected that all Students will attend the Chapel Service morning and evening daily.

II. An Evening School for the Indigent has been established in the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields in connexion with

King's College, and every Student is required in rotation to give his services as a teacher therein.

III. Certain books and subjects named by the Professors, must be read during the vacations.

IV. No Student may absent himself from any lecture without the express permission of the Principal being first obtained, except in cases of illness, and then written notice must be sent to the Principal.

SECTION VI.

EXAMINATIONS—CERTIFICATES.

I. Persons in Deacons' Orders, and Graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, may, on leaving the College, have a Certificate stating the time of their attendance, and the examinations they have passed.

II. At the close of each term an examination takes place in each of the several branches of instruction, and the Principal requires all Students to exhibit to him the notes taken at his lectures on the 39 Articles.

III. (1). All Students who entered the College at Michaelmas, 1849, or subsequently, will have to pass a probationary *viva voce* examination, in the following subjects :—

A. The Greek Testament, excepting the Apocalypse.

B. The Church Catechism, with Bishop Nicholson's Exposition.

C. The Old Testament History.

D. Juelli Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ.

(2). This Examination will take place on the first Saturday in each Term.

(3). Students may present themselves for this Examination at the beginning of their Fourth Term.

(4). With the exception of those students who entered the College in the October Term, 1849, no Student will be allowed to go up for his *final* examination in the same Term as that in which he shall pass his *probationary* examination.

IV. (1). At the close of the course of study, a strict examination takes place before a Board of Examiners, consisting of the Principal, Professors, and Lecturers of the Department.

(2). To each Student who has merited such a distinction by his attainments, and by his good character during the period of his studies in King's College, the Principal is empowered by the Council to grant a Certificate of attainments and conduct, which Certificate may be exhibited for the satisfaction of that Bishop to whom such Student may apply to be admitted as a Candidate for Holy Orders.

(3). The two Archbishops, and twenty-four of the Bishops, have consented to admit as Candidates for Holy Orders those Students who shall produce this Certificate.

V. The Council have distinctly provided that no Certificate can be given by the Principal to any Student who has not kept the *full period* of Six Terms, and passed the final examination before the Board of Examiners, excepting those who come under Rule 1, Section VI.

VI. The Board of Examiners hold examinations for Certificates at the close of the Michaelmas and Lent Terms in each year.

Section VII.

TERMS AND FEES.

I. The Academical Year consists of Three Terms; viz.
Michaelmas Term, from the beginning of October to the week before Christmas.

Lent Term, from the middle of January to the week before Easter.

Easter Term, from Easter to the beginning of July.

Students are admitted at the beginning of each Term.

II. The fees for attending the full prescribed Course will be 8*l.* 8*s.* per Term, for Graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham; 10*l.*10*s.* per Term for all Associates of King's College, London; and 12*l.* 12*s.* per Term for all other Students. The Fees for the first two Terms must be paid upon entrance, in addition to the following; viz.:—

Matriculation Fee	£1 1 0
Library Fee	2 2 0
Cap and Gown	1 10 0
The Calendar	0 2 0
	£4 15 0

Associates of King's College are not liable to the additional charge of 4*l.* 15*s.*, for matriculation.

III. The terminal fees are to paid, and the usual card of admission taken out, upon the first day of each term. All cards of admission must be registered with the Chaplain within 14 days from the commencement of term.

IV. After an attendance of Six Terms, only *one-half* of the above Fees are payable, and a Student of Nine Terms' standing becomes entitled to a *free* admission to all Lectures in this Department.

V. Occasional Students are admitted to attend the class of any particular Professor upon payment of 4*l.* 4*s.* per Term.

The fees for the Lectures on Public Health are 1*l.* 1*s.*

SECTION VIII.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

		M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	
Chapel	Morning	10	10	10	10	10	10	These hours are common to all Theological Students.
	Evening	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	
Introduction to Old Testament	Rev. A. M'Caul, D.D. *Professor*					2½		
Introduction to New Testament	Rev. R. C. Trench, *Professor*	1						
Greek Testament — Gospel of St.	Rev. R. C. Trench, *Professor*	2½	10½					
Greek Testament — Gospel of St.	Rev. E. H. Plumptre, *Chaplain*		12					
Greek Testament — The Epistles	Rev. R. C. Trench, *Professor*		1½					
The Thirty-Nine Articles	Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D. *Principal*	11½					10½	
The Liturgy and Sermon Writing	Rev. E. H. Plumptre. *Chaplain*					12		
Latin Composition	Rev. E. H. Plumptre, *Chaplain*				12½			
Choir Practice ...	W. H. Monk, Esq.. ...					1		
Pearson on the Creed, or Butler's Analogy...	Rev. F. D. Maurice, *Professor*				11½			
Sanitary condition of Parishes	W. A. Guy, Esq. M.B. *Professor*						11¼*	
Vocal Music	John Hullah, Esq. *Professor*	10½			10½			Sen. Class.
Ditto				11			12½	Jun. Class.
Hebrew	Rev. A. M'Caul, D.D. *Professor*		2		2			Sen. Class.
Ditto				3		3½		Jun. Class.
Ecclesiastical History	Rev. F. D. Maurice, *Professor*			10½				Sen. Class.
						11		Second Class.
				12		10½		Jun. Class.
Public Reading ..	Rev. A. S. Thelwall..			12				Sen. Class.
					2			Jun. Class.

* In the Lent Term only.

SECTION IX.

THE ASSOCIATESHIP.

All Students of this Department, who have passed their final examination, and have received their Certificates, are eligible to be elected by the Council Associates of King's College, London.

The privileges of Associates are — perpetual free admission to the Lectures of all Professors under whom they have studied; the use of the Libraries and Museums, under the regulations which apply to Students; and the liberty of dining at the High Table in the College Hall.

SECTION X.

CLASS OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

With the view of preparing those gentlemen who are not yet qualified to pass the examination for admission into the Theological Department, a Class is established, in which instruction in the Latin and Greek languages is given daily. The elements of Hebrew are also taught.

Lecturers.

REV. MICHAEL BIGGS, M.A.
REV. ROBERT HAYES, M.A.

Any person, twenty years of age, may enter this Class for such length of time as he may desire, upon producing a Certificate of good moral conduct from the Clergyman of the last place in which he has resided.

The instruction given will vary according to the proficiency of each Student; but all Students of this Class are required to attend the Chaplain's Lectures on Wednesday and Friday. The hours of attendance are daily from 10 to 4.

The Fees amount to 8*l.* 8*s.* per Term, which will cover every expense, except the Entrance Fees, which are 4*l.* 15*s.*, the same as in the Theological Department. Upon joining that

Department, the Student will not have the Entrance Fees to pay again.

SECTION XI.

RESIDENCE OF THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

Residence has been provided within the College precincts for Theological Students. All future Students (except Graduates of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, and those whose homes are in London or its neighbourhood) must be prepared to occupy any rooms which may be vacant, whenever the Principal shall call upon them to reside. The Rev. Robert Hayes, M.A. appointed by the Council Censor of the College, has committed to him the superintendence of all resident Students, under strictly academical discipline.

TERMS.

	Academical Year.	Each Term.
No 1. Bed-room } with common sitting-room ... {	£50	£20
2. Bed-room } with common sitting-room ... {	50	20
3. Single room	50	20
4. Bed-room } with common sitting-room... {	55	22
5. Bed-room } with common sitting-room... {	55	22
6. Single room	50	20
7. Bed-room } with common sitting-room... {	55	22
8. Bed-room } with common sitting-room... {	55	22
9. Single room	50	20
10. Bed-room } with common sitting-room... {	55	22
11. Bed-room } with common sitting-room... {	55	22
12. Single room	50	20
13. Sitting-room and Bed-room	50	20
14. Sitting-room and Bed-room	50	20

In these amounts are included the whole expenses of Rent for Furnished Rooms, and Attendance thoughout the year; Coals, Breakfast and Tea in the Common Room, and Dinner in the College Hall, during Term time.

To any Student occupying his rooms during the Vacations, the extra charges will be 2*s.* 6*d.* per week for coals, and 7*s.* per week for Breakfast and Tea.

Any Student may have Tea in his own room by paying 1*s.* extra; 6*d.* will be charged for each friend.

No one, not being a Theological Student, can be admitted into the Common Room except by special leave.

Each Student will have to provide his own bed-linen, towels, &c.

A Student taking rooms for the whole Academical Year may pay the whole sum upon entrance, or may divide it, paying one-half upon entrance, and the remainder at the beginning of the succeeding Term.

One Term's notice will in all cases be required of the intention of any Student to give up his rooms.

In the event of there occurring any vacancy in the rooms, the Students will have the preference of changing their rooms according to seniority.

No Student, dismissed from the rooms on account of his infringement of the Rules and Regulations laid down, will have any claim for the return of the Fees already paid.

All Fees are payable in advance.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF RESIDENT THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

Fires are prohibited in rooms which are used only as sleeping apartments, except by Medical Certificate.

Smoking, and playing at cards, or games of chance, are absolutely prohibited. Wine and bottled beer may be obtained from the College Manciple, and from him *only*, except by special leave.

No pictures, or prints, and no additional furniture, must be introduced into any room without the written permission of the Censor.

Quiet, order, decorum, and peaceful conduct must be strictly observed.

Each Student is required to be at home by Ten o'Clock at night, unless absent by leave of the Censor. Any Student absenting himself, without leave, during a whole night, renders himself thereby liable to be dismissed from the College.

No person can be allowed to enter the College for the purpose of visiting a student after Ten o'Clock.

Friends visiting Students are required to leave the College before Eleven o'Clock. In case of this rule being, under any circumstances, infringed, the Student must accompany his friends to the gate, and enter his own and their names in a book kept for the purpose by the Porter. Each Student is held responsible for the orderly and quiet conduct of all friends while leaving his rooms, as well as during their visit there.

Resident Students must dine in the College Hall (in their academical dress) every day, unless absent by leave of the Censor.

Furniture injured, or windows broken, will be repaired at the expense of the Student occupying the room in which the injury is done.

The rooms are visited once in each term by the Principal.

N.B.—It is requested that all complaints, either respecting the Servants of the College, or any other cause, may be made without delay to the Secretary.

SECTION XI.

Students of this Department who have received Certificates of having passed their final Examination during the present Academical Year.

Cope, William R.	Placed in the First Class.
Graham, Charles	
Griebel, John	
Hartley, Thomas Shakespeare...	
Hayes, Robert	
Liberty, Nathaniel.....	
Onslow, Thomas George	
Sowter, Joseph	
Kelsall, Henry	Placed in the Second Class.
Knapp, John, G. F. H.....	
Knox, John Henry.....	

Cavell, Frederick.
Chalmers, John.
Cornwell, William.
Dennett, James.
Gale, Knight.
Kennedy, James Martin.
Mills, William.
Skipworth, Marmaduke P.

SECTION XII.

Names of Matriculated Students in this Department, during the Academical Year 1849-50.

Bickmore, William F.
Bonsall, Charles.
Boultbee, James.
Brookman, Hugh J.
Brooks, William.
Brickwell, Edward.
Burleigh, Robert L.
Cammack, John.
Cavell, Frederick.
Chalmers, John.
Collyns, John E.
Cope, William R.
Cornwell, William.
Dennett, James.
Evans, David.
Foote, John A.
Gale, Knight.
Graham, Charles.
Griebel, John.
Guilding, John M.
Hallward, John W.
Harnett, Francis W.
Harris, Arthur S. D.
Hartley, Thomas S.
Hayes, Robert.
Husband, George R.
Jessop, Samuel.
Joy, Charles A.
Kelsall, Henry.
Kennedy, James Martin.
Knox, John Henry.
Knapp, John G. F. H.
Layton, George D. T.
Liberty, Nathaniel.
Marah, William H.
McAnally, David.
McCaul, Benjamin.
Mills, William.
Morse, Thomas D. C.
Newell, Percy S.
Onslow, Thomas George.
Read, George P.
Richards, Henry W. P.
SELLS, HENRY.
Skipworth, Marmaduke P.
Slocock, Frederick.

Smith, Ebenezer.
Smith, Gordon S. R. W.
Sowter, Joseph.
Stewart, Poyntz M.
Sylvester, William J. M.
Temple, Joseph A.
Thompson, William.
Thorpe, John F.
Tripp, William Owen.

SECTION XIII.

CLASS OF CANDIDATES.

Names of those attending this Class during the past year, who have not yet passed the necessary Examination preparatory to entering upon the full Divinity course.

Baker, Charles F.
Bucke, Benjamin W.
Cross, John.
Gordon, William.
Gregg, Henry.
Harris, William.
Henderson, Henry G.
Hogg, John.
Maskell, Joseph.
Perks, Charles T.
Pigrum, William.
Pratt, Charles P.
Seekamp, Henry J.
Tattersall, James.
Vaughan, Samuel.
Watson, William.
Wegg, William.
Winter, Seneca W.
Wright, Edward J.
Wylde, George.
Young, Frederick M. M.

II.

Department of General Literature and Science.

SECTION I.

INSTRUCTION GIVEN, AND BY WHOM.

The Course of Education in this Department comprises the following:—

I. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, according to the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland, by the Rev. the PRINCIPAL, and the Rev. E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A. Chaplain.

II. The GREEK and LATIN CLASSICS, by the Rev R. W. BROWNE, M.A. Professor; and the Rev. J. S. BREWER, M.A. Lecturer.

III. MATHEMATICS, by the Rev. T. G. HALL, M.A. Professor; the Rev. T. A. COCK, M.A., and T. M. GOODEVE, Esq. M.A. Lecturers.

IV. ENGLISH LITERATURE and MODERN HISTORY, by the Rev. F. D. MAURICE, M.A. Professor, and JOHN JULIUS STUTZER, Esq. M.A. Lecturer.

V. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. The Rev. MATTHEW O'BRIEN, M.A. Professor.

I. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Lectures upon the Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion are delivered every Wednesday Afternoon during the Academical Year, by the Principal; and on Saturday, by the Chaplain, in the Greek Testament. There are also examinations every alternate week on the subjects treated of in the Lectures, and in Text-books chosen by the Principal. These Text-books for the Academical Year 1850-51, will be—

For Third Year Students.		Butler's Analogy.
„ Second	„	Blunt's Coincidences.
„ Junior	„	Nicholls' Help to Reading the Bible.

These Examination Papers are accurately looked over, and a system of marks indicating relative merit is established. At the close of the Michaelmas and Easter Terms the Students are classed according to merit, and, on the last day of the Academical Year, prizes are adjudged to the two best Students in the first, second, and third year respectively.

A Student who has obtained a Divinity Prize in any one year cannot again become a candidate for these Prizes.

II. The Greek and Latin Classics.

The subjects of these Lectures are the works of the best Latin and Greek writers, and Greek and Latin Composition, both in Prose and Verse. Besides the work which is done in the Lecture Room, the Students are expected to prepare a given portion of Roman and Greek History for each College Examination, and to commit to memory weekly a certain portion of Horace, Virgil, or Cicero.

The Students are divided into three classes, according to their proficiency, and in these classes they are arranged in order of merit at each examination.

The Authors read are as follows:—

1st Class. Aristotle—Plato—Thucydides—Demosthenes—Pindar—Æschylus—Aristophanes—Cicero—Livy—Juvenal—Plautus.

2d Class. Herodotus—Demosthenes—Sophocles—Euripides—Livy—Cicero—Terence—Horace—Virgil.

3d Class. Euripides—Homer—Cicero—Virgil.

The Exercises in each class are—

Translations from English into Latin and Greek—Prose and Verse—and Original Composition.

The Student who stands first in each Class at the Examination which takes place at the close of the Easter Term receives a Prize, and Prizes are also given annually for a Latin Essay, Latin Verse, English Prose, and English Verse.

III. Mathematics.

The subjects of these Lectures are Euclid, Algebra, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, the application of Algebra to Plane and Solid Geometry, the Differential and Integral Calculus, Newton's Principia, and the theoretical parts of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, and Astronomy.

The Students are directed to read in their—

1st Year: Euclid, Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11; Arithmetic; Algebra; Plane Trigonometry, and the elementary parts of the Differential Calculus.

2d Year: Elementary Mechanics; the Theory of Equations; the Differential and Integral Calculus; Newton's Principia, sect. 1, 2, 3; and Conic Sections.

3d Year: Geometry of three dimensions and Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics and Astronomy, Newton's Principia, sect. 9, 11, and Differential Equations.

These courses are modified to suit individual circumstances.

The Student who stands first in each Class at the Examination which takes place at the close of the Easter Term receives a Prize.

IV. English Literature and History.

The Lectures are given three times each week, and embrace English Literature, History, and Composition.

V.

A course of not fewer than Twelve Lectures on Natural Philosophy is given in the Easter Term of each year to all Students of this Department, on some subject connected with Natural Philosophy.

VI. Extra Instruction.

Instruction is also given within the walls of the College in Hebrew, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Chinese, the Oriental

Languages (including Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostani), Vocal Music, Drawing, Fencing; but these are all independent of the regular prescribed course. The Fees and the hours of attendance, together with the names of the Professors, will be found at pages 70 and 71.

Section II.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING STUDENTS.

The Students received into this Department are—

I. Matriculated Students, or those admitted to the regular and full prescribed course of study. Each candidate for Matriculation must produce a testimonial of good character from his last instructor; and when admitted by the Principal, must subscribe his name to a declaration that he will conform to all the rules and regulations which may from time to time be prescribed for the good government of the College, under the sanction and authority of the Council. Matriculated Students wear a cap and gown, and, with the exception of the Daniell Scholarship, which is open to all Students, alone have the privilege of contending for Scholarships.

II. Occasional Students, or those who enter to one or more particular classes. Every class is open to such Students, on payment of the specified amount of fees.

Except by the special permission of the Principal, no one is admitted a Student of this Department under sixteen years of age.

The regular Course of Instruction in this Department carries the Student through three Academical Years. Each Year consists of *Three Terms;* viz. *Michaelmas Term*, from the beginning of October to the week before Christmas; *Lent Term*, from the middle of January to the week before Easter; *Easter Term*, from Easter to the beginning of July.

There is a special Examination every year at Easter for all Students of Four, Five, and Six Terms standing; and there are also examinations for all Students at the end of the Michaelmas and Easter Terms. At these Examinations the Students are

classed according to their proficiency. The Examination in June is followed by a public Distribution of Prizes. A detailed Report is sent at the end of each term to the parents or guardians of each Student, both as to his progress, and as to his general attention and good conduct during the Term.

The General Library is open daily to all Students for the purposes of study. See Regulations, page 206.

A limited number of Students are admitted to reside within the College (see page 207); and some of the Professors, as well as others connected with the College, receive Students in their own houses. See page 210.

Dinner is provided in the College Hall every day at Six o'clock, for such Students as wish to avail themselves of that accommodation. See page 211.

Section III.

THE ASSOCIATESHIP.

I. Students, who have pursued their studies in this Department with credit for three years, who have been regular in their attendance at Chapel and at the Divinity Lectures, and have also attended *two* extra Courses of Lectures, are entitled to be recommended to the Council for election as Associates of King's College. (See p. 221 for the privileges of an Associate.)

II. It will suffice that a Student applying for the Associateship shall have passed two years in the Department to which he belongs at the time of his application, provided he have passed one year previously in any other Department of the *College*.

III. The term of study in the College required to gain the Associateship is reduced to *two* years in the case of those Students who have previously passed *two* years either in King's College School, or in one of the Schools in Union, and who had reached the head form of that School before leaving it.

IV. One of the "Extra Courses" must be a course of three Terms in Hebrew, or in one of the modern European or Oriental languages taught in the College; and no Certificate

of having attended the other necessary "Extra Course" will be considered available for this Diploma, unless testifying to a Student's attendance upon the particular study during at least *one entire Course*, or during *two complete Terms* in cases where the Lectures are not given by Courses.

V. Students of this Department, who have obtained the Diploma of an Associate, are, in addition to the usual privileges of Associates, entitled to enter the Theological Department without examination, and at lower fees than are paid by other Students. See Theol. Dep. pages 52 and 57.

SECTION IV.

FEES.

The Fees for *Matriculated* Students amount to 9*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per term, including all charges for stationery, &c. Upon entrance, the fees for the first two Terms must be paid in advance, in addition to the following:—

£3	3	0 ..... Matriculation Fee, including Library.
1	10	0 ..... Cap and Gown.
2	0	0 ..... The Calendar.
£4	15	0

The terminal fees are to be paid, and the usual card of admission taken out, upon the first day of each term.

THE FEES FOR ADMISSION TO SEPARATE COURSES ARE—

		Term. £ s. d.	Per Ann. £ s. d.
Classical Literature ...	Prof. Rev. R. W. Browne.....	4 4 0	10 10 0
Mathematics.....	Prof. Rev. T. G. Hall	4 4 0	10 10 0
English Literature and Modern History	Prof. Rev. F. D. Maurice.....	2 2 0	5 5 0
Hebrew Language	Prof. Rev. A. M'Caul, D.D..	2 2 0	5 5 0
Oriental Languages.....	Prof. Duncan Forbes	2 12 6	6 6 0
French Language	Prof. Brasseur	2 2 0	5 5 0
German Language	Prof. Bernays.....	2 2 0	5 5 0
Italian Language.....	Prof. Pistrucci	2 2 0	5 5 0
Spanish Language	Prof. Lott	2 2 0	5 5 0
Chinese	Prof. Fearon.....	5 5 0	
Vocal Music	Prof. John Hullah	10 6	
Fencing	Messrs. Angelo	1 11 6	4 4 0
Landscape Drawing	M. E. Cotman, Esq.	1 11 6	4 4 0

SECTION V.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

The duties of the day commence with prayers in the Chapel at Ten o'clock precisely, when the attendance of all Students is required.

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Classics ..... Mathematics...	10½...1½	10½...1½	10½...1½	10½...1½	10½...1½	——
Divinity	——	——	1½...2	——	——	10½...12½
Eng. Literature & Mod. Hist.	——	1½ ... 2½	——	1½ ... 2½	1½ ... 2½	——
Hebrew.....	——	——	3 ... 4	3 ... 4	——	——
French { Senior. Junior.	2 ... 3 3 ... 4	——	2 ... 3 3 ... 4	——	——	——
Italian	——	——	3 ... 4	——	3 ... 4	——
Chinese.....	——	2½	——	2½	——	2½
German { Senior. Junior.	2 ... 3 3 ... 4	——	2 ... 3 3 ... 4	——	——	——
Fencing.....	2	——	——	——	——	——
Landscape Drawing	——	——	——	——	——	1½...3
Oriental Languages.....	3 .. 4	——	——	——	3 ... 4	——

SECTION VI.

COURSE OF LECTURES, 1850-1.

I.

CLASSICAL LECTURES.

Æschyl. Choeph. and Eumen.....	Monday, 10½ and 12½.....	Prof. Browne.
Thucyd. Lib. II. and III.....	Wed. and Thu. 10½ and 12½	——
Soph. Antigone.....	Monday, 11½.....	——
Herod. Lib. V. and VI.....	Tuesd. and Thurs. 10½.....	Mr. Brewer.
Hom. Il. XIII. and XIV.....	Tuesd. and Thurs. 12½.....	——
Tac. Agric. and Germ.....	Tuesday, 10½ and 12½.....	Prof. Browne.
Liv. Lib. XXI.....	Monday and Wednes. 10½...	Mr. Brewer.
Virg. Æn. VII.....	Monday and Wednes. 12½...	——
Cæs. Com.....	Monday and Tuesday, 11½..	——
Grecian History	Wednesday, 11½.....	Prof. Browne.
Composition	Friday, 10½, 11½, 12½.... / Thursday, 12½	Prof. Browne and Mr. Brewer.

Extra subjects for Examination at Christmas, 1850:—

History of Greece from commencement to the expulsion of the Pisistratidæ.

History of Rome from commencement to the Burning of Rome by the Gauls.

Virg. Æn. I. to be committed to memory.

Extra subjects for examination at June, 1851:—

History of Greece from expulsion of Pisistratidæ to commencement of Peloponnesian War.

History of Rome from Burning of Rome to commencement of First Punic War.

Hor. Od. Lib. III. to be committed to memory.

II.

MATHEMATICAL LECTURES.

Junior Classes. The subjects for the year are Euclid I—VI. XI. Algebra and Trigonometry.

Elementary Algebra: Euclid VI. XI. and Trigonometry	10½	Mr. Cock.
Higher Algebra and Military Students		Mr. Goodeve.
Euclid I.—IV.	11½	Mr. Cock.
Euclid VI. XI. Trigonometry		Mr. Goodeve.
Higher Algebra	12½	Mr. Cock.
Elementary Algebra and Euclid		Mr. Goodeve.

Students who are unable to attend the Mathematical Lectures of the Senior Classes, can in the third hour read Differential Calculus with Mr. Cock, and Conic Sections or Mechanics with Mr. Goodeve.

Senior Classes.—October Term, 1850.

Higher Algebra and Trigonometry	10½	Prof. Hall.
Newton, Section 1, 2, 3, and Spherical Trigonometry	11½ M. W. F.	———
Elementary Mechanics and Hydrostatics, not requiring the Calculus	11½ T. & Th.	———
The Differential Calculus	12½	———
Statics (*Senior Class*)		Prof. O'Brien.

Lent Term.

The Elements of the Differential Calculus	10½	Prof. Hall.
Differential Equations: Newton XI.	11½ M. W. F.	———
The Theory of Equations	11½ T. & Th.	———
The Differential Calculus	12½	———
Dynamics		Prof. O'Brien.

Easter Term.

The Differential Calculus (*continued*)	10½	Prof. Hall.
Geometry of three Dimensions, and partial Differential Equations	11½ M. W. F.	———
Conic Sections	11½ T. & Th.	———
Integral Calculus	12½	———
Hydrostatics		Prof. O'Brien.

III.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND MODERN HISTORY.

First Year—History and Literature of England to the accession of Charles I.	Tues. 1½—2	Prof. Maurice.
Second and Third Years—History and Literature of England from the accession of Charles I. to the present time	Frid. 1½—2½	———
All Years—Composition	Thurs. 1½—2½.	———
First Year—Modern History from the fall of the Roman Empire to the end of the 14th century	Frid. 1½—2½	Mr. Stutzer.
Second and Third Years—Modern History during the 15th and 16th centuries	Tues. 1½—2.	———

SECTION VII.

ENDOWMENTS, SCHOLARSHIPS, & PRIZES.

Worsley Endowment.

Instituted by MAJ.-GEN. SIR HENRY WORSLEY, K.C.B. A.D. 1834, *for the Education of Missionaries to British India.*

The Council elect Two Scholars upon this foundation, to whom instruction is given, free of all expense, in every department of knowledge, (Medicine and Surgery included,) which may serve to qualify them for the discharge of their important office, with a stipend of 25*l.* a-year each, in aid of their maintenance, so long as their studies shall be continued in the College, and their conduct be approved by the Principal. The Certificate of the Principal will be dependent on their passing the final Examination in the Theological Department.

Security is required from the friends of these Scholars, for the purpose of insuring their proceeding as Missionaries to the East when their education shall be completed; at which time

application is made to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, or to the Church Missionary Society, to send them out as Missionaries on their Establishment.

No Student can be admitted upon this foundation under eighteen years of age, and the Scholarship is tenable during four years.

Stephen Endowment.

Sir George Stephen has presented to the College a sum of Fifty Guineas, to be invested in the Consols, and the Annual Interest to be given in Books for the best English Essay, on such subject as shall be fixed by the Principal.

This prize is open to all Matriculated Students of the College, except those belonging to the Theological Department.

Plumptre Prizes.

The Rev. Edward Hayes Plumptre, Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, formerly a Student of, and now Chaplain and an Honorary Fellow of this College, has signified his intention of giving annually two Prizes in Books, of the value of Five Pounds together, for the best English Verse Composition, on such subjects as shall be fixed by the Principal.

These prizes are open to all Matriculated Students of the College, except those belonging to the Theological Department.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Good conduct, and a competent knowledge of such subjects in Divinity as shall be previously fixed upon, are indispensable for the admission of any Student or Pupil to be a Candidate for a Scholarship in this College.

Every Scholarship is held subject to forfeiture for misconduct.

In case there should be no candidate of sufficient merit in any year, the Scholarship of that year will not be awarded.

Divinity Scholarship.

One of £30 in each year, held for a year.

This Scholarship is open to all Matriculated Students of King's College, (excepting those of the Theological Department,) who have completed three Terms, as well as to all Students who have left the College or who have become Associates at the close of the Easter Term preceding each examination. The next Examination will take place on Thursday, October 10th, 1850, in the following subjects:—

The Minor Prophets, with Marginal References to the New Testament.

The Book of Jonah, in Hebrew.*

The Gospel according to St. Luke, in Greek.

Butler's Analogy. Part II. Chaps. I. II. V. VII.

Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity. Book V.

The Book of Common Prayer, with Berens' History of the Prayer-book.

The Names of all Candidates must be sent to the Principal before one o'clock on Thursday, October 3d next; after which hour no name will be received.

No Student can be elected to this Scholarship more than twice.

The following will be the subjects for this Examination in October, 1851:—

The Historical Books of the Old Testament, Joshua to Esther, inclusive.

Psalms XVI. XXII. XLV. and LXXII. in Hebrew.*

The Acts of the Apostles in Greek.

Graves on the Pentateuch. Part II. and Part III, Ch. I—VI.

Well's Geography of Scripture. (S. P. C. K. Catalogue.)

Pearson on the Creed. Articles VIII. IX.

The Book of Common Prayer, with Wheatley.

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* Students of the Medical Department, of the Department of Applied Sciences, and of the Military Department, have the option of bringing up this subject in German instead of in Hebrew.

Scholarship for Modern History and English Literature.

One of £30 in each year, held for a year.

This Scholarship has been founded by John Julius Stutzer, Esq. Lecturer in Modern History and English Literature; the following are its conditions:—

It is open to all Matriculated Students of the Department of General Literature and Science, who shall have completed not less than one term, and not more than nine terms, at the date of their competition.

It is to be held for one year, and to be tenable only during residence at King's College, London, or at some one of the Colleges of Oxford or Cambridge.

No Student can be elected to this Scholarship more than twice.

The Examination will take place at such period in the Lent or Easter Term, as the Professor and Lecturer in English Literature and Science shall, with the sanction of the Principal, direct, and will consist of papers of questions upon Modern History and English Literature, at the discretion of the said Professor and Lecturer.

The first Examination for this Scholarship will take place on Friday, May 23, 1851. The names of all Candidates must be sent to the Principal, before one o'clock, on Friday, May 16, 1851, after which hour no name will be received. The following will be the subjects of examination:—

1. The History of civilization in Europe, during the middle ages. (Books of reference, Guizot and Hallam.)
2. The leading facts of the 15th and 16th centuries, with their results.

Senior Scholarships.

Two in each year of £30 each, tenable for Three Years.

These Scholarships are open to all Matriculated Students of this Department who have completed three Terms, and have not exceeded nine Terms.

One Scholarship will be given for proficiency in Classics; an Examination in the first three Books of Euclid, in Arithmetic, and in Algebra as far as Simple Equations, having first been satisfactorily passed.

The other Scholarship will be given for proficiency in Mathematics; an Examination in one Greek and one Latin Author, previously fixed upon, having first been satisfactorily passed.

These two Scholarships are tenable together, and may be held for three years if the Scholar shall remain a Student, or become an Associate, of King's College; or if he shall pursue his studies at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham.

Junior Scholarships.

Two in each year of £20 each, tenable for Two Years.

These Scholarships are open,

First, to all Matriculated Students of this Department who have not completed five Terms.

And secondly,

To all Pupils of King's College School, or of one of the Schools in union with the College, who have been two years in such School, and have attained the age of sixteen. Such Candidates, however, if successful, must immediately matriculate at the College.

One of these Scholarships will be given for proficiency in Classics; an Examination in the first three Books of Euclid, in Arithmetic, and in Algebra as far as Simple Equations, having first been satisfactorily passed.

The other Scholarship will be given for proficiency in Mathematics; an Examination in one Greek and one Latin Author, previously fixed upon, having first been satisfactorily passed.

These two Scholarships are tenable together, and can be held only so long as the Scholar continues a Student of the College.

N.B. A Student holding a Junior Scholarship resigns the same should he succeed in gaining a Senior Scholarship.

The next Examination both for the Senior and Junior Scholarships will take place upon the following days:—

*Saturday,	5th	April,	1851	.. Divinity Examination.
*Tuesday,	8th	,,	,,	.. Preliminary Class. Exam.
*Wednesday,	9th	,,	,,	.. Preliminary Math. Exam.
Thursday,	10th	,,	,,	.. } Exam. in Classics.
Friday,	11th	,,	,,	.. }
Saturday,	12th	,,	,,	.. Exam. in History.
Monday,	14th	,,	,,	.. } Exam. in Mathematics.
Tuesday,	15th	,,	,,	.. }

* In the case of all Candidates for the Senior Scholarships, and also of those Candidates for the Junior Scholarships who may have been Students of the College during the preceding Michaelmas term, the ordinary examination at Christmas will be considered an equivalent for the preliminary examination in Classics and Mathematics, and for the Divinity examination. All other Candidates must pass these examinations at the time fixed.

The Names of all Candidates must be sent in to the Principal before one o'clock on Wednesday, March 26, 1851; after which hour no name will be received.

The following will be the subjects for Examination:—

SUBJECTS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS. 1851.

CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Senior.—The Book of Deuteronomy, with the Marginal References to the New Testament.

The Gospel according to St. Luke, in Greek.

The Principal's Lectures on the Thirty-nine Articles—those Articles treated of in the Michaelmas Term, 1850.

Thucydides, IV. V. VI.

Horace.

The Thirty Years' War.

Junior.—The Book of Genesis.
The Gospel according to St. Mark, in Greek.
Homer, Iliad, XVI. XVII. XVIII.
Livy, XXIV. XXV. XXVI.
The Plantagenets.

Preliminary Mathematical Examination.—Euclid, I. II. III. Algebra, as far as Simple Equations. Arithmetic.

MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Senior.—Divinity; the same subjects as for the Senior Classical Scholarship. Differential and Integral Calculus. Statics and Dynamics, as far as the Cycloid. Conic Sections. Newton's Principia; Sections I. II. III. Geometry of three dimensions. The Thirty Years' War.

Junior.—Divinity; the same subjects as for the Junior Classical Scholarship. Euclid, I. II. III. IV. VI. XI. Algebra; and Plane Trigonometry. The Plantagenets.

Preliminary Classical Examination.—Homer, Iliad, II. Virgil, Æn. II.

Daniell Scholarship.

This Scholarship has been established in honour of the late Professor Daniell, and is open to all Students of this Department. See page 142.

SUBJECTS FOR PRIZE VERSES AND ESSAYS.
1851.

Principal's Prizes for Latin Verse.

Hexameters.—"Pestis Londinum devastans A.D. 1666."

Elegiacs. Extra Prize for 1851.—"In memoriam poetæ celeberrimi Gulielmi Wordsworth."

Classical Professor's Prize of Two Guineas for Latin Essay.

"Meum semper judicium fuit omnia nostros aut invenisse per se sapientius quam Græcos, aut accepta ab illis fecisse meliora." Cic. Tusc. Disp.

Plumptre Prizes for English Verse.

Prize of Three Guineas.—" Charlemagne."

Prize of Two Guineas.—Translation of " Homer, Od. VII. 82—133; and of Soph. Œd. Col. 1586—1666. Ed. Dind."

Stephen Prize for an English Essay.

" Comparison of English Literature before and after the great Civil War."

Literary Union Prize.

" The principal consequences of the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, A.D. 1453."

The Exercises must be delivered to the Secretary of King's College, before four o'clock, on Thursday, May 15, 1851, and after that time none will be received.

The Latin Verses must be respectively Hexameters and Elegiacs, and the English original Verses must be Heroic. No original Exercise must be shorter than 150 lines, or longer than 200 lines.

The author of each Exercise is required to conceal his name, and to distinguish his composition by some motto, sending in at the same time his name sealed up, under a cover, bearing the same motto.

SECTION VIII.

KING'S COLLEGE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC UNION.

This Society has been formed, with the sanction of the Principal, in order to afford to Students of all Departments of King's College, an opportunity of meeting together for discussion and the reading of Papers on both literary and scientific subjects.

Meetings are held weekly during Term, and a Conversazione is held once a Term, when a collection of articles of vertu, engravings, and new inventions, is provided for the inspection of Members and their friends.

Gentlemen who have been Members of this Society are eligible as Honorary Members, on leaving College.

The Subscription is Five Shillings per Term, payable in advance.

All the leading literary and scientific periodicals of the day together with other serial works of interest, and the daily papers, are supplied for the use of Members during Term.

SECTION IX.

Names of those elected SCHOLARS *of King's College on the Worsley Foundation.*

1835 Henry Hermann von Dadelszen.
John Montague Randall.
1838 William Darby.
1842 Samuel Slater.
Alfred Peter Lovekin.
1845 Henry Constantine Huxtable.
1847 HENRY SELLS.
1848 George Schrader.
1849 JAMES SELLER.
1849 THOMAS HERBERT SUTER.

SECTION X.

Names of those elected SCHOLARS *of King's College from this Department.*

1846.

Vance, George Oakley .....Senior Classical Scholar.
Stephen, James Fitzjames.....Junior ,,
Watson, Henry William.....Senior Mathematical Scholar.
Wilson, Edward .....Junior ,,
Wilks, Theodore Chambers.....Divinity Scholar.

1847.

Church, Alfred John .....Senior Classical Scholar.
Auriol, Edward James .....Junior ,,
Jackson, John Stuart .....Senior Mathematical Scholar.
Cowie, Hugh .....Junior ,,
Medd, Peter Goldsmith .....Divinity Scholar.

1848.

BRODRIBB, WM. JACKSON .....Senior Classical Scholar.
Pearson, Charles Henry .....Junior „
WILSON, EDWARD.....Senior Mathematical Scholar.
Gardiner, William Dundas.....Junior.
Green, Samuel .....Divinity Scholar.

1849.

WARE, HENRY.....Senior Classical Scholar.
FARRAR, FREDERICK WILLIAM Junior „
GARDINER, WILLIAM DUNDAS Senior Mathematical Scholar.
SMITH, HORACE WILLIAM .....Junior „
FARRAR, FREDERICK WILLIAM..Divinity Scholar.

1850.

MURRAY, GEORGE .....Senior Classical Scholar.
BENSLY, ROBERT LUBBOCK.....Junior „
DEVENISH, CHARLES WESTON ..Senior Mathematical Scholar.
DREWRY, HENRY STEWART ....Junior „

SECTION XI.

Names of those to whom the PRIZES *for the present year were delivered at the Public Distribution on 28th June,* 1850, *by the Rev. J. S. M. Anderson.*

DIVINITY.

Arthur Hoskins .....
Clement Tudway Swanston... } Third Year.

Edward Bulkley .....
Robert Lubbock Bensly..... } Second Year.

Henry Cipriani Potter.....
Edwin Arnold ..... } First Year.

LATIN VERSE.

No prize allotted.

LATIN ESSAY.

Henry Francis Gillett.

CLASSICS.

Frederick William Farrar.
William Stebbing.
Edwin Arnold.
William Henry Kitson.
Rolla Charles Meadows Rouse.

PLUMPTRE PRIZES.

Original Poem.....Frederick William Farrar.
Translation .....Frederick William Farrar.

STEPHEN PRIZE.

Thomas McKnight,
(Of the Medical Department).

HISTORICAL ESSAY PRIZE.

Clement Tudway Swanston.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Frederick William Farrar.
William Stebbing.

MODERN HISTORY.

Frederick William Farrar.
Clement Tudway Swanston.

LITERARY UNION PRIZE.

Edward James Stephen Dicey.

MATHEMATICS.

Horace William Smith.
Francis James Candy.
Henry Stewart Drewry.
Henry Cipriani Potter.
Rolla Charles Meadows Rouse.
Charles Edward Chapman.
Edward James Stephen Dicey.

HEBREW.

Robert Lubbock Bensly.
Thomas Field.
Edward Hulkley.

FRENCH.

Henry Cipriani Potter.

GERMAN.

William Simpkin Bohn.

ITALIAN.

William Simpkin Bohn.

SECTION XII.

Names of the MATRICULATED STUDENTS *of this Department, during the Academical Year* 1850-51.

Abbott, George B.
Abram, William J.
Allen, John W.
Amesbury, Samuel C.
Anderson, Frank.
Anderson, Thomas G.
Arnold, Edwin.
Aston, George F.
Austin, Francis W.
Baker, William J.
Barnes, Brooke C.
Beck, Francis.
BENSLY, ROBERT LUBBOCK.
Berry, James L.
Blackburn, John W. V.
Boddy, Cecil V.
Bohn, William S.
Boulnois, Charles.
Bowden, Charles E.
Bromhead, Edward.
Browne, Charles.
Buckley, Edward.
Bullock, Alfred H.
Butt, James Acton.
Candy, Francis J.
Cary, George H.
Cary, Stanhope.
Chalk, Thomas.
Chambers, Robert H.
Chapman, Charles E.
Coleridge, Derwent M.
Cooksey, Henry.
Cotton, William S.
Courtenay, the Hon. W. R.
Daniell, Cyrus O.
Danvers, Robert W.
DEVENISH, CHARLES W.
Dicey, Edward J. S.
Doutty, John W.
DREWRY, HENRY S.
Dunlop, William C.
Evans, William.
Fairrie, Edward H.
FARRAR, FREDERICK W.

Faulkner, William E.
Field, Thomas.
Fletcher, George W. H.
Fletcher, Walter.
Flindt, Gustavus K.
Francis, Henry.
Fry, John T.
Gillespy, Thomas.
Godfray, Walter B.
Godson, Augustus F.
Gore, Charles F.
Gray, Alexander G.
Gray, Douglas, M.A.
Hardwicke, William R.
Harris, William H.
Hathaway, Philip.
Headland, Edward.
Heathcote, George.
Helder, Francis W.
Hill, William I.
Hitchcock, George F.
Hobart, Richard N.
Hooke, Alfred.
Hoskins, Arthur.
Irvine, William H.
Izard, Charles B.
James, Alfred A.
Keir, Campbell M.
Kelly, Fitzroy.
Kempe, Reginald C.
Kingston, Francis K.
Kingston, John H.
Kitson, William H.
Lander Thomas.
Leachman, Francis J.
Leaf, James A.
Lee, George W. H.
Letts, Alfred B.
Lever, John.
Lias, John J.
Litchfield, Charles F.
Lloyd, Guy.
Maude, James A.
Mayo, Robert.
Moore, Benjamin T.
Mooyaart, Richard J.
MURRAY, GEORGE.
Murray, George.
Nash, Alfred.
Neal, Samuel.
Nicholson, Charles J. L.
Nicholson, Henry.
Norton, David E.
Pearson, Thomas.
Penfold, William T.
Perfect, Henry T.
Pierce, James.
Pontifex, Charles.
Potter, Henry C.
Ramsdale, Henry H.
Ricardo, Francis.
Rogers, William A.
Rouse, Rolla C. M.
Rowley, Robert John.
Salter, John M.
SELLER, JAMES.
Sillifant, Charles W.
Silver, Septimus.
SMITH, HORACE W.
Smithers, Frederick.
Soden, George R.
Stanley, Caleb R.
Stapley, Frederick A.
Stebbing, William.
Stephen, Leslie.
Stephenson, Sussex V.

Stevenson, Nathaniel.
Story, George J.
Strother, James.
STURGES, EDWARD.
SUTER, THOMAS H.
Swanston, Clement T.
Travers, Reginald.
Tuck, Herbert F.
Tucker, John D.
Vicars, Edward A.
Waddilove, Grainville.
Wainright, Charles.
Walker, Frank F.
Wallace, Richard U.
West, Algernon E.
Wild, James A.
Wilde, Richard.
Williams, Fitzherbert J.
Winslow, Edward.
Witherby, William H.
Wright, Richard.
Wright, Barrington S.
Wylde, George.
Young, Thomas J.

III.

Department of the Applied Sciences.

The object in view in this Department is to provide a system of general education, practical in its nature, for the large class of young men who, in after life, are likely to be engaged in commercial and agricultural pursuits, or in professional employments, such as Civil and Military Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, and the higher branches of Manufacturing Art.

Section I.

The following are the subjects of the different Lectures given in this Department, with the names of the Professors and Tutors:—

I. Religious Instruction, according to the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland, by the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A. Chaplain.

II. Mathematics, by the Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A., Professor; Rev. T. A. Cock, M.A., and T. M. Goodeve, Esq. M.A. Tutors.

III. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, by the Rev. M. O'Brien, M.A. Professor.

IV. Arts of Construction in connexion with Civil Engineering and Architecture, by W. Hosking, Esq. Professor, assisted by A. Moseley, Esq.

V. Manufacturing Art and Machinery, by E. Cowper, Esq. Professor.

VI. Land Surveying and Levelling, by H. J. Castle, Esq. Teacher.

VII. Geometrical Drawing, by Thomas Bradley, Esq. Professor.

VIII. CHEMISTRY, by W. A. MILLER, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. Professor; and JOHN E. BOWMAN, Esq. Demonstrator.

IX. GEOLOGY, by D. T. ANSTED, Esq. F.R.S. F.G.S. Professor.

X. MINERALOGY, by J. TENNANT, Esq. F.G.S. Professor.

XI. INSTRUCTION in the WORKSHOP, by G. A. TIMME, Esq. Superintendent.

I. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Lectures on some Book of the Holy Scriptures are delivered by the Chaplain every Wednesday and Saturday. There are also weekly examinations every alternate week on the lectures, and in Text-books chosen by the Principal. Those for the Academical year, 1850-51, are—

Nicholson on the Church Catechism.... { Second & Third Year Students.

Nicholls' Help to Reading the Bible.... First Year Students.

These Examination Papers are accurately looked over, and a system of marks indicating relative merit is established. At the close of the Michaelmas and Easter Terms the Students are classed according to merit; and after the latter, prizes are adjudged to the best Student in each year respectively.

A Student who has obtained a Divinity Prize in any one year cannot again become a candidate for these Prizes.

II. MATHEMATICS.

The subjects of these Lectures are for the—

First Year.—Euclid, Books I. II. III. IV. VI. XI., Arithmetic, Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, and Logarithms.

Second Year.—Conic Sections; application of Algebra to Geometry; the Differential and Integral Calculus.

Third Year.—Spherical Trigonometry; Geometry of Three Dimensions; Differential Calculus.

III. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

The object of these Lectures is to teach the principal Mechanical Sciences, namely, Statics, Dynamics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Hydraulics, together with Optics and Astronomy.

The instruction given in the first year requires no mathematical knowledge on the part of the Student, the method of solving problems by Construction being adopted.

In the second and third years the Mathematical Principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, and Astronomy are taught, including the Theory of Work, the Mathematical Calculations relating to Roofs, Arches, Chain Bridges, Embankments, Strength of Materials, &c. together with the Construction and Use of Optical and Astronomical Instruments.

IV. Arts of Construction in connexion with Civil Engineering and Architecture.

This Course includes a descriptive account of the various arts, operations, and tools employed in Civil Engineering and Architecture; the formation of drains and sewers; excavating, earthworking, and mining; erecting and striking scaffolding; the formation and construction of Viaducts, Bridges, Roads, Culverts, Railways, Canals, Tunnels, Docks, Harbours, Water-works.

General instruction is also given in laying out, arranging, designing, delineating, and specifying Works; ascertaining the quantities, estimating the probable cost, and superintending and directing the execution of Works.

This Class is limited to advanced Students, and is designed for those of the third year. *Matriculated* Students, who have completed three Terms at the College, will be permitted to attend upon application; but in no case will this permission be given until after the completion of three Terms.

V. Manufacturing Art and Machinery.

The Lectures and Instructions in this section are intended to familiarize the student with the Machinery and contrivances in actual use; thus adding a knowledge of practice to the knowledge of theory taught by the other Professors.

To effect this object, machines are not only described in general terms, but their various details, with the design of each particular construction, are explained and illustrated by drawings and models.

The most important manufacturing processes are also explained and amply illustrated in this Course.

Access to some of the principal Manufacturing Establishments in the metropolis, and its vicinity, having been liberally granted to the Students of this Department, they are accustomed to visit them from time to time, accompanied by the Professor of Manufacturing Art and Machinery. They thus see in operation the manufacturing processes which have formed the subject of their Lectures, the mechanical expedients which concur to the production of each are explained, and the economy of the whole is pointed out on the spot. No expedient is found more effectually to awaken the interest of the pupils, to give them a due sense of the importance of the studies to which their attention is directed, and to fix in their recollection the mechanical knowledge they acquire.

VI. Surveying and Levelling.

This course comprises Railway surveying, both by the Chain and Theodolite, levelling in all its branches, running out Railway curves, staking out the line for the contractors, calculating the cuttings and embankments.

It is strictly practical; the Students are actually engaged in field operations, which, by the kindness of several noblemen and gentlemen in the neighbourhood of London, who have given them access to their grounds, they are enabled to carry on extensively.

The opportunities hereby offered are such as, with fair diligence and application, will qualify Students to undertake, at the end of their course, whatever Railway surveying may offer itself.

VII. Geometrical Drawing.

This Course comprehends practical Geometry in the most extensive sense of the term.

1. Plane Geometry, the delineation of plane figures and curves, and, generally, the solution of all the problems required in the practical arts; the use of drawing instruments, &c.

2. Solid, or Descriptive Geometry, including Projection, Isometrical Projection, Perspective, the construction of Maps, Light and Shade, and Drawing, in the common acceptation of the term, as connected with the objects of this Department.

The examples selected for the Students are such as are connected with their future professional pursuits; and it should be observed that this Course includes what is termed by the French, "Descriptive Geometry."

N.B.—Students of the third year may, upon distinct application, have the privilege of attending the "Class of Landscape Drawing and Colouring, as applied to Architectural Designs," *instead* of the Class of Geometrical Drawing.

VIII. Chemistry.

First Year.

A Preparatory Course of Lectures, with Illustrations and Experiments upon the following subjects:—

Nature of Matter and Force; consideration of the Forces concurring to the production of Chemical Phenomena; Gravity; Physical states of Matter; Cohesion and Adhesion; Heat and Light; Electricity; Magnetism; Chemical Affinity, Laws of Combination; Chemistry of the Non-metallic Elements; Manufactures of Oil of Vitriol, Aquafortis, Ammonia, &c.

Second Year.

A Course of PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY, in which the applications of the Science to the Arts are taught, and the Processes involving Chemical Principles in Manufactures, Metallurgy, and Domestic Economy, are explained and illustrated.

Third Year.

The Students are admitted to the Course of CHEMICAL MANIPULATION, conducted, during the Michaelmas and Lent Terms, in the Operating Laboratory, by the Demonstrator. See page 118.

N.B. Students of this Department have additional opportunities of studying Chemistry by entering extra for the Class of Experimental and Analytical Chemistry. See page 119.

IX. GEOLOGY AND MINING.

The Lectures delivered on the subject of Geology are intended to have especial reference to the important practical applications of that Science to Engineering, Mining, Architecture, and Agriculture. They are given to Students of the Second and Third Year.

Second Year. — PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY; DESCRIPTIVE GEOLOGY.

Third Year.—PRACTICAL GEOLOGY; application to MINING, ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, and AGRICULTURE.

In order more fully to exemplify the applications of the Science, the Professor accompanies his Class to various Museums in London, including the Museum of Economic Geology, and also on excursions into the Country, in which the actual field-work of the Geologist is explained and illustrated. There is an Examination at the close of the Easter Term, by which the progress of the Students is tested. A Museum is in course of formation, and already possesses many very interesting and instructive series of specimens.

X. Mineralogy.

With a view to facilitate the study of Geology, and of the Application of Mineral Substances in the Arts.

The Lectures will begin on the 9th of October, 1850, and be continued on each succeeding Wednesday till the Christmas vacation, after which they will be resumed, and terminate about the end of March.

The Course commences with a description of the Physical and Chemical characters of Minerals in general.

Physical.—Crystallization, Cleavage, Fracture, Hardness.

Chemical.—Use of the Blow-Pipe; Action of Acids, &c.

The principal simple Minerals are next separately considered, and the readiest mode of distinguishing them described.

The Course of instruction includes a minute description of all the substances entering into the composition of Rocks, and of those minerals which are also used in the Arts; illustrated by an extensive collection of characteristic specimens, and diagrams of the principal crystalline forms, &c.

XI. Engineering Workshop.

The arrangements in the Workshop, and the instruction given, are intended to afford the Student means of becoming practically acquainted with the several details of Construction, the knowledge of which is required in Civil Engineering; comprising the different methods of Preparation and Joining which are used in Wooden Constructions, as Roofs, Bridges, and general Frame-work, and the several processes in constructing Machinery, beginning with Foundry Patterns, and including the operations of Moulding, Casting, Forging, Turning, Screw-Cutting, &c. as at present conducted. After sufficient practice in these different branches, the Student is prepared to construct a model of any of the various machines and engines in use, in illustration of the plans at present adopted.

At the termination of the year, a Prize is given in the

Senior and Junior Classes for proficiency in the execution of some piece of Mechanism, the subject of which is given out during the Session.

Every Student is expected to furnish himself with a set of the simplest tools requisite for working in wood and metals. In order to diminish the expense of these tools as much as possible, the Student may purchase them at the College; and upon his leaving they will be repurchased from him at a reduction depending on the condition in which they are returned.

Each Student is responsible for the safety of his own tools.

The Workshop is open to Students, daily, from 1 to 6, Saturday excepted, when the hours are from 10 to 1, and from 1 to 4, alternate weeks.

SECTION II.

MUSEUMS.

MUSEUM OF KING GEORGE THE THIRD.

Curator, J. E. COCK, Esq.

Her Majesty the Queen, having been graciously pleased to confer upon King's College the valuable Collection of Mechanical Models and Philosophical Instruments, formed by His Majesty King George the Third, a suitable room has been fitted up for its reception.

Extensive additions have been made to this Museum by the Council, and by the donations of private individuals; and the Calculating Machine of Mr. Babbage has been deposited in it by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods and Forests.

The Museum is open to Students daily from 12 to 12½, Wednesday excepted, and to visitors every Saturday during Term, from Ten to Four o'clock.

Valuable collections of Minerals, of Geological specimens, and of Chemical productions, both natural and artificial, as

well as illustrations of the different processes of Manufactures in their various stages, are also open to Students during Term. See page 125.

SECTION III.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING STUDENTS.

The Students received into this Department are—

1. MATRICULATED STUDENTS, or those admitted to the regular and full prescribed course of study. Each Candidate for Matriculation must produce a testimonial of good character from his last instructor; and, when admitted by the Principal, he must subscribe his name to a Declaration that he will conform to all the Rules and Regulations which may, from time to time, be prescribed for the good government of the College, under the sanction and authority of the Council. Matriculated Students wear a cap and gown, and, with the exception of the Daniell Scholarship, which is open to all Students, alone have the privilege of contending for Scholarships.

2. OCCASIONAL STUDENTS, or those who enter to one or more particular Classes. Every Class is open to such Students on payment of the specified amount of fees.

The general age for admission into this Department is Sixteen; and no one under this age is received, except by the special permission of the Principal.

The full course of study which each Student is recommended to pursue carries him through three Academical Years. The year consists of *Three Terms;* viz. *Michaelmas Term*, from the beginning of October to the week before Christmas; *Lent Term*, from the middle of January to the week before Easter; *Easter Term*, from Easter to the beginning of July.

At the beginning of every Term each Student must take his card of admission to the Dean to be countersigned and registered.

There are Examinations at the end of the Michaelmas and Easter Terms, when the Students are classed according to proficiency. The Examination in June is followed by a publi-

Distribution of Prizes. A detailed Report is sent, at the end of each term, to the parents or guardians of each Student, both as to his progress, and as to his general attention and good conduct during the Term.

The General Library is open daily to all Students, for the purposes of study. See Regulations, page 206.

A limited number of Students are admitted to reside within the College, see page 207; and some of the Gentlemen connected with this Department receive Students into their house. See page 210.

Dinner is provided in the College Hall every day at Six o'clock, for such Students as may wish to avail themselves of that accommodation. See page 211.

SECTION IV.

THE ASSOCIATESHIP.

I. Students whose general conduct has been satisfactory, who have been regular in their attendance at Chapel and at the Divinity Lectures, and who have pursued their studies in this Department with credit for *three* years, are entitled to be recommended to the Council for election as Associates of King's College. See page 221, for the privileges of an Associate.

II. It will suffice that a Student applying for the Associateship shall have passed two years in the Department to which he belongs at the time of the application, provided he have passed one year previously in any other Department of the *College*.

III. The term of study in the College required to gain the Associateship is reduced to *two* years in the case of those Students who have previously passed *two* years either in King's College School, or in one of the Schools in union, and who had reached the head form of that School before leaving it. In this case, however, the Student must bring a Certificate of having attended the Class of the Arts of Construction for one year, and must have paid the fees of this Class for the same period in addition to his other fees.

SECTION V.

FEES.

The Fees payable by Matriculated Students amount to 12*l.* 10*s.* per Term, including the Engineering Workshop and Stationery. Upon entrance, the Fees for the first two Terms must be paid in advance, in addition to the following:—

£3 3 0	..... Matriculation Fee, including Library.
1 10 0	..... Cap and Gown.
0 2 0	..... The Calendar.
£4 15 0	

The terminal fees are to be paid, and the usual card of admission to be taken out, upon the first day of each term.

FEES FOR ADMISSION TO SEPARATE COURSES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Mathematics	4	4	0	per Term, or	10	10	0	for Three Terms.
Natural Philosophy	3	3	0	.....ditto.....	8	8	0	...ditto...ditto.
Chemistry	7	7	0	for the Course.....	9	9	0	...Perpetual.
Chemical Manipulation—								
Matriculated Students	4	4	0	ditto				
Occasional ditto...	5	5	0	ditto				
Geology	2	12	6	for the Lent Term,				
Practical Geology and Mining	1	11	6	for the Mich. Term,	or 3	3	0	for both Courses.
Arts of Construction, &c.	2	12	6	.....ditto.....	7	7	0	for Three Terms.
Mineralogy	2	2	0	for the Course.				
Geometrical Drawing ...	2	2	0	per Term	5	5	0	for Three Terms.
Manufacturing Art and Machinery	2	2	0	.....ditto.....	5	5	0	...ditto...ditto.
Land Surveying.....	3	3	0	.....ditto.....	8	8	0	...ditto...ditto.
Workshop	2	2	0	.....ditto.....	5	5	0	...ditto...ditto.

SECTION VI.—HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.

Every Student is required to attend the College Chapel at Ten o'clock every morning.

FIRST YEAR.	Mineralogy. *In Mich. and Lent Terms.*	Geology.	Mathematics.	Natural Philosophy.	Geometrical Drawing.	The Chaplain's Lecture.	Chemistry.	Surveying. *In Easter Term.*	Manufacturing Art.	Workshop.	Engineering and Architectural Constructions.*
Monday	—	—	10½—11½ and 12½—1½	—	11½—12½	—	3—4	—	—	1½—3	—
Tuesday	—	—	10½—11½ and 12½—1½	—	11½—12½ and 1½—3	—	3—4	—	—	—	—
Wednesday	9—10	—	10½—11½ and 12½—1½	11½—12½	—	1½—2	3—4	—	2—3	—	—
Thursday	—	—	10½—11½ and 12½—1½	11½—12½	—	—	3—4	—	2—3	—	—
Friday	—	—	10½—11½ and 12½—1½	11½—12½	—	—	3—4	2—3	—	1½—3	—
Saturday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10—4	—	10½—2	—
SECOND YEAR.		*In Lent and East. Terms.*						*In Lent Term.*			
Monday	—	—	11½—1½	—	10½—11½ and 12½—2	—	3—4	—	—	1½—3	—
Tuesday	—	9—10	11½—1½	—	10½—11½ and 12½—2	—	3—4	—	—	1½—3	—
Wednesday	9—10	—	11½—1½	10½—11½	—	1½—2	3—4	—	2—3	—	—
Thursday	—	9—10	11½—1½	10½—11½	—	—	3—4	—	2—3	—	—
Friday	—	—	11½—1½	10½—11½	—	—	3—4	2—3	—	—	—
Saturday	—	9—10	—	—	—	—	—	10—4	—	10½—2	—
THIRD YEAR.		*In Mich. Term.*					*In Mich. and Lent Terms.*	*In Mich. Term.*			
Monday	—	—	—	—	1—2	—	—	—	—	3—4	—
Tuesday	—	—	—	—	10½—1	—	1—3†	—	—	3—4	4—5
Wednesday	9—10	12—1	—	10½—11½ and 12½—1½	—	1½—2	—	—	2—3	3—4	—
Thursday	—	—	—	10½—11½ and 12½—1½	—	—	—	—	2—3	3—4	—
Friday	—	—	—	10½—11½	—	—	11½—1½	2—3	—	3—4	4—5
Saturday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10—4	—	10½—2	—

† Students not engaged in Surveying on the Saturday are required to attend Examinations of the Chaplain on that day.

Section VII.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Good conduct, and a competent knowledge of such subjects in Divinity as shall be previously fixed upon, are indispensable for the admission of any Student or Pupil to be a Candidate for a Scholarship in this College.

Every Scholarship is held subject to forfeiture for misconduct.

In case there should be no candidate of sufficient merit in any year, the Scholarship of that year will not be awarded.

Divinity Scholarship.

One of £30 in each Year.

This Scholarship is open to all Matriculated Students of this Department, who have completed three Terms, as well as to all Students who have left the College or who have become Associates at the close of the Easter Term preceding each examination.

For the subjects of examination in 1850 and 1851, see page 75.

Daniell Scholarship.

This Scholarship has been established in honour of the late Professor Daniell, and is open to all Students of this Department. See page 142.

Senior Scholarships.

One each year of £30, tenable for Two Years.

This Scholarship is open to all Matriculated Students of this Department, who have completed three Terms, and can be held only so long as the Scholar continues a Student of the College, or in case he shall become an Associate.

Junior Scholarships.

One each year of £20, tenable for Two Years.

This Scholarship is open,

First, to all Matriculated Students of this Department who have not completed five Terms.

And secondly,

To all Pupils of King's College School, or of one of the Schools in union with the College, who have been two years in such School, and have attained the age of sixteen. Such candidates, however, if successful, must immediately matriculate at the College.

This Scholarship can be held only so long as the Scholar continues a Student of the College.

N.B. Any Scholar holding the Junior Scholarship resigns the same, in the event of his obtaining the Senior Scholarship.

The next Examinations, both for the Senior and Junior Scholarships, will take place on the following days:—

Divinity	Saturday,	April	5, 1851.
Geology and Mineralogy	Wednesday,	—	9, —
Natural Philosophy	Thursday,	—	10, —
Manufacturing Art	Friday,	—	11,* —
Chemistry	Saturday,	—	12, —
Geometrical Drawing	—	—	12,† —
Mathematics	Monday,	—	14, —
Ditto	Tuesday,	—	15, —
Surveying	—	—	29,‡ —

The names of all Candidates must be sent in to the Principal before one o'clock on Wednesday, March 26, 1850, after which hour no name will be received.

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* Essays to be sent in before Four o'clock to the Secretary.

† Drawings to be sent in before Four o'clock to the Secretary.

‡ Plans must be sent in before Four o'clock to the Secretary.

The following will be the subjects for Examination:—

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

Divinity.—The Book of Exodus, with the Marginal References to the New Testament.

The Gospel according to St. Luke.

Bishop Butler's Analogy, Part II. Chap. I—V. inclusive.

Mathematics.—The Diff. and Int. Calculus of one variable; Conic Sections.

Mechanics.—Optical and Astronomical Instruments.

Chemistry.—Principles of Heat; Electricity; Chemistry of Inorganic Compounds; Fermentation and its Products.

Manufacturing Art.—A description of the Paddington Station of the Great Western Railway, including Carriages, Engines, &c.

Surveying and Levelling.—An Actual Survey of a portion of a Line of Railway of not less than half a mile, complete according to Standing Orders. The requisite trial and final Levels upon a Line of not less than three miles.

Geology.—Nature of Stratification, and Elements of Descriptive Geology.

Mineralogy.—Knowledge of simple Minerals.

Drawing.—A finished drawing, or drawings, of Four of the methods of most frequent occurrence in machinery, for converting circular motion, alternate or continuous, into rectilinear or circular motion; all four methods to be distinct in principle, and the practical construction to be made intelligible by detached diagrams, or figures of parts—to a scale of not less than one-third, or one-fourth part of the originals.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

Divinity.—Book of Exodus.

The Gospel according to St. Luke.

Mathematics.—Euclid, Books I. II. III. IV. VI. XI.; Algebra; and Plane Trigonometry.

Natural Philosophy.—Elementary Principles of Statics.

Chemistry.—Laws of Heat and Static Electricity; Chemistry of the Non-metallic Elements.

Drawing.—An outline drawing, or drawings, of the Train and striking part of a common Dutch clock—the numbers of the train to be indicated, but the teeth of the wheels need not be shown,—to the full size of the original.

Section VIII.

PRIZES.

Stephen Endowment.

The Stephen Prize for an English Essay is open to all Matriculated Students of this Department. See pages 74 and 80.

Plumptre Prizes.

The Plumptre Prizes for English Verse are open to all Matriculated Students of this Department. See pages 74 and 80.

Class Prizes.

Prizes will be awarded at the June Examination of each Class in the several subjects of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Arts of Construction, Manufacturing Art, Land Surveying and Levelling, Geometrical Drawing, Chemistry, Chemical Manipulation, Geology, Practical Geology and Mining, Mineralogy, and Skill in the Workshop.

Section IX.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificates of two kinds are granted to Students of this Department.

I. *Certificates of Approval.*—These may be obtained by every Student at the June Examination succeeding the completion of his Sixth Term.

The following are the necessary attainments for obtaining this Certificate:—

1. Certificates must be obtained of regular attendance at Chapel and at the Divinity Lecture.

2. A satisfactory examination must be passed in the subjects taught the preceding year in the Classes of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

3. A satisfactory examination must be passed in the following Mathematical subjects:—

Euclid, Books I. II. III. IV. VI. XI.

Hall's Algebra, Chaps. I. II. III. IV. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX. and XII.

Hall's Plane Trigonometry, Chaps. I. II. III. IV. V.

Hall's Differential Calculus, Chaps. I. II. III. IV. VI. VII., omitting Articles 61 to 66, and 69 to the end of the Chapter.

Equations to the Conic Sections.

4. Drawings of the plan, elevation, and section of a Machine, accompanied by others showing the details of the Machine.

5. A Plan of a Line of Railway, or of an Estate, from field notes, (to be furnished by the Lecturer on Surveying,) with the contents of the several fields therein.

II. *Certificates of Honour.*—These are granted only at the end of the third year, and to those whose studies have been pursued with distinguished success.

This term of three years may be reduced to two years in the case of those Students who have previously passed *two* years either in King's College School, or in one of the schools in union, and who had reached the head class in such School before leaving it.

The following are the necessary attainments for obtaining this Certificate.

In addition to the Certificates required, and to the subjects for examination in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Mathe-

matics, fixed for the Certificate of Approval, an examination must be passed in the following Mathematical subjects:—

Plane Trigonometry, Chap. VI.

Spherical Trigonometry.

Geometry of three Dimensions.

Differential Calculus, Chaps. X. XI. XII. XIII. XIV. XV.

Integral Calculus.

And *in addition* to the Plans and Drawings before mentioned—

1. The Geometrical Constructions of Problems in Descriptive Geometry.

2. Drawings of the plan, sections, and cross sections, of a line of Railway, or a Canal, with calculations of the cuttings and embankments required.

SECTION X.

KING'S COLLEGE ENGINEERING SOCIETY.

In 1847 a Society was formed under this title, with the sanction of the Principal and Professors, for the purpose of taking in the various Engineering and Scientific Periodicals of the day, and of reading papers on scientific or practical subjects.

A meeting of this Society is held weekly during Term, for the reading of papers, and for discussions arising thereon. A subscription of 5*s.* per Term, paid in advance, is paid by every Student so long as he continues a member.

The business of the Society is conducted by a Committee of not less than six, chosen from amongst the members.

SECTION XI.

Names of those elected SCHOLARS *of King's College from this Department.*

1846.

Whitcombe, Henry..... Senior Scholar.
Wells, George..... Junior Scholar.

1847.

Lawson, William Norton ..... Senior Scholar.
Spencer, Charles Innes..... Junior Scholar.

1848.

Hicks, John.....
Spencer, Charles Innes .....} Senior Schols. Æq.
Bolton, Thomas ..... Junior Scholar.

1849.

STURGES, EDWARD ..... Junior Scholar.

1850.

GRAIN, WILLIAM..... Senior Scholar.
FRIPP, HERBERT GEO. R. ..... Junior Scholar.

SECTION XII.

Names of those to whom the PRIZES *for the present year were presented at the Public Distribution, on the 28th June,* 1850, *by the Rev. J. S. M. Anderson.*

DIVINITY.

Lloyd Tayler..... Third Year.
Charles James Barry ..... Second Year.
James Kimber ..... First Year.

CERTIFICATE OF HONOUR.

William Grain.

MATHEMATICS.

Robert Boulby.
Charles Henry Moberly.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Lloyd Tayler ..... Third Year.
Charles James Barry .....
Samuel Bourne Bevington. } Second Year. Æq.
Robert Boulby..... First Year.

ARTS OF CONSTRUCTION.

Charles Henry Grant.
Edward Walter Mantell.

MANUFACTURING ART AND MACHINERY.

Alexander Graham.
Charles Joseph Morris Dixon.

SURVEYING.

Edward Walter Mantell .....Third Year.
Ignatius O'Kolski.....Second Year.
Leonard George Cozens .....
William Aubine Potter..... } First Year.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Lloyd Tayler.
Francis Edgar Martineau.

CHEMISTRY.

Herbert George Russell Fripp.
Samuel Bourne Bevington.

GEOLOGY.

Charles James Barry.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY AND MINING.

Charles Henry Grant.

MINERALOGY.

Charles Henry Grant.
Francis Edgar Martineau.

WORKSHOP.

James Bishop.
William Anderson.

SECTION XIII.

Names of MATRICULATED STUDENTS *of this Department, during the Academical Year* 1849-50.

Students marked * *received Certificates of Approval at the close of the Easter Term*, 1850.

Anderson, Edward.
Anderson, William.
*Barry, Charles J.
*Bevington, Samuel B.
Bishop, James.
Boulby, Robert.
Bristow, Ernest.
Cockerell, Frederick P.
Cozens, Leonard G.
Dewhurst, Arthur.
Dickins, Frederick C.
Dickinson, William H.
*Dixon, Charles J. M.
*FRIPP, HERBERT G. R.
Graham, Alexander.
GRAIN, WILLIAM.
Grant, Charles H.
Hammond, Francis.
Hanson, Edward, P. C.
Heath, Henry C.
Hodgson, Charles.
Howell, Henry H.
Jeffcock, Charles E.
Kimber, James.
Macirone, George A.
*Mantell, Edward W.
Martineau, Francis E.
Matveieff, Alexey T.
Moberley, Charles H.
*Newton, James W.
Parkinson, George.
Potter, William A.
Rougemont, Herbert.
Scott, Henry.
Shaw, Frederick.
Swain, Duncan.
*Tayler, Lloyd.
Threlfall, Richard G.
Turner, Richard D.
Wells, Thomas.
*West, Henry.
West, Robert.
Wood, John.
Woolam, Charles.

IV.

Medical Department.

Report on the state of this Department, made by Professor Guy, the Dean of the Faculty, at the Distribution of Prizes, April 20, 1850, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.

My Lord Archbishop,—It gives me great satisfaction, in this my first year of office, to be able to present to your Grace a statement of the condition and prospects of the Medical Department of this College, in perfect keeping with the Reports of my predecessors for many years past. Our numbers have again increased; our new Students, matriculated and occasional, and the entries to the Hospital, are more numerous, and the total of pupils in attendance on the several classes is greater, than at the same period of last year. The comparison is equally satisfactory when it is made to embrace a series of years.

Our means of instruction have kept pace with this increase of our numbers, and our system of discipline has also undergone progressive improvement. During the Session which has just come to a close, some very important changes have been introduced, with a view to the still further improvement of that system. The Council, at whose express desire these changes were made, will be gratified to learn that they have worked well. I can safely affirm that at no former period has our knowledge of the character and conduct of our Students been so complete, our checks on inattention so efficient, or the behaviour of the Students in every respect so satisfactory. In carrying out the recent regulations of the Council, it has been my constant endeavour to promote the convenience and comfort of the Student; to keep the parent or guardian fully informed of the degree in which he avails himself of the instruction provided for him; to check by timely remonstrance any tendency to inattention which may show itself; and by measures conceived in a spirit of kindness and consideration to reclaim to a better course the few who may have been

tempted into a more prolonged neglect of their duties. I am happy to be able to state that, in the discharge of the responsible duties thus imposed upon me, I have never, in any single instance, had reason to complain of the spirit in which these necessary measures were received. In all cases of difficulty I have enjoyed the great advantage of being able to take counsel, not only with my own colleagues, but also with the Committee of Discipline, which meets regularly every week. To my esteemed friends the Chaplain, the Censor, and the Tutor of the College, who, with myself, constitute that Committee, my best acknowledgments are due. In all cases of importance I have sought the advice and approval of the Rev. the Principal, whose anxiety for the welfare of every department of this College is equalled only by his unwearied efforts to promote it, and by the uniform kindness and courtesy with which he performs the multifarious duties of a most onerous and responsible position.

In the Report of last year the College was congratulated on the honours which our Pupils had achieved at the University of London. I am happy to state that in this respect, too, the Report of the present year is most favourable. The only exhibitions given at the first examination for the degree of M.B. at the London University, are held by two King's College Students; four out of thirteen prizes were gained by the same parties; and nearly half of all the places in honours were filled by them or by other pupils of the College. In the second examination for M.B., and in the matriculation examination, pupils of the College also distinguished themselves. In the competition for the prizes awarded by the Society of Apothecaries they have been equally successful; the gold medal for Botany, and the gold and silver medals for Materia Medica, having been gained bythe same gentlemen who had already achieved distinction at the University of London. It is most gratifying to the Medical Professors of this College to find that those who have been successful in the competition for Prizes and Scholarships in this place are able to maintain their reputation in that larger competition which embraces all the

medical schools of England. Nor must I omit to mention that the Jacksonian Prize has been awarded by the Royal College of Surgeons to one of our Staff, formerly a pupil here, and now one of the Assistant Surgeons of the Hospital—Mr Henry Lee.

No changes of any importance have taken place in the Medical Staff since the last Report.

The Library and Museums have received several additions by gift or purchase. Among the donations to the Museums, I must particularly mention a small collection of preparations presented by Dr. James Reid. Other valuable additions have been made by the Professors, by the Curator, and by Students. I am also particularly requested to acknowledge the services rendered to the Curator last summer by Mr. F. W. Headland, a Medical Student, in arranging the Herbaria, and by Mr. J. J. W. Watson, a Student of the Department of Applied Sciences, with the Geological Collection. An important means of instruction has moreover been added to the Museum, in the form of a Microscope, with a series of microscopic preparations.

King's College Hospital continues to realize all the expectations with which it was established. As a charity it confers great benefits on the poor and crowed neighbourhood which surrounds it, and, indeed, on the whole metropolis, from every part of which it attracts Patients. As a place of education it has proved equally successful. But the narrow and imperfect accommodation which it affords is becoming more and more painfully apparent with the rapid increase of Patients and of Pupils. The building which did not offer all the accommodation we required when its Patients did not much exceed 9,000 in the year, and the annual entry of Students fell short of 50, now that the number of its patients exceeds 22,000, and the yearly entry of Students is increased by nearly one-half, is utterly inadequate. The necessity of a larger and more commodious building has therefore forced itself upon the attention of the public, and great efforts are being made to supply the deficiency. A friend of the Hos-

pital, whose name has not transpired, has headed a new subscription list with the munificent donation of 5,000*l.*, attaching to it certain conditions which are happily in the course of fulfilment. A sum of 25,000*l.*, being the half of 50,000*l.* deemed necessary for the Building and permanent Endowment of a new Hospital, is already subscribed, to which sum a considerable addition is confidently anticipated from the approaching Festival, and the zealous exertions of its long list of more than 250 patrons. The Building and Endowment Committee have already taken the necessary steps for completing the purchase of the existing Hospital, and of such property as they deem necessary for the enlargement of the site, and they have made much progress with other preliminary arrangements. We can now, therefore, look forward to the speedy realization of the object which we have so long had at heart—the possession of an Hospital adequate to the demands made upon it as a charity on the one hand, and as an essential complement of the Medical School of this College, on the other—an Hospital worthy of the high standing of the College, and the flourishing state of its Medical School. As a member of the several Committees appointed to carry out this great design, I can assure the Council that no efforts will be spared to bring it to an early and successful issue. The combined exertions of some most influential members of the Council, of the Rev. the Principal of the College, of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and members of the Hospital Committee of Management, with the willing co-operation of the friends of the College and Hospital, and of the public at large, cannot fail of being crowned with success. I should be wanting to myself and to my Colleagues, if I were to lose this opportunity of acknowledging the invaluable services rendered to this good cause by all the parties to whom I have just alluded, and if I failed to associate with them the esteemed Secretary of this College, to whom we are under the greatest obligations. It would be equally ungrateful to the Professors of other Departments of the College, and the Masters of the School, to omit the acknowledgment due to them for the very kind and liberal

manner in which they have always supported this necessary adjunct to the College, and especially for the zeal with which they have combined to further the success of the forthcoming Festival. Our thanks are also due to many of our Students, past and present, who have given us their zealous co-operation.

For your Grace's kindness and condescension in consenting to preside at the morning meeting of the 15th of May, no less than for your countenance on the present and on former occasions, our thanks are especially due, and we feel assured that the satisfaction which your Grace will have in thus inaugurating the Festival of 1850, will not be diminished by the recollection that the evening meeting will be presided over by a former pupil, now an Honorary Fellow of this College, who loses no fitting opportunity of acknowledging that the seeds of the distinction he has reaped on the field of battle were sown in the peaceful studies carried on within these walls.

SECTION I.

The following are the Subjects of the different Lectures given in this Department, with the Names of the Professors, &c.

I. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, according to the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland, by the Rev. the PRINCIPAL, and the Rev. E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A. Chaplain.

II. ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL.—Richard Partridge, Esq. F.R.S. Professor; William Brinton, Esq. M.D., and Henry Lee, Esq. F.R.C.S. Demonstrators; Henry Hyde Salter and John Wood, Assistant Demonstrators.

III. PHYSIOLOGY: GENERAL AND MORBID ANATOMY.—Robert B. Todd, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. Professor, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and William Bowman, F.R.S. Professor.

IV. CHEMISTRY, THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL.—W. A. Miller, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. Professor, assisted by J. E. Bowman, Esq. Demonstrator.

V. MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.—J. Forbes Royle, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. F.G.S. Professor.

VI. PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.—William Fergusson, Esq. F.R.S. Professor.

VII. PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.—George Budd, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Professor.

VIII. MIDWIFERY, AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Arthur Farre, Esq. M.D. F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Professor.

IX. BOTANY.—Edward Forbes, Esq. F.R.S. F.L.S. Professor.

X. FORENSIC MEDICINE.—W. A. Guy, Esq. M.B. F.S.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Professor.

XI. COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.—T. Rymer Jones, Esq. F.R.S. Professor.

XII. DEMONSTRATIONS IN CHEMICAL MANIPULATION.—John E. Bowman, Esq. Demonstrator.

XIII. ANALYTICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL CHEMISTRY.—W. A. Miller, Esq. M.D.; and J. E. Bowman, Esq.

XIV. RESIDENT MEDICAL TUTOR.—Wm. Brinton, Esq. M.D.

XV. DEAN OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Dr. Guy.

XVI. KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

Trustees.—The Corporation of King's College, London.

Consulting Physician.—Thomas Watson, Esq. M.D.

Physicians for In-Patients.—George Budd, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.; R. B. Todd, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.

Physician to the Out-Patients.—W. A. Guy, Esq. M.B.

Assistant Physician.—George Johnson, Esq. M.D.

Consulting Physician for Diseases of Women and Children.—Robert Ferguson, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.

Physician for Diseases of Women and Children, and Physician Accoucheur.—Arthur Farre, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.

Surgeons.—Professor W. Fergusson, F.R.S.; Professor Rich. Partridge, F.R.S.

Assistant-Surgeons.—Professor William Bowman, F.R.S.; Henry Lee, Esq. F.R.C.S.

Surgeon-Dentist.—S. Cartwright, Jun., Esq.

Dispenser.—Francis Blackburn, Esq.

Chaplain.—The Rev. John Oliver, M.A.

Committee of Management—1849.

W. T. Copeland, Esq. M.P. and Alderman, Chairman.
T. G. Sambrooke, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

Rev. J. S. M. Anderson.	Nathaniel Powell, Esq.
G. Bulpett, Esq.	Sir Walter Riddell, Bart.
James Capel, Esq.	Ven. Archdeacon Robinson.
Robert Cheere, Esq.	W. H. Smith, Esq.
W. A. Eade, Esq.	John Stilwell, Esq.
Rev. W. W. Ellis, M.A.	S. H. Sterry, Esq.
C. Heberden, Esq.	Mr. Serjeant Storks.
Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D.	R. B. Todd, Esq. M.D.
Rev. J. R. Major, D.D.	Francis Wigg, Esq.
Wm. Moody, Esq.	Edward Wigram, Esq.
Major Moore.	Edward Willoughby, Esq.
E. F. Moore, Esq.	The Rev. the Chaplain.

Secretary.—John Lyon, Esq.

I. Religious Instruction.

Lectures will be delivered every Friday Morning during the Academical Year, by the Chaplain. These will be so arranged as to embrace the following subjects during the Three Years' Course of each Medical Student.

I. The Old Testament.

II. The New Testament.

III. The Church Catechism.

All Students will be required to attend these Lectures during the first Two Years from their Matriculation.

There will be a Voluntary Examination on the subjects treated of in the Lectures, in the months of December, March, and July; and Certificates of proficiency will be given to those who pass the Examination satisfactorily.

The Principal's Lectures, every Wednesday, on the Thirty-Nine Articles, are intended for Students of the Third and Fourth Year as well as for all Candidates for the Leathes Prizes.

At the close of the Winter Session, a Prize will be adjudged to the best Student in each year. A Student who has obtained one of these Prizes in any year, cannot become a Candidate in a succeeding year.

II. Anatomy. Descriptive and Surgical.

These Lectures comprise a full course of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, and are illustrated by recent Dissections, by Preparations from the Anatomical Museum, and by a large collection of Diagrams.

Practical Anatomy is taught in the Dissecting Rooms, by the Demonstrators of Anatomy. Attendance is given daily from ten o'clock to four o'clock.

The Anatomical Rooms, which have been greatly enlarged, are light, and well ventilated. They contain every requisite and convenience for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of Anatomy. Every opportunity is taken of rendering the technical details of Anatomy interesting and useful to the Students, by pointing out their bearings on Physiological Science as well as on the practice of their profession. The operations of Surgery may be performed here on the dead body during the summer months.

III. Physiology: General and Morbid Anatomy.

The Course will commence with a general view of the distinctive Properties of Animals, as contrasted with Plants; of the elementary and proximate Principles of Animal Bodies; of their various Functions, and of the Tissues and Organs by the Agency of which those Functions are carried on.

The particular consideration of each function will then be proceeded with, and the Anatomy of each Texture or Organ engaged will be minutely described.

These Lectures have a special reference to that knowledge of *Anatomy* and *Physiology* which is essential to the Practitioner in Medicine. They will be illustrated by recent Dissections; by Preparations and Diagrams of parts in Human and Comparative Anatomy; by Experiments; and by Microscopical Observations.

From the great extent of the subjects treated in this Course, some of them will be discussed only in alternate years.

IV. Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.

An extensive Philosophical Apparatus, Mineralogical and Metallurgical Collections, a valuable Chemical Museum, and a complete Laboratory, are attached to the Chemical Department.

The Course is divided into two Parts.

Part I. comprises a preparatory view of the Forces which concur in the production of Chemical Phenomena, with a description of the Elementary Bodies and Inorganic Compounds.

This division of the Course, which occupies from the beginning of October to the end of December, is specially adapted to the Matriculation Examination of the University of London, and may be attended separately.

Part II. Current Affinity and its Associated Forces; Organic Products and their Metamorphoses; and the Chemical Principles of Physiology.

It is the primary object of these Lectures, throughout, not only to verify the results of the reasoning by experimental illustrations, but to elucidate the grand Phenomena of Nature, and explain the Combinations of Art, in the processes of Metallurgy, of the Pharmacopœia, of the principal Manufactures, and of Domestic Economy.

V. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

In this Course is given an account of the natural history, chemical nature, and mode of action of the Substances used as Medicines.

The Lectures are exemplified by Experiments, and by the Drugs and Pharmaceutical Preparations presented to King's College by the Society of Apothecaries and by the late Sir Henry Halford, Bart.: they are also illustrated by coloured drawings of Plants, by the Herbaria of King's College, and by the Collections of the Professor.

A Collection of Materia Medica has been formed expressly for the use of Students.

VI. Principles and Practice of Surgery.

This Course is illustrated by Preparations, Models, Casts, and Drawings, and occasionally by recent Specimens of the effects of surgical disease or injury.

A general view is first given of the doctrines or principles of Surgery; these are next applied, in a practical manner, to the consideration of Injuries and Surgical Diseases of Textures and Regions. The Course concludes with a series of Lectures on Surgical Anatomy and Operative Surgery.

To these Lectures belongs the large collection of Diagrams and Casts presented to the College by J. H. Green, Esq. and Professor Fergusson.

VII. Principles and Practice of Medicine.

The Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine are exemplified by Preparations, Drawings, and Models, and by recent Specimens of diseased structure.

On account of the great extent of the subjects embraced in this Course, some of them are treated of only in alternate years.

VIII. Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.

These Lectures are illustrated by a series of Drawings, Dissections, and Preparations. Practical instruction is given in the use of Instruments; and cases of Midwifery are assigned to Pupils after attending their first Course.

IX. Botany.

In these Lectures the organization of *Plants* is demonstrated, their physiology explained, and the different modes of classification, natural and artificial, described. The subjects treated of are illustrated by fresh and dried specimens of Plants, and by a large collection of Drawings and Diagrams. The Pupils have frequent opportunities, during the Course, of attending the Professor on Herborizing Excursions.

X. Forensic Medicine.

These Lectures treat, at full length, of the legal and medical relations of each question in Forensic Medicine, including Toxicology. The Course is illustrated by drawings, preparations and tables, and by numerous examples from recorded trials.

XI. Comparative Anatomy and Physiology.

First Division of the Course.—On the forms, habits, and general organization of the different classes composing the animal creation.

N.B.—This division of the Course is equivalent to the Course of Lectures on Natural History required by the Army Medical Board.

Second Division of the Course.—Comparative Physiology.

This division qualifies for examination at the University of London.

The subject will be illustrated by an extensive series of diagrams, and by the preparations and specimens contained in the Museums of Anatomy, Comparative Anatomy, Zoology, and Geology, belonging to the College.

XII. Demonstrations in Chemical Manipulation.

These Demonstrations commence with the Summer Session, and terminate towards the end of June.

The instruction given is comprised in thirty lessons, of two hours each, and is so arranged, that each Student performs the operations which are in most frequent use in the Laboratory for the purposes of analysis or research. To facilitate the course of study, the Pupils are divided into groups, each pursuing a distinct plan of operations.

As the keeping of accurate notes is quite as important as the performance of the experiments themselves, every Student is required to keep a note-book of his operations, to be open to the inspection of the Professor and Demonstrator, and in which the calculations and results are recorded, with the probable reasons of failure if the experiments are unsuccessful.

During this Course a brief explanation is given of the principal phenomena developed, in order to connect the facts observed with the principles on which they rest.

This Course is adapted to the requirements of the University of London, of the Society of Apothecaries, and of the Medical Boards of the Army and Navy, as well as to all who, with objects professional or otherwise, wish to obtain an acquaintance with the process of Manipulation.

Materials for working are supplied free of charge; but all damage done to apparatus must be repaired at the expense of the Student who may have occasioned the same.

Students who desire further to prosecute this practical study of Chemistry are recommended, in the summer following that in which they have attended the Course of Manipulation, to avail themselves of the opportunity of becoming familiar with the examination of morbid products, and the processes for analysing the animal secretions, by entering for a month or longer to the Class of Analytical Chemistry.

XIII. Analytical and Experimental Chemistry.

In addition to the Chemical Course, and to the Summer Class of Manipulation, accommodation is provided for those Students who may wish to acquire a more minute acquaintance with certain subdivisions of the science than can be conveyed in a regular course of lectures.

A Class has therefore been formed for this purpose, which is conducted in the Laboratory, under the superintendence of the Professor and Demonstrator. By this means each Student will be enabled to familiarize himself with the methods of analysis, and the operations of research.

Attention will be particularly given to—

1. *Analytical Chemistry*, including the preparation of the principal tests and reagents in a state of purity—the examination of the more important Metallic Ores, as those of Iron, Lead, Copper, Tin, Silver, Cobalt, and Nickel—the Analysis of Coal—Building-stones, &c.; and the various modifications of Organic Analysis.

2. *Agricultural Chemistry*, comprising the examinations of Soils, Manures—the Saline and Organic Constituents of Plants.

3. *Processes of Manufacturing Art*, involving also an examination as well of the products of art, as of the crude materials produced by the Vegetable Kingdom; such as colouring matters, drugs, and dye-stuffs: and,

4. *Physiological Chemistry*, with the examination as well of healthy as of morbid products and secretions, both by the microscope and by reagents.

The particular plan of study followed by each Student will depend on the objects he may have in view. He will be encouraged when sufficiently advanced to prosecute new inquiries, and to simplify the processes now in use.

Gentlemen may enter for a longer or shorter time, as may suit their leisure, at any period of the year, except during the long Vacation, and at an expense proportionate to the time of their stay.

In addition to the Laboratory Fee, each Student defrays the expenses of his own experiments; the amount of this expense, which is comparatively trifling, is entirely under his own control.

Every table is furnished with a cupboard, under lock and key, and a deposit of 10*s*. 6*d*. is made by each Pupil on first receiving possession.

The Laboratory opens the first week in October, and closes in the middle of July; with a vacation of fourteen days at Christmas, and seven days at Easter. Hours of attendance, daily from 10 till 4, except on Saturday, when the Laboratory closes at 1 P.M.

An attendance of three months in this class may be substituted for the Course of Manipulations by those who require Certificates of Instruction in Practical Chemistry. Students taking a *perpetual* ticket for the Class of Chemical Manipulation may, in addition, have the option of attending the Class of Analytical Chemistry, for a month, during any subsequent part of their period of study.

XIV. Resident Medical Tutor.

It is the province of the Tutor to assist the Junior Students resident as well as non-resident, in their studies.

The course of instruction given by the Medical Tutor is intended to assist the Junior Students in overcoming some of the difficulties which they have to contend with at the commencement of their attendance upon Lectures. The following is the plan pursued by the Tutor. He arranges his Pupils in classes, each class consisting of not more than fifteen Students. Each class attends for an hour, during the Winter Session, three times a week; one day being devoted to Chemistry, another to Anatomy, and a third to Physiology. Each class is examined *vivâ voce* upon the subject of the Lectures which they have been attending during the preceding week. An opportunity is thus afforded of ascertaining the progress which each Student is making, of correcting any misapprehensions, and of explaining any difficulties which may have arisen. With this familiar and conversational mode of instruction the Tutor is enabled to combine advice to each Student as to his plan of reading and note-taking; and resid-

ing within the College, he is constantly accessible, and may be consulted upon numerous subjects to which the Professors could scarcely be expected to give their time and attention. The Tutor's course of instruction is especially calculated to promote and encourage a regular and diligent attendance upon Lectures.

During the Summer Session the same method is pursued with the subjects of Botany and Materia Medica.

XV. The Dean of the Medical Department.

The Dean of the Medical Department is an Officer appointed by the Council, for the immediate purpose of facilitating the current business. No card of admission to Lectures can be obtained from the Secretary's office without his written order, and, when obtained, must be signed by the Dean previously to being taken to the other Professors. All Certificates, likewise, must be signed by the Dean previously to being signed by the Professors.

During the Session, the Dean gives daily attendance in the Marsden Library, from 10 to 11 o'clock.

XVI. King's College Hospital.

This Hospital is situate in the immediate neighbourhood of the College, and in the midst of a densely-populated neighbourhood.

Eleventh Annual Report of King's College Hospital. 1850.

The period has again arrived, when the Committee of Management render an account of the manner in which they have performed the trust committed to their charge, and they have the pleasure of informing the Governors, that the Hospital has maintained its high character for efficiency throughout the past year, during which, unusual claims have been made upon its funds by the arrangements rendered imperative by the numerous calls for assistance during the time that the Cholera was raging. In that period, 123 cases of Cholera were admitted, and of that number 83 were restored to their families and friends; it is also gratifying to state, that no case which presented itself was refused admission. Notwithstanding the very limited accommodation for the

Out-Patients, 21,048 of that class of patients have been relieved, being 1,665 more than in any previous year; 1,261 have been admitted to the beds, and 424 poor married women have been attended in their confinement at their own homes.

The Committee regret they are again under the necessity of informing the Governors, that the debt with which the year 1849 commenced, has increased, owing to the expenses attendant upon the reception of Cholera cases; the deficiency now amounts to 530*l.*, a sum not sufficiently large to cause any embarrassment, but rendering the exertions of the friends and supporters of the Hospital necessary to prevent its increasing.

During the year, the Donations have increased over those of last year 107*l.*, and the Annual Subscriptions 75*l.* The amount raised by Charity Sermons has again fallen short; the Committee gratefully acknowledge the services rendered by those who have advocated their claims, and their gratitude is equally due to those who have kindly placed their pulpits at the disposal of the Committee, who again urge all their friends to render assistance in procuring as many pulpits as possible for Sermons, not only for the benefit they confer upon the Funds, but also for the extension they give to the knowledge of the existence of the Hospital. Only one Legacy has been received since the last Report, viz. 20*l.* from the late R. Giraud, Esq.

The Committee have at length the gratification of informing the Governors, that the prospect of possessing an Hospital more suitable to the wants of the neighbourhood, and the Pupils attending the Medical School, appears not so distant as they feared when they met the Governors last year.

In consequence of the generous offer of an Anonymous Individual, under the name of a "Friend of the Hospital," to subscribe on certain conditions 5,000*l.* towards a Building and Endowment Fund, a Committee has been formed under the title of the Building and Endowment Fund Committee, consisting of Members of the Council of King's College, Members of the Committee of Management, and other Gentlemen; and in addition to the munificent offer above named of 5,000*l.*, a similar sum has been contributed by the Council of King's College; these, together with several large Donations, now amount to 22,000*l.*, exclusive of the sum of 4,000*l.* and upwards collected upon a former occasion, which last sum has been expended upon the purchase of the Grange Estate, and your Committee have the satisfaction of stating that the liability which Dr. Budd, Dr. Todd, Mr. Fergusson, and Mr. Sambrooke had incurred in the completion of that purchase will now be relieved, and it is hoped that before many months expire, the commencement of a portion of the new Hospital will be proceeded with.

It is proposed to hold a Festival, consisting of a Meeting in the morning, and a Dinner in the evening, on the 15th May, for the joint purposes of Building and Endowing, and of the support of the Hospital, and it is earnestly hoped that every friend and supporter of the Hospital will on that occasion

use his best exertions to promote those objects. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has kindly promised to preside at the Meeting, which will be held at King's College, and it is hoped that within one or two days, a Chairman will have been selected for the Dinner.

Return of Patients registered from April 15, 1840, *to December* 31, 1849.

PARISHES.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Midwifery: Estab. Sept. 1, 1841.	Total.
St. Clement	2,685	31,896	647	35,228
St. Giles	2,144	31,188	653	33,985
St. Andrew	856	14,935	420	16,211
St. Martin	515	8,454	148	9,117
Bloomsbury	463	7,301	123	7,887
St. Mary-le-Strand	378	5,033	126	5,537
St. Paul, Covent Garden	269	3,315	93	3,677
Liberty of the Rolls	156	2,095	44	2,295
St. Dunstan and the Temple	178	3,064	53	3,295
St. Ann, Soho	206	3,448	71	3,725
St. Pancras	415	3,256	34	3,705
St. Bride and Whitefriars	213	1,974	48	2,235
Clerkenwell	230	2,248	34	2,503
Lambeth	242	2,127	21	2,390
Westminster Parishes	482	3,089	20	3,591
Marylebone	299	1,214	11	1,524
City Parishes, various	302	2,550	53	2,905
Southwark	104	1,188	10	1,302
Environs of London	589	3,691	5	4,285
Rural Districts	990	1,927	0	2,917
Parishes unknown	41	1,835	5	1,881
Total	11,747	135,828	2,620	150,195

As many charitable persons, otherwise well disposed to contribute, have objected that the Hospital is not a FREE HOSPITAL, the Committee subjoin the following return as made up from the books:—

	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.
Admitted by Subscribers' Letters of Recommendation	4,238	1,355
Admitted without Letters (including Accidents and urgent cases)	7,509	137,093
	11,747	138,448

Table showing the number of Patients annually relieved in King's Coll. Hospital.

Years.	In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Total.
1840.....	778	4,056	4,834
1841.....	1,255	8,214	9,469
1842.....	1,290	11,138	12,428
1843.....	1,131	11,643	12,774
1844.....	1,196	12,585	13,781
1845.....	1,160	15,933	17,093
1846.....	1,170	16,547	17,717
1847.....	1,253	17,901	19,154
1848.....	1,253	19,383	20,636
1850.....	1,261	21,048	22,309
Total ...	11,747	138,448	150,195

SECTION II.

MUSEUMS.

Registrar of Anatomical Museum—GEORGE JOHNSON, Esq. M.D.
Curator of Museums—WILLIAM THOMSON, Esq.

The Museums consist of Collections of objects illustrative of every department of Anatomy, Human and Comparative, Healthy and Morbid, of Materia Medica, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, and other branches of Natural History; also of Collections of Diagrams, amounting to upwards of 4,000 in number, for illustrating the Lectures on these various subjects.

The Collection of Human Anatomy comprises a considerable number of wet preparations, models, and casts, presented by the late Dr. Hooper and J. H. Green, Esq., and has been considerably enriched by additions from the several Professors of the College.

The Collections of Comparative Anatomy include several excellent skeletons. Among the wet preparations are many highly interesting dissections, elucidating the minute anatomy of insects and other of the lower tribes, as well as preparations of the various organs of the higher animals.

The Materia Medica and Chemical Collections are very complete, a large assortment of drugs having been presented by the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries, and by the late Sir H. Halford, Bart.

The Collections of Mineralogy and Geology are extensive, and contain examples of the different formations, including a selection of the most characteristic fossils belonging to each. A valuable collection of Fossils, consisting chiefly of bones of Mammalia and Reptilia, from Perim Island, in the Gulf of Cambay, presented by Albermarle Bettington, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, has recently been added.

The Botanical Collections, comprising Rottler's Indian Herbarium which has been considerably enlarged by additions from Dr. Royle and Dr. Wallich, are especially rich.

A collection of the most curious Fruits and Seeds will be found in the Museum.

The Zoological Department includes Collections of Animals, Birds, Reptiles, Fish, Shells, Insects, Corals, &c., selected for the purpose of exhibiting the different forms existing in nature.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

The Anatomical Museum is open daily (except on Saturdays), from 11 till 1, to Medical Students *only*.

The Museums of Materia Medica, Natural History, &c. are open daily (except on Saturdays), from 1 till 3, to Medical Students, and Students in the Department of Applied Sciences.

Every facility, however, will be afforded by the Curator to those who may wish to remain for a longer period in the Museums, for the purpose of study.

Students, wishing to examine and handle any of the preparations, must obtain from the Curator a form for such permission, which must be signed by the Professor to whose

lectures such preparations relate, and countersigned by the Dean of the Department.

ADMISSION OF STRANGERS.

The Curator will be happy to show the Museums, at any time between 10 and 4, to strangers presenting the card of any gentleman connected with the College.

SECTION III.

MEDICAL LIBRARY.

Librarian—Rev. C. G. Nicolay.
Medical Librarian—T. Stephen, Esq.

The Medical Library contains a select collection of standard medical works, which the Students have the opportunity of perusing in the Library during the intervals between Lectures, or of taking home for a limited period.

REGULATIONS.

1. This Library is open every day in the week (except on Saturday) from 10 to 5 for the use of Associates and Matriculated Students of the Medical Department, and of such Occasional Students as shall pay for admission thereto.

2. No Student of any other Department is permitted to enter the Medical Library.

3. As this Library is to be used for the purposes of reference and study only, silence must be observed, and Students must appear in their Academical Dress.

4. Application for all books required for reading must be made to the Librarian; and the borrower is expected to return each book so lent into the hands of the Librarian before leaving the Library.

5. Books may be taken out of the Library for the purposes of study with the *written* permission of the Dean. All books so lent out must be brought back to the Librarian at the end of a week from the day of issue. Any Student who keeps a book or books beyond the specified time, will incur a fine of two-pence per day for each volume; and no other work will be issued to him until this fine is paid.

6. A Book is kept in which Students are permitted to enter the titles of any works they may wish to have added to the Library. These if approved of by the Professors are ordered.

7. While in the Library the Students have the privilege of examining the collections of bones, and of consulting books of plates.

SECTION IV.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Curator—J. F. HARDWICH, Esq.

Two Laboratories have been fitted up in the College, provided with an extensive collection of chemical preparations, and apparatus, and with every convenience for the attainment of a knowledge of Practical Chemistry, and for the prosecution of scientific researches.

One of the Laboratories is especially arranged for the class of Chemical manipulation, and is open during the Winter for two hours twice a-week, and during the Summer for two hours three times a-week. (See p. 118.)

Students desirous of devoting further time to the pursuits of Practical Chemistry may also become Pupils in the Laboratory, under the superintendence of the Professor and of the Demonstrator of Chemistry, by entering themselves at the Secretary's Office. (For the principal subjects to which attention is given, see p. 120. For Fees, see p. 133.)

The Laboratory is open daily from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., except on Saturdays, when it closes at 1 P. M.

SECTION V.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING STUDENTS.

The Students received into this Department are—

1. Matriculated Students, or those who receive their entire medical education at King's College. Each Candidate for Matriculation must produce a testimonial of good moral character, and, when admitted by the Principal, must subscribe his name to a Declaration that he will conform to all such Rules and Regulations as may from time to time be made for the good government of the College, under the sanction and authority of the Council. Matriculated Students wear a Cap and Gown; are alone eligible as Clinical Clerks, Dressers, Physicians' Assistants, or House Surgeons to the

Hospital; can alone contend for the Medical Scholarships,* the Leathes and Warneford Prizes; and they pay a lower amount of fees to the Hospital than Non-matriculated Students.

2. Occasional Students, or those who enter to one or more particular Classes. Every Class is open to such Students, on payment of the prescribed amount of fees.

The regular Course of Instruction in this Department occupies either three years or four years, according to particular circumstances. See page 130.

The year is divided into two Sessions. The Winter Session, will begin October 1st, 1850, and terminate March 29, 1851. The Summer Session will begin May 1, 1851, and end July 26, 1851.

There are Examinations at the close of each Session, that at the close of the Winter Session being followed by a public distribution of Prizes.

Every Student must, at the beginning of each Session, take out cards from the Secretary's Office, for the Lectures which he proposes to attend; these must then be countersigned, first, by the Dean of the Medical Department, and, secondly, by the respective Professors. Tickets for Hospital attendance must also be brought to the Dean for signature, at the beginning of each Winter and Summer Session.

The attendance of the Students at Chapel and at Lectures will be marked; and a report of such attendance, and of each Student's general character and conduct, having been submitted to the Principal, will be forwarded to his Parents or Guardian, at the end of each division of the Winter Session and at the end of the Summer Session.

All certificates must be obtained from the Dean *at the close of each Session.*

Students are requested to give in their Schedules to the Dean, as soon as they procure them from the Hall and the College.

The Medical Library is open daily to all Students of this Department, for the purposes of study, (see page 127); they also have the use of the General Library, (see page 206).

A limited number of Students are admitted to reside within

* This does not apply to the Daniell Scholarship.

the College; (see pages 207 to 210). There is a Dining Hall in the College, for the accommodation of Resident and other Students of the College; (see page 211).

SECTION VI.

COURSE OF EDUCATION *recommended to the Medical Students by the Professors of King's College.*

The Medical Professors of King's College, sensible of the difficulties which beset the Student at the commencement of his career, propose the following Course for his guidance in the prosecution of his studies.

The Professors strongly recommend that four years should be spent in attending the Course of Instruction at the College and Hospital. Although a period of three years is sufficient to complete the attendance on the Courses prescribed by the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries, yet the Student will certainly derive great advantage from extending the term to four years, and thus diminishing the number of Courses which he is required to attend in any one Session.*

I. The following is the order in which Students intending to pursue their Medical studies during four years are advised to attend the several Courses of Lectures given in the College:—

First Winter Session.	Descriptive Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. (Practical Anatomy.) Chemistry.	Practice of the Hospital, and Clinical Lectures.
First Summer Session.	Botany and Vegetable Physiology. Chemical Manipulation.† Practical Pharmacy.‡	
Second Winter Session.	Descriptive Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. (Practical Anatomy.) Chemistry.	

* The regulations of the College of Surgeons require that Candidates should have been engaged four years in the acquirement of professional knowledge. The London University requires that Candidates for the Degree of M.B. shall have been engaged the same length of time in the study of their profession.

† The regulations of the University of London, of the Society of Apothecaries, and of the Medical Boards of the Army and Navy, require Certificates of having practised the manipulations of Chemistry.

‡ The regulations of the College of Surgeons require six months of Practical Pharmacy.

Second Summer Session.	Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	Practice of the Hospital and Clinical Lectures.
	Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	
	Chemical Manipulation, (Second Course,) or a Course of Analytical Chemistry.	
	Practical Pharmacy.*	
Third Winter Session.	Descriptive Anatomy.	
	General Anatomy and Physiology. (Practical Anatomy.)	
	Principles and Practice of Medicine.	
	Principles and Practice of Surgery.	
Third Summer Session.	Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.	
	Practical Midwifery.	
	Forensic Medicine.	
Fourth Winter Session.	Principles and Practice of Medicine.	
	Principles and Practice of Surgery.	
Fourth Summer Session.	Comparative Anatomy.	
	Practical Midwifery.	

The course of study here proposed by the Professors does not at all militate against the courses prescribed by the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries; and differs from them mainly in extending the period of attendance from three years to four years. The Student who follows this Course will qualify himself for examination at the College of Surgeons, at the Society of Apothecaries, at the University of London, or at the College of Physicians in London. The University of Edinburgh requires that one year out of the four shall be spent in Edinburgh.

Students who have not served an apprenticeship are recommended to attend a second Course of Materia Medica in their Second Summer Session.

Students are recommended, in accordance with the regulations of the Society of Apothecaries, to give especial attention to the study of Morbid Anatomy in their Second Summer and Third Winter Sessions.

Students who are intended for the Medical Service of the Army and Navy, must attend three Courses of Medicine, and three Courses of Surgery; and should therefore attend, in addition to the Courses prescribed above, a Course of each in the Second Winter Session.

* The regulations of the College of Surgeons require six months of Practical Pharmacy.

II. If the Student be desirous of accomplishing in three years the amount of attendance required by the College of Surgeons, and by the Society of Apothecaries, he may do so, by following the subjoined course of study:—

First Winter Session.	Descriptive Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	Practice of the Hospital, and Clinical Lectures.
	General Anatomy and Physiology.		
	Chemistry.		
First Summer Session.	Botany.		
	Materia Medica.		
	Midwifery.		
Second Winter Session.	Descriptive Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	
	General Anatomy and Physiology.		
	Medicine.		
	Surgery.		
Second Summer Session.	Midwifery.		
	Practical Chemistry.		
	Forensic Medicine.		
Third Winter Session.	Descriptive Anatomy.	Practical Anatomy.	
	General Anatomy and Physiology.		
	Medicine.		
	Surgery.		
Third Summer Session.	Practice of Surgery.*		

Students who are intended for the medical service of the Army or Navy, must attend three Courses of Medicine and three Courses of Surgery, and, consequently, a Course of each in the First Winter, in addition to the Courses prescribed above. They also require six months of Practical Pharmacy; and a Course of Comparative Anatomy or Natural History. The Practical Pharmacy may be most conveniently attended in the First and Second Summer Sessions, and Comparative Anatomy in the Third Summer Session.

Students who intend to prepare themselves for the Fellowship of the College of Surgeons require additional attendance in the class of Chemical Manipulations, and that three years at least shall have been passed in one or more of the recognised Hospitals or Schools of London.

N.B. All Students are strongly recommended, at least during their first year, to avail themselves of the assistance of the Medical Tutor.

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* The College of Surgeons requires Certificates of attendance on the Practice of Surgery during three Winter and three Summer Sessions.

SECTION VII.

FEES.

	Fee for the Sessional Course. £ s. d.		Fee for unlimited Attendance. £ s. d.
Anatomy	8 8 0	...	9 9 0
Physiology	8 8 0	...	9 9 0
Chemistry	7 7 0	...	9 9 0
Materia Medica	5 5 0	...	6 6 0
Surgery	4 4 0	...	6 6 0
Medicine	5 5 0	...	7 7 0
Midwifery	4 4 0	...	6 6 0
Botany	3 3 0	...	4 4 0
Forensic Medicine	3 3 0	...	4 4 0
Comparative Anatomy	3 3 0	...	4 4 0
Chemical Manipulation — Matric. Students	4 4 0	...	8 8 0
Chemical Manipulation — Occasional ditto.	5 5 0	...	9 9 0

The Fees for the Class of Analytical Chemistry are, for one month, 4*l.* 4*s.*; for three months, 10*l.* 10*s.*; for six months, 18*l.* 18*s.*; for nine months, 26*l.* 5*s.*

Fee for the Medical Tutor, to Resident Students, 2*l.* 2*s.* for each Academical Year: to Non-resident Students, 3*l.* 3*s.*

HOSPITAL FEES.

PERPETUAL ADMISSION to the Medical and Surgical Practice:—	£ s. d.
For Matriculated Students of King's College	31 10 0
For Pupils who are not Matriculated Students	36 15 0

MEDICAL PRACTICE:—	£ s. d.	SURGICAL PRACTICE:—	£ s. d.
Three Months	6 6 0	Three Months	10 10 0
Six Months	10 10 0	Six Months	15 15 0
Twelve Months / Eighteen Months	15 15 0	Twelve Months / Twenty-one Months	21 0 0
Perpetual	21 0 0	Perpetual	26 5 0

Registration Fee (to be paid to the Secretary at King's College Hospital) 10*s.* 6*d.*

The Course of Study required by the Regulations of the College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries, comprises the following Lectures, of which the Terms are annexed:—

	Number of Sessional Courses.	Payment.
Anatomy, Descriptive and Surgical, with Dissections	3	£9 9 0
Physiology: General and Morbid Anatomy	3	9 9 0
Chemistry	1	7 7 0
Botany	1	3 3 0
Materia Medica	1	5 5 0
Medicine	2	7 7 0
Surgery	2	6 6 0
Midwifery	2	6 6 0
Forensic Medicine	1	3 3 0
Chemical Manipulation	1	4 4 0
		61 19 0
Hospital attendance		31 10 0
		93 9 0
Students, however, are recommended to take out a *Perpetual* Ticket for Chemistry, and for Materia Medica, by paying the additional sum of		3 3 0
		£96 12 0

To this sum all parents are strongly recommended to add the amount of Fees payable for one year's instruction by the Medical Tutor.

All *Resident* Students are required to enter to the Tutor's Class for their first year.

The Fees payable by Matriculated Students for *perpetual admission* to every course of instruction given in this Department, (except the class of Analytical Chemistry and the Medical Tutor,) including the Hospital, amount to £107 2*s*.

Payment of Fees may be made either in one sum upon Matriculation, or in two equal sums: the one at the commencement of the Winter Session, October 1st, and the other, after the Christmas Vacation, not later than the 21st January.

The following Fees must also be paid at the time of Matriculation:—

Matriculation Fee	£1 1 0
Library Fee	1 1 0
Subscription to the Scholarship Fund	1 1 0
Cap and Gown	1 10 0
Calendar	0 2 0
	£4 15 0

Medical officers of the Army and Navy, both in the Queen's service and in that of the East India Company, are admitted gratuitously to the Hospital and to all the Lectures delivered in the Medical Department, *upon bringing a recommendation from the heads of their respective departments.*

Students of the Royal Academy are admitted gratuitously to the Lectures on Anatomy, *upon bringing a recommendation from a member, or from an associate of the Academy.*

SECTION VIII.

DAYS AND HOURS OF LECTURES AND HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.

The Medical Students are expected to attend Chapel every morning at ten o'clock.

WINTER SESSION.							
CLASS.	M.	Tu.	W.	Th.	F.	S.	Hours.
Anatomy	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 — 10 A.M.
The Chaplain's Lectures					—		10½— 11
Physiology	—		—	—	—		12½— 1½
The Principal's Lecture			—				1¼— 2
Chemistry	—	—	—	—	—		3 — 4
Medicine	—	—		—		—	4 — 5
Surgery		—		—		—	5 — 6
SUMMER SESSION.							
*The Chaplain's Lectures							
Botany		—	—	—		—	9 — 10 A.M.
Materia Medica		—	—	—	—		10½—11½
†Chemical Manipulation	—	—	—	—	—	—	10½— 12
Forensic Medicine	—	—	—		—		12½— 1¼
The Principal's Lectures			—				1¼— 2
Comparative Anatomy	—	—	—	—			3 — 4
Midwifery	—		—	—	—		4 — 5

HOSPITAL: daily from half-past one to three, except on Wednesday, when the visit is deferred until two o'clock, to enable each Student to attend the Principal's Lecture.

* Due notice will be given at a future time, of the hour fixed for these Lectures.
† Half the Class attends three days alternately in each week.

Dr. Farre attends at half-past eleven on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Clinical Lectures are delivered, after the visit, on alternate—

Tuesdays . . by Dr. Todd.	Mondays . . by Mr. Partridge.
Fridays . . . by Dr. Budd.	Thursdays . by Mr. Fergusson.

During the Summer Session of each year, a course of Twelve Lectures on Natural Philosophy given by Professor O'Brien is open to all Matriculated Students of this Department.

Section IX.

THE ASSOCIATESHIP.

At the end of each Winter Session, the Professors lay before the Council the names of those Medical Students whom they recommend to be elected Associates of King's College, London, on account of general good conduct, regularity of attendance at the classes in the College and at the Hospital, and professional acquirements. For the attainment of this distinction,—

I. A Student must have studied four years in the manner recommended by the Professors. See page 130.

II. He must obtain a Certificate of having regularly attended the Chapel service and the Divinity Lectures.

III. He must have obtained some one of the following distinctions:—

1. A Scholarship.
2. Two Prizes in different subjects; the Leathes and Warneford Prizes to count.
3. The office of Physician's Assistant, or of House Surgeon, served with distinction, together with one prize; or the offices of Dresser and Clinical Clerk conjointly, served with distinction, together with one prize.
4. The having obtained, after leaving the College, an Hospital appointment in the provinces, or other professional distinction.

SECTION X.

ENDOWMENTS.

Leathes' Endowment.

The interest of 300*l.*, bequeathed by the late P. H. Leathes, Esq., is expended annually in the purchase of a large Bible and a large Prayer-Book, which are given to the two Medical Students who are found most worthy of the same for their proficiency in religious knowledge, and for general good conduct.

All Matriculated Students of this Department may be Candidates for these Prizes. Candidates must produce Certificates of regular attendance at the College Chapel, as well as *Certificates of having passed Two of the Terminal Examinations mentioned at page 114.

The next Examination will take place on Wednesday, October 9, 1850, upon the following subjects:

The Gospel according to St. Luke.
The Church Catechism, with Nicholson's Exposition.
The Thirty-nine Articles—Articles XXII and XXV.

The names of all Candidates must be given in to the Principal before one o'clock on Thursday, October 3, 1850, and after this hour no name will be received.

The following will be the subjects for this Examination in October, 1851:

The Gospel according to St. Matthew.
The Church Catechism, with Nicholson's Exposition.
The Thirty-nine Articles—those lectured on by the Principal in the Easter Term, 1851.

Warneford Endowment.

These Prizes were founded by the Rev. Dr. Warneford, for the encouragement of the study of Theology among the Matriculated Medical Students of King's College.

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* This rule will come into force in 1851.

There are two Prizes: the first consisting of a medal of the value of ten pounds, and books of the value of fifteen pounds; the second consisting of a medal of the value of five pounds, and books of the value of ten pounds.

The Candidates for these Prizes are examined in—1. Two of the branches of Medical Science, taught in the College, to be selected by the Candidates. A want of sufficient knowledge in the Medical part will disqualify for examination in the Theological. 2. The Holy Scriptures. 3. Butler's Analogy.

All Candidates for either of these Prizes must produce Certificates of having regularly attended the daily service of the College Chapel, as well as *Certificates of having passed two of the Terminal Examinations mentioned at page 114.

No one can be a Candidate who has exceeded his fourth year of attendance at the Medical Lectures of the College; and no Student who has obtained the first Prize in one year, can be a Candidate in any subsequent year.

The next Examination will take place on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 11 and 12, 1850; on the first day, in Medicine; on the second day, in Theology.

The names of all Candidates must be given in to the Principal before one o'clock on Thursday, October 3, after which hour no name will be received.

The subjects for the Divinity part of this Examination will be in 1850,

The Gospel according to St. John.
The First and Second Books of Kings.
Bishop Butler's Analogy. Part I. Chap. i. ii. v.
Part II. Chap. i. v. vii.

The subjects for the Divinity Examination in 1851, will be:

The Gospel according to St. Luke.
The Books of Exodus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy,
Bishop Butler's Analogy. Part I. Chap. i. iii. vi.
Part II. Chap. i. ii. vii.

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* This rule will come into force in 1851.

SECTION XI.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Good Conduct, and a competent knowledge of such subjects in Divinity as shall be previously fixed upon, are indispensable for the admission of any Student or Pupil to be a Candidate for a Scholarship in this College.

Every Scholarship is held subject to forfeiture for misconduct.

In case there should be no Candidate of sufficient merit in any year, the Scholarship of that year will not be awarded.

Divinity Scholarship.

One of £30 in each year.

This Scholarship is open to the Matriculated Students of this Department who have completed one Winter Session, as well as to all Students who have left the College or who have become Associates at the close of the Session preceding each Examination.

For the subjects of examination, and the day on which it will be held, see page 75.

Senior Scholarships.

One in each year of £40, tenable for Three Years.

These Scholarships are open to all Matriculated Students of this Department, being also Perpetual Pupils of the Hospital, who have completed their third Winter Session, but have not exceeded their fourth Academical Year.

Second-Year Scholarships.

One in each year of £30, tenable for Two Years.

These Scholarships are open to all Matriculated Students of this Department, being also Perpetual Pupils of the Hospital, who have completed their second Winter Session, but have not exceeded their third Academical Year.

This Scholarship can be held only so long as the Student continues a Student of King's College.

Junior Scholarships.

Three in each year of £20, tenable for Two Years.

All Matriculated Students of this Department, who are also Perpetual Pupils of the Hospital, may compete for these Scholarships at the close of their first Winter Session.

These Scholarships can be held only so long as the Scholar continues a Student of King's College.

Latin forms a portion of this Examination.

N.B. Any Scholar of this Department gaining a Scholarship of a higher value than the one he holds, resigns, *ipso facto*, the Scholarship of less value.

The Divinity pass Examinations for all these Scholarships will take place on Saturday, April 5, 1851. The following will be the subjects:

Senior Scholarship.

The Historical Books of the Old and New Testament, and an assigned portion of Butler's Analogy.

Second-Year Scholarship.

The Historical Books of the Old and New Testament,

Junior Scholarships.

The Historical Books of the Old Testament.
The Gospel of St. Matthew.
The Church Catechism.

These examinations will be dispensed with in the case of those who shall produce for the

Junior Scholarship.....	1	of the Certificates	}	which are
Second-Year „	3	„	}	mentioned
Third-Year „	5	„	}	at page 114.

The Medical Examinations will begin on Monday, April 7th, 1850. The names of Candidates must be given in to the Principal before one o'clock on Monday, March 24; after which hour no names will be received.

SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

Junior Scholarships.

Anatomy of the Bones, Muscles, and Ligaments, and of the Viscera of the Abdomen and Thorax.

General Anatomy and Physiology of the Organs of Locomotion, Digestion, and Circulation.

Inorganic Chemistry, Heat, and Static Electricity.

Cicero de Officiis.

Second-Year Scholarship.

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Organic Chemistry, Light, Electricity.
Botany.
Materia Medica.

Senior Scholarship.

Medicine.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Forensic Medicine.
Anatomy.
Physiology.

The Examination Papers in Medicine and Surgery will comprise questions on cases which have occurred in the Wards of the Hospital during the Winter Session.

N.B.—Attendance on a Course or Courses of Lectures on Botany or Chemistry, by a Pupil of the Department of General Literature and Science, does not prevent such Pupil, if he afterwards enter as a Medical Student, from competing for the Medical Scholarships with Students of the same standing in the Medical Department as himself.

Daniell Scholarship.

This Scholarship has been founded in honour of J. F. Daniell, Esq., Professor of Chemistry in this Its object is to encourage the prosecution of original in Chemistry.

This Scholarship is of the annual value of 20*l.*, and i for two years. It is given every second year, and is every Student of the College, whether *matriculated* or It is awarded to the Student who shall have executed series of researches in the Laboratory of King's Colle the two years immediately preceding the election months of which time he must have been a pup Laboratory.

The next Scholarship will be awarded at Easter, 18

Section XII.

Stephen Endowment.

The Stephen prize for an English Essay is op Matriculated Students of this Department. See pp. 7.

Plumptre Prizes.

The Plumptre Prizes for English Verse are ope Matriculated Students of this Department. See pp. 74

CLASS PRIZES.

Prizes are awarded for proficiency in the several su Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica, S Medicine, Midwifery, Botany, Forensic Medicine, Com Anatomy, and Chemical Manipulations. These co Books of the value of three pounds, and are given highest Student in the Examination. Certificates of are also given to such students in each class as the res Professors consider entitled to receive them.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ur In-Patient Dresse

Two Medical Clinical Prizes, one of [illegible] for the [illegible] and the other of 2*l.* for the Summer Session; and *Two Surgical Clinical Prizes* of the same value, are [illegible]. Candidates for these Prizes will be required—

1. To write from memory the particulars [illegible] from the practice of each of the [illegible] (as the case may be) which have been [illegible] during the preceding Session: which [illegible] cases.

2. To give in writing the [illegible] case delivered [illegible] as the case may be [illegible] Session. [illegible] To answer [illegible]

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SECTION XIII.

REGULATIONS *for the Examination and Appointment of Clinical Clerks, Dressers, Physicians' Assistant, and House Surgeon, &c.*

No Student shall, under any circumstances, be admitted as a candidate for any of the above offices, whose character or conduct shall not have been approved of by the medical officers generally.

On the occurrence of a vacancy in any of the above offices, notices thereof shall be posted one week before the examination of candidates to fill such vacancy. Candidates must send in their names to the Secretary of the Hospital at least the day before that appointed for the examination.

Examinations of candidates to fill all the above offices, shall be held during the last week in April, and the last week in October of each year. The appointments shall severally take effect from the 1st May and the 1st November respectively following. In case of a vacancy occurring in the meantime, from some unavoidable cause, such vacancy shall be temporarily filled up by the medical officers, after the usual examination.

All examinations shall be held at King's College.

The physicians, surgeons, and assistant-surgeons, shall receive notice from the Secretary of the Hospital, of the day and hour appointed for any examination, and their presence is particularly requested at the examination of the physicians' assistant and house surgeon.

Special certificates will be given to each Student who shall have filled any of the above offices to the satisfaction of the medical officers under whom he may have served. Application for such certificates must be made to the Secretary of the Hospital.

No Student shall receive a certificate who has not attended regularly during the entire six months of his appointment, nor shall any certificate be granted without the sanction of the medical officers under whom he has served. Candidates are required to write a fair and legible hand.

Out-Patient Clinical Clerks.—There shall be seven Out-Patient Clinical Clerks, two for each physician to out-patients, and three

for the physician accoucheur; these shall be matriculated students, and shall have diligently attended six months' medical practice. The examination shall be a *pass* examination, and shall be in the anatomy of the viscera, materia medica, and the practice of medicine. In the case of the physician accoucheur's clerks, the practice of medicine required shall have relation chiefly to the diseases of women and children. The examination in anatomy to be *vivâ voce*—in the other subjects, *written*. They shall serve for six months, and shall attend regularly at the respective hours, and on the days of the physician under whom they are appointed. They shall register the out-patients, under the direction of their respective physicians, and take care that the dressing, &c., ordered by them, is performed. In the absence from illness of any Out-Patient Clinical Clerk, his place shall be supplied by a candidate who has passed the examination; or failing any such, by some student approved by the physicians.

In-Patient Clinical Clerks.—There shall be four In-Patient Clinical Clerks, two for each physician. Candidates shall have attended six months' in-patient medical practice. The examination shall be *vivâ voce* and *written;* the former in anatomy and morbid anatomy—the latter in materia medica, and the practice of medicine. Candidates shall also take a case, or cases, chosen by the physicians, from patients in the house at the time of examination. The *most proficient* candidate shall be elected; but, in case of equality, the preference shall be given to those who shall have served the office of Out-Patient Clinical Clerk, to the satisfaction of the physicians, for the full period of six months.

In-Patient Clinical Clerks shall serve for six months; they shall attend regularly at the hour appointed, accompany the physician during his visit, and keep a correct report of all the cases belonging to the physician under whom they respectively serve.

On the taking-in days of their respective physicians, the senior Clinical Clerks shall be ready to undertake the duties of Physicians' Assistant during his absence from the Hospital.

Physicians' Assistant.—He shall be qualified, by some diploma, to practise medicine, and shall have served, to the satisfaction of the physicians, the office of In-Patient Clinical Clerk for the full period of six months. He shall, previously to his appointment, produce a certificate of moral character, to the satisfaction of the Committee of Management. He shall, before entering into the office, pay the sum of 30*l.* for board, during his six months' residence in the Hospital.

The examination shall be both *vivâ voce* and *written*, the former in anatomy and morbid anatomy; the latter in materia medica, toxicology, practice of medicine, and midwifery. The *most proficient* candidate shall be elected.

The Physicians' Assistant shall visit the medical wards daily, between the hours of ten and twelve A.M., accompany the physician during his visit, and prescribe under his direction; shall see such patients in the evening as the Physician may think necessary, and be responsible for the proper treatment of the medical cases.

In the absence of the Physicians' Assistant, the In-Patient Clinical Clerk of the day shall be his substitute.

Assistant to the Physician Accoucheur. — A senior pupil will be selected by examination, to take the charge of the Midwifery Department, under the superintendence of the Physician Accoucheur.

Out-Patient Dressers. — There shall be six Out-Patient Dressers, who shall serve three months under each surgeon.

Out-Patient Dressers shall be matriculated students, who have attended diligently six months' surgical practice. The examination of Out-Dressers shall be a *pass* examination, to consist of two divisions: 1st, *vivâ voce*, principally in Anatomy; 2d, *written*, principally Surgical; in both cases having particular reference to the nature of out-patient surgery. No student failing in the first division shall be admitted to the second. They shall all attend punctually on the days of the surgeon under whom they may be serving—two, dressing patients in the surgery, and one, registering the patients under the direction of the surgeon or assistant-surgeon in attendance.

In-Patient Dressers.—There shall be four In-Patient Dressers, who shall dress during six months.

Candidates for In-Patient Dresserships shall have served the office of Out-Patient Dresser for the full period of six months, to the satisfaction of the surgeons.

The examination shall be a *pass* examination, and shall consist of a *vivâ voce* and *written* examination—the former principally Anatomical; the latter Surgical—having particular reference to the nature of in-patient surgery. Candidates shall also take a case, or cases, chosen by the surgeons, from patients in the house at the time of examination.

In-Patient Dressers shall dress and register the cases admitted into the Hospital, under the direction of the surgeon or house surgeon; and on the respective accident days of the surgeon under whom they may be serving, the senior Dressers shall be in readiness to discharge the duties of the House-surgeon in the event of his absence from the Hospital.

In the absence of any In-Patient Dresser from illness, the senior Out-Patient Dresser of the same surgeon shall be his substitute.

The Dressers, both In and Out, shall be selected from those Students who have *passed the examination*, according to their priority of registration in the Hospital register.

House Surgeon.—He shall be a Member of the College of Surgeons, and shall have served, to the satisfaction of the surgeons, the offices of Out and In-Patient Dresser for the full period of six months each. He shall, previously to his appointment, produce a certificate of moral character, to the satisfaction of the Committee of Management. He shall, before entering into office, pay the sum of 30*l.* for board and lodging, during his six months' residence in the Hospital.

The examination shall be both *vivâ voce* and *written*—the former in Anatomy and the application of Surgical Apparatus; the latter in Surgery and Materia Medica, including Toxicology. The *most proficient* candidate shall be elected.

The House Surgeon shall visit the surgical wards daily, between ten and twelve A.M., accompany the surgeon during

his visit, and prescribe under his direction; shall see such patients in the evening as he may think necessary, and shall be responsible for the proper management and dressing of all the surgical cases. The instruments and surgical apparatus shall be in his charge, and he shall make a Monthly Report of their condition to the Medical Committee. He shall superintend the necessary preparations for, and be present at, all operations. He shall give early notice of all important operations to the medical officers, by filling up and transmitting the printed forms prepared for that purpose.

In the absence of the House Surgeon, the senior In-Patient Dresser of the day shall be his substitute.

Operations.—The area of the theatre shall be reserved for the medical officers, including those resident, the in-patient dressers, and such visitors as are specially introduced by the operating surgeon. The first row of the theatre shall be reserved for the remaining dressers and the clinical clerks.

Post-mortem Examinations.—The inspection of a medical case shall be conducted by the physician's assistant, of a surgical case by the house surgeon, in the presence and under the direction of the physician or surgeon under whom the case shall have been admitted. The In-Patient Clinical Clerk of the physician, or the Dressers of the surgeon, whose case may be under inspection, shall alone be in the area of the theatre during the examination.

Midwifery.—Pupils who have previously attended a Course of Lectures are provided with a large number of *cases of Midwifery*. The patients are attended at their own houses in the neighbourhood of the Hospital, under the superintendence of the Physician Accoucheur and Physician's Assistant.

Section XIV.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

The object of this Society is the cultivation of Medicine and the auxiliary sciences, by the propagation of a spirit of original observation and research, and of a feeling of friendship and cooperation among those engaged in the pursuit of those sciences.

The Society consists of Honorary, Corresponding, and Ordinary Members, with Office-bearers.

The Office-bearers are all elected by the Society: one of the Honorary Secretaries, the Treasurer, and three members of the Council being ordinary Members.

An ordinary meeting of the Society is held one evening in the week, during the sessions, in the Medical Library of the College. At each weekly meeting, a paper is read on some medical or auxiliary scientific subject, and a discussion on it follows. Communications from Corresponding Members are read and discussed. Each member has the privilege of introducing two friends at every ordinary meeting, and the author of the paper of the evening, an unlimited number.

Papers or essays are solicited from all the members of the Society; those intending to read papers or essays are requested to send in notice of the subject of their papers to the Honorary Secretaries, who will set them down, with the name of the author of each, in a book, in the order in which they receive them, and they will in that order be read, one at each weekly meeting.

Applications for membership, are to be addressed to the Secretaries of the Medical Society of King's College, London, by whom they will be announced at the next ordinary meeting. Members are elected by ballot, after having been proposed and seconded.

There is a prize of the value of five pounds, annually, pre-

sented to that member who has read the best essay during the session.

There is an Honorary Certificate, annually, presented to the member who has most distinguished himself in discussion during the session.

The Society also annually gives a prize for the best essay on a subject to be chosen by the Dean of the Medical Department.

These prizes are awarded at the close of the Winter Session; the last, by two of the Medical professors of King's College, London, selected by the Council of the Society; the two former, by the judgment of the members, taken by ballot, at the annual general meeting. Neither of these prizes is awarded to any member who has previously obtained the same prize, or who has completed his fourth year of study, at any College or Medical School, or who has not been a member of this Society for at least four months.

The subscription is five shillings annually for students of any Medical School or College, but those members who are not students pay an annual subscription of ten shillings and sixpence.

SECTION XV.

The Names of those who have been elected PRIZEMEN *on the Leathes Endowment.*

1833.	William Harris Leacock.
	Edward Tweddell Atkinson.
1834.	Henry Lee.
	George Redsull Carter.
1835.	A. Valentine Dennis.
	John Pagin White.
	J. Taylor.
1836.	George Robert Wyatt.
	Henry Hensley.
1837.	John Francis Woody.
	William Davies.*

* Gold Medal from Society of Apothecaries, for Botany, 1837, and Chemical Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge.

1838. William Davies.
John Stothard Bartrum.
1839. Joseph Cave Spicer Jennings.
1840. John Gilbert Gray.
George Theodosius Boughton Kingdon.
1841. Thomas Inman.*
William Henry Parsey.
1842. Frederick John Hensley.†
Boughton Kingdon.
1843. Benjamin Lancaster Jemmett.‡
William Guille Dalgairns.
1844. William Brinton. §
John Ody.‖
1845. John Thomas Arlidge. ¶
Robert Tweed.
1846. Walter Battushell Gill.
Henry Brady Johnson.
1847. John Newton Coffin.
Duncan Ferguson.
1848. Henry Hyde Salter.
George A. Kirsopp Lake.
1849. George May.**
James Balfour Cockburn.
1850. John Kent Spender.
Edward Abraham Hancock Head.

SECTION XVI.

Names of those elected PRIZEMEN *on the Warneford Endowment.*

1839. William Allen Miller. ††

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* Exhibition and Gold Medal in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, U.L. 1841.
† Gold Medal from Society of Apothecaries for Materia Medica.
‡ Prize in Chemistry, U.L. 1842. Gold Medal in Anatomy and Physiology. U.L. 1843.
§ Exhibition and Gold Medal in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, U.L. 1845.
‖ Gold Medal in Chemistry, U.L. 1844.
¶ Silver Medal in Botany, Society of Apothecaries. Prizes in Animal and in Vegetable Physiology, U.L. 1847.
** Exhibition and Gold Medal in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry. U.L. 1849.
†† Professor of Chemistry, K.C.

1840. Robert Phipps Dodd. *
1841. Thomas Inman.
Edgar Sheppard.
1842. George Johnson.†
George Paul Atkinson.
1843. William Henry Parsey.
Frederick John Hensley.
1844. Benjamin Lancaster Jemmett.
John Mason.
1845. William Brinton.
Alfred Joseph Woodhouse.
1846. John Cox Lynch. ‡
Joseph Samuel Lavies.
1847. John Thomas Arlidge.
Charles William Daniell Williams.
Henry Brady Johnson.
1848. Robert Cohen Roberts Jordan.
John Newton Coffin.
1849. Henry Hyde Salter.
John Wood.
Charles Pardey.§
1850. George May.
Albert Daniel Smith.

SECTION XVII.

Names of those elected SCHOLARS *of King's College, London, from this Department.*

1842.

Johnson, George.

1843.

Parsey, William Henry.

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* Prize in Botany, Society of Apothecaries, 1839.

† Scholarship and Gold Medal in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy, U.L. 1842; Silver Medal from Society of Apothecaries for Materia Medica; Assistant Physician to K. C. Hospital.

‡ Gold Medal in Chemistry; Gold Medal in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, U.L. 1847.

§ Exhibition and Gold Medal in Anatomy and Physiology; Gold Medal in Chemistry; Gold Medal in Botany. U.L. 1849.

1844.

Hensley, Frederick John.

1845.

Noott, William Francis.

1846.

Brinton, William	Senior Scholar.
Salter, Samuel J. A.*	Second Year Scholar.
Cubitt, George R.†	Junior Scholars.
Lynch, John Cox	
Williams, Charles W. D.	

1847.

Eade, Peter‡	Senior Scholar.
Cubitt, George Robert	Second Year Scholar.
Salter, Henry Hyde	Junior Scholars.
Wood, John	
Lake, George A. K.	

1848.

CUBITT, GEORGE ROBERT	Senior Scholar.
Wood, John	Second Year Scholar.
May, George	Junior Scholars.
Simpson, Edward	
Pardey, Charles	
Vaux, Frederick	Daniell Scholar.

1849.

WOOD, JOHN	Senior Scholar.
Pardey, Charles	Second Year Scholar.
Partridge, Samuel Bowen	Junior Scholars.
SMITH, ALBERT DANIEL	
JOHNSON, DAVID	

* Exhibition and Gold Medal in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and Gold Medal in Chemistry, U.L. 1848.

† Exhibition and Gold Medal in Chemistry. U.L. 1847.

‡ Scholarship and Gold Medal in Surgery; Gold Medal in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy; Gold Medal in Medicine. U.L. 1847.

1850.

PARDEY, CHARLES ..... Senior Scholar.
PARTRIDGE, SAMUEL BOWEN ... Second Year Scholar.
PLAYNE, ALFRED .....
LANGFORD, WILLIAM ..... } Junior Scholars.
MACNAMARA, FRANCIS NOTTIDGE
HARDWICH, THOMAS FREDERICK. Daniell Scholar.

SECTION XVIII.

Names of those to whom the PRIZES *and* CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR *for the Summer Session of* 1848-9, *and the Winter Session of* 1849-50, *were distributed at the Public Distribution on the 20th of April*, 1850, *His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair.*

SUMMER SESSION, 1848-9.

Chemical Manipulations.

Pardey, Charles . . . . . Prize.

Botany.

Headland, Frederick William . . Prize.
Partridge, Samuel Bowen . . . Certificate of Honour.

Forensic Medicine.

Hewett, William . . . . . Prize.
Fowler, Robert . . . . . } Certificates of Honour.
Biggs, James Strange . . . . .

Comparative Anatomy.

Headland, Frederick William . . Prize.
Beale, Thomas Chaytor . . . . } Certificates of Honour.
Biggs, James Strange . . . . .

Clinical Medicine.

Beale, Thomas Chaytor . . . . Prize.

WINTER SESSION, 1849-50.

Anatomy.

Smith, Albert Daniel . . . . . Prize.
Lempriere, Charles M. D'A . . } Certificates of Honour.
Liddon, Edward . . . . . .

Physiology.

Spender, John Kent . . . . . Prize.
Smith, Albert Daniel } Æq. . .
Sylvester, John Henry } Certificates of Honour.
Liddon, Edward } Æq. . . . .
Rothwell, Charles }

Chemistry.

Masfen, William Edward . . . Prize.

Surgery.

May, George . . . . . Prize.
Head, Edwd. Abraham H. } Æq. .
Wilkinson, Richard . . } Certificates of Honour.
Evezard, Edward D'Arcy . . .

Medicine.

Wilkinson, Richard . . . . . Prize.
Hewett, William . . . . . } Certificates of Honour.
Fowler, Robert . . . . . }

Midwifery.

Simpson, Edward . . . . . Prize.
Fowler, Robert . . . . . Certificate of Honour.

Clinical Medicine.

Wilkinson, Richard . . . . . Prize.
Dickenson, James Charles . . . Certificate of Honour.

Clinical Surgery.

Hewett, William . . . . . } Prizes.
Head, Edward Abraham Hancock }

Section XIX.

Prizes *and* Certificates *gained in the* Summer Session, 1849-50.

Chemical Manipulations.

Macnamara, Francis Nottidge . . Prize.
Lewer, Henry William . . . . } Certificates of Honour.
Masfen, William Edward . . . }

Forensic Medicine.

Head, Edward Abraham Hancock. Prize.
Partridge, Samuel Bowen } *Æq.* . } Certificates of Honour.
Burrows, Merrick Lloyd }

Botany.

Playne, Alfred . . . . . Prize.
Wilkinson, Richard . . . . . Certificate of Honour.

Midwifery.

Cheatle, Thomas Henry . . . . Prize.
Wilkinson, Richard . . . . .
Sylvester, John Henry . . . . }
Partridge, Samuel Bowen . . . } Certificates of Honour.
Lawson, George . . . . . }

Materia Medica.

Smith, Albert D. . . . . Prize.
Lewer, Henry William } *Æq.* . . } Certificates of Honour.
Sylvester, John Henry }

Comparative Anatomy.

Head, Edward Abraham Hancock. Prize.

Clinical Medicine.

Dickenson, James Charles . . . Prize.

Clinical Surgery.

Dickenson, James Charles . . . Prize.
Cockburn, James Balfour . . . Certificate of Honour.

SECTION XX.

Names of the MATRICULATED STUDENTS *of this Department who have taken out Cards of Attendance during the Sessions of* 1849-50.

*Those marked * received a Special Certificate for Physiology.*
Those marked † received a Special Certificate for Chemistry.
Those marked ‡ received a Special Certificate for Surgery.
Those marked § received a Special Certificate for Midwifery.
Those marked ‖ received a Special Certificate for Botany.
Those marked ¶ received a Special Certificate for Forensic Medicine.

*Adley, William H.
Adye, Henry.
‡Aga, Risk Allah.
Allen, James B.
Amesbury, Joseph W. R.
†*Ancell, Malcolm C.
Atkinson, Edward.
§*Ayrton, Francis.
Bailey, David.
Baker, Benjamin.
*Barnard, George.
Beale, Lionel S.

Beale, Thomas C.
Beaman, George H.
†*Bengough, Henry F.
Biggs, James S.
Birch, John William.
*Bishop, Henry.
Bromley, Edward H.
Broster, Alfred.
Brown, Alexander.
Browne, William.
Bubb, Edward.
Buckle, Robert T.
*Buckoll, Edward C.
*Burrows, Merrick L.
*Butcher, John B.
Butterfield, Charles H.
Cheatle, Thomas H.
*Chibnall, Charles.
*Clark, William F.
Clarke, Erlin.
Cockburn, James B.
‡*Cockerton, Richard.
Cogan, Cecil C.
Commissiong, Joseph W.
Cooke, Robins W.
Coombs, Savill J.
*Crossing, James C.
Croudace, Thomas.
Cuming, Henry.
*Davis, Edward.
*Davis, Maurice.
De Boissiere, John.
Delpratt, Samuel.
Derry, Rowland H.
De Veulle, Henry C.
De Ville, Titus.
Dickenson, James C.
Dickinson, Thomas.
*Draper, William.
†*Drew, John H.
Dunn, Nicolas J.
Edmunds, William.
‡*Edwards, Alexander M.
Evans, David C.
Evezard, Edward D.
Fowler, Robert.
Fowler, Richard S.
†*Franklin, Henry B.
†*Freeman, George D.
*Gabriel, Alfred E.
Goddard, George.
Goold, Francis.
*Goring, Charles.
Greenway, Henry.
*Griesbach, Henry J. H.
*Grylls, William R.
Handy, Henry F.
§*HARDWICH, THOMAS F.
Hay, Edward M.
Head, Edward A. H.
¶Headland, Frederick W.
*Heeley, Thomas S.
Hewett, William.
*Hoar, William.
Holdsworth, Charles E.
Holthouse, Thomas L.
Hooper, Alfred.
Hooper, Charles.
Hudson, Frederick.
‖*Hulke, John W.
*Jessop, Charles M.
Joberns, William A.
§†*JOHNSON, DAVID.
Jones, John.
Jordan, Robert C. R.
King, Philip H.
King, Henry S.
‖†*LANGFORD, WILLIAM.

Lawson, George.
Lee, Charles.
Le Feuvre, Francis C.
*Lempriere, Charles M. D.
†*Leonard, Frederick L.
†*Lewer, Henry W.
*Liddon, Edward.
†*Liveing, Edward.
Lock, Ezekiel J.
Longton, Edward J.
*Lumsdaine, John.
‡Luxton, William T.
‖†*Macknight, Thomas.
‖§†*MACNAMARA, FRANCIS N.
Major, Edward W.
†*Marchant, William R. F.
‖†*Masfen, William E.
*Matthews, Seymour M.
¶§MAY, GEORGE.
Millard, George L.
Monckton, David H.
Nowell, Samuel P.
Nurse, Henry G.
PARDEY, CHARLES.
Parry, Dashwood.
*PARTRIDGE, SAMUEL B.
Partridge, William P.
Paterson, John.
*Pearl, Edward.
Pedder, John R.
†*Playne, Alfred.
Plowman, William T.
Plumptre, Francis H.
Pound, George.
Powell, Rees.
Rawling, William Thomas.
Ray, James.
Read, Constantine.
Reeve, Edmund.
§*Robbs, William E.
*Roberts, David Jones.
Rogers, Adam.
Roosmalecocq, James J.
¶*Rothwell, Charles.
Row, Charles.
Rugg, George P.
Seatle, Henry.
Shaw, Edmund.
Shepherd, William A.
Shillingford, Isaac S.
*Silvester, Henry R.
SIMPSON, EDWARD.
*SMITH, ALBERT D.
Smith, Louis.
¶§†*Spender, John Kent.
Steele, William P.
†*Swete, Edward H. W.
*Sylvester, John H.
Symmons, George S.
*Thomason, Richard.
Tierney, John F.
Tomkyns, Alexander P.
Toshach, James C.
Trueman, Edwin T.
Walker, George R. P.
Welsh, Henry.
Wilkinson, Richard.
*Willis, Edward C.
Wood, Henry William.
Woodward, Thomas H.
*Worthington, Wm. Scott.
Wright, John K.
*Wyatt, Francis G.
*Yelf, Leonard.
Young, Arthur.

SECTION XXI.

UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

Students of King's College, London, are admitted to Examination for Degrees in Arts and Medicine, and for the honours, exhibitions, and scholarships conferred by the Senate of the University of London.

By a regulation of the University of Edinburgh, three out of the four years of study required by that University for its degree of M.D. may be passed in studying at the Medical School of King's College.

SECTION XXII.

REGULATIONS *of the* UNIVERSITY *of* LONDON *respecting* DEGREES.

Candidates for Degrees must attend in person before the commencement of the Examinations to register their names, and pay the required fees to the Registrar.

All required CERTIFICATES must be transmitted to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the Examinations begin.

Matriculation.

The Matriculation Examination takes place yearly, commencing on the first Tuesday in July.

No Candidates admitted unless they have produced certificates of having completed their sixteenth year, and none will be approved by the Examiners unless they show a competent knowledge in Classics, (including the English Language, History, and Geography,) Mathematics, and either Natural Philosophy or Chemistry.

Bachelor of Medicine.

Candidates for this Degree are required—

1. To have been engaged during four years in their professional studies at one or more of the Institutions or Schools recognised by this University.

2. To have spent one year, at least, of the four, in one or more of the recognised Institutions or Schools in the United Kingdom.

3. To pass two Examinations.

The *first Examination* takes place on the first Monday in August each year.

Certificates are required of having completed their nineteenth year; taken a Degree in Arts at any University in the United Kingdom, or passed Matri-

culation Examination; subsequently studied at a recognised Medical School for two years; Dissected during nine months; attended a course of Practical Chemistry; attended to Practical Pharmacy; attended a course of Lectures on four of the subjects in the annexed List:—Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy. General Anatomy and Physiology. Comparative Anatomy. Pathological Anatomy. Chemistry. Botany. Materia Medica and Pharmacy. General Pathology. General Therapeutics. Forensic Medicine. Hygiene. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. Surgery. Medicine.

The subjects for Examination are, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacy. The amount of fees, 5*l*. Those who are placed in the First Class in this Examination, may go in for honours the following week, and will be examined in any or all of these subjects; viz. Anatomy and Physiology; Chemistry; Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry; Structural and Physiological Botany. An exhibition of 30*l*. per annum, for two years, and two gold medals, of the value of 5*l*. each, are given in each of the first three subjects, and one gold medal of the same value in the last named subject.

The *second Examination* takes place yearly on the first Monday in November each year.

Certificates are required of having passed the first Examination at least two years before, and having subsequently attended a course of Lectures on two of the subjects named above, for which the Candidate had not presented Certificates at the first Examination; of having subsequently to the first Examination Dissected during six months; conducted six Labours; attended the Surgical Practice of a Hospital during twelve months, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery; attended the Medical Practice of a Hospital during other twelve months, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine; and subsequently to the completion of this attendance on Hospital Practice, of having attended to Practical Medicine in an Hospital, Infirmary, or Dispensary, during six months. A Certificate of Moral Character is likewise required.

Candidates will be examined in Physiology, including comparative Anatomy; General Pathology, General Therapeutics, Hygiene; Surgery; Medicine; Midwifery; Forensic Medicine.

Any one placed in the First Division in this Examination, may go in for honours during the following week. The subjects are:—Physiology and Comparative Anatomy; Surgery; Medicine; Midwifery. A Scholarship of 50*l*. per annum, for two years, and two gold medals, of the value of 5*l*. each, are given in each of the first three of these subjects; and one gold medal, of the value of 5*l*., in the last named subject.

Doctor of Medicine.

The Examination takes place on the fourth Monday in November each year. Certificates are required of having—1. Taken the Degree of Bachelor of

Medicine in this University, or a degree in Medicine or in Surgery at some recognised University, (if not in the University of London, they must also produce a Certificate of having completed their twenty-third year). 2. Of having subquently attended (*a*) to Clinical or Practical Medicine during two years in a recognised Medical Institution, (*b*) or to Clinical or Practical Medicine during one year in a recognised Medical Institution, and of having practised his profession during three years; (*c*) or if he has taken the Degree of M.B. in this University, of having been engaged during five years in the practice of his profession. (One year of attendance on Clinical or Practical Medicine, or two years of Practice, dispensed with in the case of those who at the second Examination have been placed in the First Division.) 3. Of Moral Character, signed by two persons of respectability.

Candidates shall be examined in the following subjects:—Elements of Intellectual Philosophy, Logic, and Moral Philosophy; Medicine; and shall write a Commentary on some case in Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery at their own option. Amount of fee, 10*l*. The most distinguished Candidate receives a gold medal of 20*l*. value. A medal of the value of 10*l*. is given to the author of the best Commentary on the case in Surgery, the case in Medicine, the case in Midwifery, and to the writer of the best Thesis on a subject of his own choice.

For the regulations relating to Students who commenced their Medical Studies in or before January, 1839, and to Practitioners in Medicine or Surgery desirous of obtaining degrees in Medicine, see the London University Calendar.

SECTION XXIII.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Every Candidate for a Diploma in Medicine, upon presenting himself for examination, shall produce satisfactory evidence of unimpeached moral character; of having completed the twenty-sixth year of his age; of having devoted himself for five years, at least, to the study of Medicine.

The course of study thus ordered by the College comprises:

Anatomy and Physiology; the Theory and Practice of Physic; Forensic Medicine; Chemistry; Materia Medica and Botany; and the principles of Midwifery and Surgery.

Each Candidate shall have diligently attended, for three entire years, the Physicians' practice of some Hospital containing at least one hundred beds, and having a regular establishment of Physicians as well as Surgeons.

Candidates who have been educated abroad will be required to show that, in addition to the full course of study already specified they have diligently

attended the Physicians' practice in some general Hospital in this country for at least twelve months.

Candidates who have already been engaged in practice, and have attained the age of forty years, but have not passed through the complete course of study above described, may be admitted to examination upon presenting to the Censors' Board such testimonials of character, general and professional, as shall be satisfactory to the College.

The first Examination is in Anatomy and Physiology, and is understood to comprise a knowledge of such propositions in any of the physical sciences as have reference to the structure and functions of the human body.

The second Examination includes all that relates to the causes and symptoms of diseases, and whatever portions of the collateral sciences may appear to belong to these subjects.

The third Examination relates to the treatment of diseases, including a scientific knowledge of all the means used for that purpose.

The three Examinations are held at separate meetings of the Censors' Board. The *vivâ voce* part of each is carried on in Latin, except when the Board deems it expedient to put questions in English, and permits answers to be returned in the same language.

The College is desirous that all those who receive its Diploma should have had such a previous education as would imply a competent knowledge of Greek, but it does not consider this indispensable if the other qualifications of the Candidate prove satisfactory; it cannot, however, on any account, dispense with a familiar knowledge of the Latin language, as constituting an essential part of a liberal education; at the commencement, therefore, of each oral examination, the Candidate is called on to translate *vivâ voce* into Latin, a passage from Hippocrates, Galen, or Aretæus: or, if he declines this, he is, at any rate, expected to construe into English a portion of the works of Celsus, or Sydenham, or some other Latin medical author.

In connexion with the oral examinations, the Candidate is required, on three separate days, to give written answers in English to questions on the different subjects enumerated above, and to translate in writing passages from Greek or Latin books relating to medicine.

The College gives no particular rules as to the details of previous education, or the places at which it is to be obtained. It will be obvious, however, from a reference to the character and extent of the study above described, the manner in which the examinations are conducted, and the mature age of the Candidates, as affording full time for acquiring the necessary knowledge, that there will be ample security afforded to the public and the profession, that none but those who have had a liberal and learned education can presume, with the slightest hope of success, to offer themselves for approval to the Censors' Board.

SECTION XXIV.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

I. Candidates for the Diploma will be required, in addition to a certificate of being twenty-one years of age, to bring proof of having been engaged in the acquirement of professional knowledge for not less than four years; during which period they must have studied Practical Pharmacy for six months, and have attended one year on the Practice of Physic, and three years on the Practice of Surgery, at a recognised Hospital or Hospitals in the United Kingdom: of having studied Anatomy and Physiology, by attendance on Lectures and Demonstrations, and by Dissections, during three Winter Sessions: of having attended two Courses of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, one Course on the Practice of Physic, and one course on Chemistry; and of having attended during the Summer Session one course of Materia Medica, and one course of Midwifery with Practical Instruction. II. Members and Licentiates of any legally constituted College of Surgeons in the United Kingdom, and Graduates in Surgery of any University requiring residence to obtain Degrees, will be admitted for Examination on producing their Diploma, Licence, or Degree, together with proofs of being twenty-one years of age, and of having been occupied at least four years in the acquirement of professional knowledge. III. Graduates in Medicine of any legally constituted College or University requiring residence to obtain Degrees, will be admitted for Examination on adducing, together with their Diploma or Degree, proof of having completed the Anatomical and Surgical Education required by the foregoing Regulations, either at the School and Hospital of the University where they shall have graduated, or at recognised Schools in the United Kingdom. IV. Candidates who shall have attended at recognised Colonial Hospitals and Schools, will be required to produce, in addition to the Certificates already specified, Certificates of having attended in London, during one Winter Session, the Surgical Practice of a recognised Hospital, and Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery, with Demonstrations and Dissections. V. Certificates will not be received from Candidates who have studied in London, unless they shall have registered their tickets at the College, as required by the Regulations, during the last ten days of January, March, and October in each year; nor from Candidates who have studied elsewhere, unless their names shall duly appear in the Registers transmitted during such studies from their respective Schools.

N.B. In the Certificates of attendance on Hospital Practice and on Lectures it is required that the dates of commencement and termination be clearly expressed; and no interlineation, erasure, or alteration, will be allowed. Blank forms of the required Certificates may be obtained on application to the Secretary, to whom they must be delivered, properly filled up, ten days before the Candidate can be admitted to examination; and all such Certificates are retained at the College.

SECTION XXV.

SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES.

Every Candidate for a Certificate of Qualification to practise as an Apothecary, will be required to produce Testimonials of having served an Apprenticeship, of not less than five years, to an Apothecary. (No gentleman practising as an Apothecary in England or Wales can give his apprentice a legal title to examination, unless he is himself legally qualified to practise as an Apothecary, either by having been in practice prior to or on the 1st of August, 1815, or by having received a certificate of his qualification from the Court of Examiners. An apprenticeship for not less than five years to Surgeons practising as Apothecaries in Ireland and Scotland, gives to the apprentice a title to be admitted to examination.) Of having attained the full age of twenty-one years. (As evidence of age, a copy of the baptismal register will be required in every case where it can possibly be procured.) Of good moral conduct. (A testimonial of moral character from the gentleman to whom the Candidate has been an apprentice, will always be more satisfactory than from any other person.) And of having pursued a Course of Medical Study in conformity with the Regulations of the Court.

Course of Study,

Every Candidate whose attendance on Lectures shall commence on or after the 1st of October, 1849, must attend the following Lectures and Medical Practice during not less than three Winter and two Summer Sessions: each Winter Session to consist of not less than six months, and to commence not sooner than the 1st, nor later than the 15th October; and each Summer Session to extend from the 1st of May to the 31st of July.

FIRST YEAR.

Winter Session.—Chemistry. Anatomy and Physiology. Anatomical Demonstrations.

Summer Session.—Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Botany and Vegetable Physiology; Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children.

SECOND YEAR.

Winter Session.—Anatomy and Physiology. Anatomical Demonstrations. Dissections. Principles and Practice of Medicine. Medical Practice.*

Summer Session.—Medical Practice. Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children. Forensic Medicine. Practical Chemistry.† Morbid Anatomy and Clinical Medicine.

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* Twelve months of the Medical Practice must be at a recognised Hospital, and six months at a recognised Hospital, or a recognised Dispensary.

† By Practical Chemistry is meant a *specific* Course of Instruction in the Laboratory, with an opportunity of Personal Manipulation in the ordinary Processes of Chemistry, and of acquiring a knowledge of the various Re agents for Poisons.

THIRD YEAR.

Winter Session.—Morbid Anatomy and Clinical Medicine. Dissections. Principles and Practice of Medicine. Medical Practice.

Practical Midwifery, at any time after the conclusion of the first Course of Midwifery Lectures.

The above course of study may be extended over a longer period than three Winter and two Summer Sessions, provided the Lectures and Medical Practice are attended in the order prescribed.

Registration of Testimonials.

All testimonials must be given on a printed *Schedule*, with which students will be supplied at their first registration. The Lecturer himself fills up the blanks in the Schedule, specifying the mode of attendance.

All Students are required *personally* to register the several classes for which they have taken tickets; and those only will be considered as complying with the regulations of the Court, whose names and classes in the Register correspond with their Schedules.

Tickets of admission to lectures and medical practice must be registered in the months of October and May; but no ticket will be registered unless it be dated within *seven* days of the commencement of the Course: and certificates of attendance must be registered in the months of April and August. Due notice of the days and hours of such registrations will be given from time to time.

Examination.

Every person intending to offer himself for Examination must give notice in writing to the Clerk of the Society on or before the Monday previously to the day of Examination, and must at the same time deposit all the required testimonials at the office of the Beadle, where attendance is given every day, except Sunday, from ten until four o'clock.

The Examination of the Candidate for a certificate of qualification to practise as an Apothecary, will be as follows:—

In translating portions of the first four books of *Celsus de Medicina*, and of the first twenty-three chapters of *Gregory's Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ*; —in Physicians' Prescriptions, and the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*;*—in Chemistry;—in Materia Medica and Therapeutics;—in Botany;—in Anatomy

* On the first Thursday in every month, those Students who have completed two Winter Sessions of their Medical Studies will be admitted to their Latin Examination, on leaving their Schedules at the Beadle's office on or before the Monday preceding. Such Students will be required to attend on the Thursday, at Half-past Three o'Clock, and they may receive their Schedules again on the following Saturday. Those Students who fail to pass this Examination will not be re-admitted till they appear for their general Examination.

and Physiology;—in the Principles and Practice of Medicine: Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children.

The Examination of the Candidate for a certificate of qualification to act as Assistant to an Apothecary, in compounding and dispensing medicines, will be as follows:—

In translating Physicians' Prescriptions, and the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis:*

In Pharmacy and Materia Medica.

By the 22d section of the Act of Parliament, no rejected candidate for a certificate to practise as an Apothecary, can be re-examined *until the expiration of six months* from his former examination; and no rejected candidate as an Assistant *until the expiration of three months.* The Court meet in the Hall every Thursday, where candidates are required to attend at a quarter before four o'clock.

The following sums are paid for certificates:—For London, and within ten miles thereof, ten guineas. For all other parts of England and Wales, six guineas. Persons having paid the latter sum, become entitled to practise in London, and within ten miles thereof, by paying four guineas in addition. For an Assistant's certificate, two guineas.

SECTION XXVI.

REGULATIONS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

A candidate for an Assistant-Surgeoncy in the Army is required to fill up a blank form of certificate, which may be obtained at the office, by written application to the Director-General, specifying by whom he is recommended, his Christian and surname at full length, the course of study he has pursued; viz.—the lectures, the lecturers' names, places where the lectures were delivered, and the number of months during which he attended, in accordance with the regulations, together with any others in his possession. If he possess any University degree, he must also state its nature, whether A.M., A.B., M.D., or a diploma in Surgery, and when and at what College or University it was obtained. The number of months' attendance at a hospital or infirmary must also be stated; and if he have attended at hospitals for mental derangement and diseases of the eye, or a lying-in institution, particulars of such attendance must also be furnished.

The candidates must be unmarried, not beyond twenty-six years of age, nor under twenty-one years, must possess the Diploma of either of the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, and must produce the following Testimonials:—

Eighteen months' Hospital Practice; twenty-four months' Anatomy;

twelve months' Practical Anatomy; twelve Surgery, or (what is preferred) six months' Surgery, and six months' Military Surgery; eight months' Clinical Surgery; twelve months' Practice of Physic, or six months' Practice of Physic, and six months' General Pathology; eight months' Clinical Lectures on the same; twelve months' Chemistry; six months' Practical Chemistry; three months' Botany; four months' Materia Medica; three months' Practical Pharmacy, or Apprenticeship; five months' Natural History; five months' Midwifery; five months' Natural Philosophy.

Candidates who have had an University education, and have the degree of A.B. or A.M., as well as that of M.D., will be preferred, but a liberal education, and a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, are indispensably requisite in every candidate; and the greater the attainments of the candidates in various branches of science, in addition to competent professional knowledge, the more eligible will they subsequently be deemed for promotion in the service; for selections to fill up vacancies will be guided more by reference to such acquirements than to mere seniority. Before promotion from the rank of Assistant-Surgeon to any higher rank, every gentleman must be prepared for such other examination as may be ordered before a board of medical officers.

SECTION XXVII.

REGULATIONS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

No person will be admitted as an Assistant-Surgeon in the Royal Navy, who shall not produce a certificate from one of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, of his fitness for that office; nor as a Surgeon, unless he shall produce a diploma or certificate from one of the said Royal Colleges, founded on an examination to be passed subsequently to his appointment of Assistant-Surgeon, as to the candidate's fitness for the situation of Surgeon in the Navy; and, in every case, the candidate producing such certificate or diploma, shall also undergo a further examination before the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy, touching his qualifications in all the necessary branches and points of medicine and surgery for each of the steps in the Naval Medical Service. Candidates will further be required to produce proof of having received a preliminary classical education, and that they possess, in particular, a competent knowledge of Latin; also, that they are of good moral character, the certificate of which must be signed by the clergyman of the parish, or by a magistrate of the district. That they have served an apprenticeship, or have been engaged for not less than six months in Practical Pharmacy. That their age is not less than twenty years, nor more than twenty-four, and that they are unmarried. That they have actually attended a hospital in London, Edinburgh, Dublin,

Glasgow, or Aberdeen, for two years, subsequently to the age of eighteen, in which the average number of patients is not less than 150. That they have been engaged in actual dissections of the human body twelve months; the certificate of which, from the teacher, must state the number of subjects or parts dissected by the candidate. That they have attended lectures, &c. on the following subjects, at established schools of eminence, by physicians or surgeons of the recognised Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in the United Kingdom, for periods not less than hereinunder stated, observing, however, that such lectures will not be admitted if the teacher shall lecture on more than one branch of science, or if the lectures on anatomy, surgery, and medicine, be not attended during three distinct winter sessions, of six months each.

Anatomy (or General Anatomy 12 months, and Comparative Anatomy 6 months)	18	months.
Surgery, (or General Surgery 12 months, and Military Surgery 6 months)	18	,,
Theory and Practice of Medicine	18	,,
Clinical Lectures on Surgery	6	,,
Clinical Lectures on Medicine	6	,,
Chemistry, (or Lectures on Chemistry 3 months, and Practical Chemistry 3 months)	6	,,
Materia Medica	6	,,
Midwifery	6	,,
Botany, (or General Botany 3 months, and Medical Botany 3 months)	6	,,

SECTION XXVIII.

REGULATIONS OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.

The Assistant Surgeon must not be under Twenty-two Years. Upon receiving a Nomination, he will be furnished with a Letter to the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, to be examined in Surgery, and their Certificate will be deemed a satisfactory testimonial of his qualification: but should he be previously in possession of a Diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons of London, or of the Colleges of Surgeons of Dublin or Edinburgh, or of the College and University of Glasgow, or of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, either of them will be deemed satisfactory as to his knowledge of Surgery, without any further examination. He is also required to produce a Certificate, from the Cupper of a Public Hospital in London, of having acquired, and being capable of practising with proper dexterity, the art of Cupping.

The Assistant Surgeon will also be required to pass an Examination by the

Company's Examining Physician in the practice of Physic, in which Examination will be included as much Anatomy and Physiology as is necessary for understanding the causes and treatment of internal diseases, as well as the art of prescribing and compounding medicines; and the Physician will then require him to produce satisfactory proof of his having attended at least two Courses of Lectures on the practice of Physic; and, above all, that he should produce a Certificate of having attended diligently the practice and Clinical Instruction of the Physicians at some general *Hospital* in London for six months; or at some general Hospital in the country (within the United Kingdom) for six months, provided such provincial Hospital contain at least, on an average, one hundred in-Patients, and have attached to it a regular establishment of Physicians as well as Surgeons. No attendance on the practice of a Physician at any *Dispensary* will be admitted.

The Assistant Surgeon is also required, as a condition to his appointment, to subscribe to the Military or Medical and Medical Retiring Fund at his respective Presidency, and also to the Military Orphan Society, if appointed to Bengal.

V.

Military Department.

This Department is intended for the benefit of the numerous class of Gentlemen who may be expecting Commissions in the Army, or direct appointments in the Honourable East India Company's service.

SECTION I.

The following are the subjects of the different Lectures given in this Department, with the names of the Professors and Tutors:—

I. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, according to the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland, by the Rev. E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A. Chaplain.

II. LATIN and ANCIENT HISTORY, by the Rev. R. W. BROWNE, M.A. Professor, and the Rev. J. S. BREWER, M.A. Lecturer.

III. MATHEMATICS, by the Rev. T. G. HALL, M.A. Professor; the Rev. T. A. COCK, M.A. and T. M. GOODEVE, Esq. M.A. Lecturers.

IV. ENGLISH LITERATURE, MODERN HISTORY, and GEOGRAPHY, by JOHN JULIUS STUTZER, Esq. M.A.

V. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, including MECHANICS, HYDROSTATICS, PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY, by the Rev. M. O'BRIEN, M.A. Professor.

VI. MACHINERY, by EDWARD COWPER, Esq. Professor.

VII. FRENCH, by M. BRASSEUR, Professor.

VIII. GERMAN, by Dr. BERNAYS, Professor.

IX. FORTIFICATION and MILITARY TACTICS, by Captain W. WALKER, Esq. Professor.

X. MILITARY DRAWING, by THOMAS BRADLEY, Esq. Professor.

XI. FENCING, by H. ANGELO, Esq. Professor.

SECTION II.

The course of instruction will embrace—

I. DIVINITY. Lectures on some Book of the Holy Scriptures are delivered by the Chaplain every Wednesday. There are also Examinations every alternate Saturday on the Lectures of the preceding fortnight, and on Text-books chosen by the Principal. The Text-books for the Academical year 1850-51, are "Nicholson on the Church Catechism," for Second-year Students; and "Nicholls' Help to Reading the Bible," for First-year Students.

II. GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, with a special attention to those branches which have a bearing, more or less direct, upon the strictly professional studies.

III. DIRECT PROFESSIONAL STUDIES.

The entire Course will occupy two years, during the whole of which Religious Instruction will form an essential part of the System. The Students will be classed as follows:—

The Course for Students of the first year, includes—Latin; Mathematics; History, Ancient and Modern; English Literature and Composition; Geography; French or German; Military Drawing; Field Fortification; Fencing.

For Students of the second year, instruction of a higher kind is continued in Latin; Mathematics; History, Ancient, Modern, and Military; English Literature; Physical Geography; Natural Philosophy; Practical Mechanics; French

or German; Military Surveying, comprising the practical use of surveying instruments, an actual sketch of ground; Permanent Fortification, and Castramentation; Tactics, comprising the composition, armament, and various functions of the three forces; Fencing.

Lectures on Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, and Chemistry, are given without further charge to any Student desirous of pursuing these studies.

Instruction can also be obtained within the College in the other European and in the Oriental languages, but these do not form part of the regular Course.

Any Student who may be sufficiently advanced, may be moved from the first to the second year's Course, by permission of the Principal.

Section III.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING STUDENTS.

The Students received into this Department are—

I. Matriculated Students, or those admitted to the regular and full prescribed course of study. Each Candidate for Matriculation must produce a testimonial of good character from his last instructor; and when admitted by the Principal, must subscribe his name to a declaration that he will conform to all the rules and regulations which may from time to time be prescribed for the good government of the College, under the sanction and authority of the Council.

No one can be admitted a Matriculated Student under Fifteen Years of Age.

The *Academical Year* consists of *Three Terms*; viz. *Michaelmas Term*, from the beginning of October to the week before Christmas; *Lent Term*, from the middle of January to the week before Easter; *Easter Term*, from Easter to the end of June.

At the beginning of every Term each Student must take his card of admission to the Professor of Military Science to be countersigned and registered.

There are Examinations at the end of the Michaelmas and Easter Terms, when the Students are classed according to proficiency. The Examination in June is followed by a public Distribution of Prizes. A detailed Report is sent, at the end of each term, to the parents or guardians of each Student, both as to his progress, and as to his general attention and good conduct during the Term.

The General Library is open daily to all Students for the purposes of study. See Regulations, page 206.

A limited number of Students are admitted to reside within the College, see page 207; and some of the Gentlemen connected with this Department receive Students into their houses. See page 210.

Dinner is provided in the College Hall every day at Six o'clock, for such Students as may wish to avail themselves of that accommodation. See page 211.

II. OCCASIONAL STUDENTS. The different Classes in this Department are likewise open to any Gentlemen whose occupations may not allow them to attend the whole of the Course, but who may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity of studying any particular subject.

A Separate Class for Officers of her Majesty's and the Honourable East India Company's Service, has been established in connexion with this Department, to afford instruction in Fortification, Military Drawing, and Surveying. This Class has the benefit of Captain Walker's personal superintendence for an hour each day, but the Drawing Room is open from 10 to 4.

SECTION IV.

FEES.

I. The amount of Fees payable by Matriculated Students is £14. *per Term;* the Fees for the first two Terms being paid upon entrance (except under special circumstances), in addition to the following :—

£3	3	Matriculation Fee, including Library.
1	10	Cap and Gown.
0	2	The Calendar.
£4	15	

The terminal fees to be paid, and the usual card of admission taken out, upon the first day of each Term.

II. FEES FOR ADMISSION TO OFFICERS' CLASS, £6 6*s.* per term.

III. FEES FOR ADMISSION TO SEPARATE COURSES :—

	TERM.			PER ANN.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Latin and Ancient History	4	4	0	10	10	0
Mathematics	4	4	0	10	10	0
General and Military History	2	2	0	5	5	0
Geography	1	1	0	2	12	6
Natural Philosophy	3	3	0	8	8	0
Machinery	2	2	0	5	5	0
French	2	2	0	5	5	0
German	2	2	0	5	5	0
Fortification, &c.	4	4	0	10	10	0
Military Drawing	2	2	0	5	5	0
Fencing	2	2	0	5	5	0
Botany	3	3	0	For each Course.		
Mineralogy	2	2	0	For each Course.		
Geology	3	3	0	For each Course.		
Chemistry	7	7	0	For each Course.		

SECTION V.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

The Divinity Scholarship, see page 75; the Daniell Scholarship, see page 142; the Stephen Prize for an English Essay, see pages 74 and 80; and the Plumptre Prizes for English Verse, pages 74 and 80,—are all open to Students of this Department.

SECTION VI.

This Department opened at EASTER, 1848, and the following Matriculated Students have entered the Classes since that time:

LIST OF STUDENTS.

Chapman, William Hay.
Cradock, Richard W.
Cuffe, Charles F. W.
Davidson, Alfred A.
Davies, Owen.
De Veulle, John Tindal.
Finnie, Robert.
Gardner, James Anthony.
Gould, Robert P.
Gregory, Thomas J.
Griffiths, Alfred Benson.
Harrison, John H.
Heywood, William.
Hughes, Charles J.
Hunter, John N.
Jenkins, Francis H.
King, William Wallis.
Laurent, Augustus.
Legge, Hon. Geo. Barrington.
Maude, Augustus A.
Mayne, Cox.
Molson, Joseph D.
Montagu, Francis D.
Onslow, Adolphus B.
Preece, William H.
Probyn, Dighton M.
Rendall, John K.
St. Aubyn, William.
Strutt, John.
Swain, Duncan.
Swire, Roger.
Thomas, Edward B.
Tuck, Arthur M.
Wheeler, Frederick.
Young, Donald.

SECTION VII.

PRIZES *gained by* STUDENTS *of this Department, June*, 1850.

Divinity.

Davidson, Alfred Augustus.

Mathematics.

Chapman, William Hay.
Gregory, Thomas John.

Fortification.

Mayne, Cox.

General and Military History.

Mayne, Cox.

Geography.

Preece, William Henry.

VI.

The School.

THE course of instruction in this Department is under the charge of eleven Classical Masters, four Mathematical and Arithmetical Masters; three French, two German, and two Drawing Masters.

Head Master.—Rev. J. R. Major, D.D.
Second Master.—Rev. J. Edwards, M.A.
Rev. J. Fearnley, M.A.
T. S. Carr, Esq. M.A.
Rev. T. O. Cockayne, M.A.
Rev. W. Hayes, M.A.
Rev. G. A. Smyth, B.A.
J. R. Major, Esq. M.A.
Rev. William Webster, M.A.
Rev. Thomas Markby, M.A.
Rev. George Rust, M. A.

Mathematical Master.—J. Hann, Esq.

Arithmetical and Second Mathematical Master.—J. Haddon, Esq.

Writing and Second Arithmetical Master.—J. W. Le Jeune, Esq.

Assistant Arithmetic and Writing Master.—Mr. Thomas Hutton.

French Language.—I. Brasseur, Esq. Professor, and MM. Wattez and Gassion, Teachers.

German Language.—Dr. Bernays, Professor, and Rev. A. Wintzer, Teacher.

Geometrical Drawing.—T. Bradley, Esq.

Drawing Master.—M. E. Cotman, Esq.

Fencing.—H. Angelo, Esq. and H. Angelo, jun. Esq.

Hebrew.—Rev. A. M'Caul, D.D. Professor.

Singing.—John Hullah, Esq. Professor.

Dancing.—E. Goodwin, Esq.

The regular course of Education comprises religious and moral instruction in conformity with the principles of the Church of England; the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, English, French, and German Languages; Mathematics, Arithmetic, Writing; History, Geography, and English Literature; and Drawing.

The progressive course of Classical study is as follows:—

Lower First Class.—Rev. George Rust, M.A.—Latin Grammar, Reader, and Exercises.

Upper First Class.—Rev. G. A. Smyth, M.A.—Latin Reader, &c.; Greek Grammar and Vocabulary.

Second Class.—J. R. Major, Esq. M.A.—Greek Grammar, Initia Græca, Cornelius Nepos, Ovid's Metamorphoses.

Lower Third Class.—Rev. W. Hayes, M.A.—Initia Græca Cæsar, Ovid's Fasti.

Upper Third Class.—Rev. T. O. Cockayne, M.A.—Xenophon, Greek Testament, Cæsar, Ovid's Fasti.

Lower Fourth Class.—T. S. Carr, Esq. M.A.—Homer, Xenophon, Sallust, Virgil.

Upper Fourth Class.—Rev. J. Fearnley, M.A.—Homer, Xenophon, Cicero de Senectute, Virgil.

Fifth Class.—Rev. Jos. Edwards, M.A.—Homer, Xenophon, Euripides, Horace, Virgil, Cicero, Livy.

Lower Sixth Class.—Rev. Thomas Markby, M.A.—Euripides, Sophocles, Homer, Herodotus, Horace, Virgil, Livy, Cicero, &c.

Middle Sixth Class.—Rev. Wm. Webster, M.A.—Greek Tragedians, Demosthenes, Herodotus, Homer, Horace, Juvenal, Livy, Cicero, &c.

Upper Sixth Class.—Rev. J. R. Major, D.D.—Thucydides, Plato, Demosthenes, Greek Tragedians, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Cicero, &c.

The following is the progressive course of Mathematical and Arithmetical study:—

Algebra.

Division 1.—Trigonometry, Differential Calculus (Functions of one variable), Statics.

Division 2.—Trigonometry, Binomial Theorem, Exponential Theorem, Permutations and Combinations, Logarithms.
Division 3.—Indeterminate Coefficients, Indeterminate Equations, Scales of Notation, Properties of Numbers, Interest and Annuities, Progressions, Problems.
Division 4.—Quadratic Equations, Problems; Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progression; Binomial Surds.
Division 5.—Simple Equations, Involution, Evolution, Surds, Fractions, First Rules.
Division 6.—Greatest Common Measure, Least Common Multiple, Fractions.
Division 7.—Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division.

Euclid.

Division 1.—B. XII. props. 1. 2. 3. 4. B. XI. 1 to 20 inclusive. B. IV.
Division 2.—B. I. II. III. IV. and VI. and deductions.
Division 3.—B. I. II. III. IV. and deductions.
Division 4.—B. III.
Division 5.—B. I. II.
Division 6.—B. I. props. 1 to 30 inclusive.

Arithmetic.

Division 1.—Higher parts of Arithmetic, including the extraction of the Cube Root.
Division 2.—Barter, Loss and Gain, Fellowship, Alligation, Equation of Payments, Exchanges.
Division 3.—Tare and Tret, Simple Interest, Compound Interest, Commission, Brokerage, Discount.
Division 4.—Involution, Square and Cube Root.
Division 5.—Decimals and Duodecimals.
Division 6.—Fractions, Practice.
Division 7.—Reduction, Proportion, Simple and Compound Rules.
Division 8.—Division.

In every class, French forms part of the course.

German is taught to the three senior classes.

Drawing is taught on *Wednesday* afternoon as part of the regular course to the five Senior Classes *only*. Pupils from any Class may, however, be permitted to learn drawing *after School hours* on Saturday; but on no account will any boy, not being in one of the five Senior Classes, be permitted to attend on Wednesday.

Instruction is also given within the College, in Italian, Spanish, Fencing, and in Singing; but these studies do not form part of the regular course.

A Course of Six Elementary Lectures on some scientific subject is given annually during the Easter Term, to all the School, by one of the Professors of King's College.

The Vacations consist of seven weeks in Summer; one month at Christmas; and five days at Easter.

Pupils will be expected to attend the School till the Vacations commence, and to return punctually when they close.

There is annually, previous to the Summer Vacation, a public distribution of Prizes awarded by the Council.

Examinations for places in the Class, for promotion, and for Prizes, take place at the end of every Term.

At the end of each month, a report on the progress, conduct, and punctuality of each pupil, is sent to his friends.

The duties of each day commence with prayers and the reading of the Scriptures in the College Chapel, at which every Pupil must be present.

The Hours of Attendance are—

Tuesday and Friday	from 9 o'clock	to	3¼.
Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday	„ ditto	„	3.
Saturday	„ ditto	„	12¼.

Pupils irregular and unpunctual in their attendance, or inattentive to their studies, are detained till four o'clock, under the charge of one of the Masters.

A sufficient time at one o'clock is allowed for refreshment each day, which is provided in the College, at a regulated

expense. See page 211. Those parents who may wish their sons to dine during this time, may avail themselves of an arrangement made for this express object, in the Dining Hall of the College. One of the Masters is always in attendance.

Some of the Masters receive Pupils into their Houses as Boarders. See page 210.

SECTION II.

RULES FOR ADMISSION.

Every person wishing to place a Pupil in the School must produce to the Head Master a certificate of good conduct, signed by his last instructor.

New Pupils are admitted at the commencement of each Term; viz. September the 17th, January the 21st, and the 1st of May.

Pupils leaving Schools, the summer holidays of which begin early in June, are admitted to this School on and after the 15th of June in each year, for the remaining half of the current Term, on payment of one-half the amount of Fees which is charged for a whole Term. Pupils so admitted take their summer vacation at the same time with King's College School; and parents are not subject to the inconvenience of the double holiday. The half term, however, is not permitted to count in reckoning up the time a Pupil has been in the School, with the view of his becoming a candidate for the Scholarships.

The general age for admission is from nine to sixteen years of age.

SECTION III.

FEES.

The terms for the whole regular course of Instruction, including all extra charges, except books, drawing *materials*, and the elementary Lectures, amount to the sum of *6l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* per Term.

Upon entrance, the Fees for the first two Terms must be paid in advance, together with the sum of 1*l.* 1*s.* for the Entrance Fee, and 2*s.* for the College Calendar; amounting together to 14*l.* 13*s* 4*d.*

The Fees for Extras are—

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*	
Spanish	1	11	6	per Term.	4	4	0	per Annum.
Italian	1	11	6	,,	4	4	0	,,
Fencing	1	11	6	,,	4	4	0	,,
Singing		10	6	,,				
Dining Hall	4	0	0	,,				
Elementary Lectures ...		5	0	for the Course.				
Drawing Materials		6	8	per Term.				

All Fees must be paid in advance, except those for drawing materials.

At the commencement of each Term, every Pupil is required to bring to the Secretary's Office the amount due by him to the College, in exchange for which he will receive a card of admission for that Term.

Upon entering the Sixth Class, each Pupil is called upon to contribute Ten Shillings to the School Library.

SECTION IV.

CHORAL EXHIBITIONS.

Twelve boys, being the sons either of Clergymen or of members of the learned professions, are elected by the Council Choral Exhibitioners of this College. Their duties are to sing daily during Term in the College Chapel at the Evening Service and twice on Sunday, in addition to giving such attendance for practice as the Director of the Choir shall appoint. In consideration of these services they will receive a free education in the School, including instruction in Music. The Entrance Fees, together with the terminal payments for Stationery, Drawing materials and the Scholarship Fund will still have to be paid. The engagement of the College to give a free education will continue binding as long as the pupil merits by good behaviour the distinction of being a Choral Exhibitioner, and as long as in the judgment of the Professor of Vocal Music he is fitted to take part in the Chapel choir.

Section V.

BOOKS.

The books required by each pupil are supplied in the College, and are included in the accounts delivered at the end of each Term.

Pupils whose parents may not wish them to be supplied with new books of their own, may have the use of the College books on payment of the following Fees:—

	£	s.	d.	
Upper and Lower First Classes	1	0	0	per Annum.
Second Class	1	10	0	,,
Upper and Lower Third Classes	2	10	0	,,
Upper and Lower Fourth Classes	3	0	0	,,
Fifth Class	3	10	0	,,
Lower Sixth Class	3	10	0	,,
Middle and Upper Sixth Classes	4	0	0	,,

The following are the rules and regulations under which such books are lent:—

That books supplied to the Pupils remain the property of the College, and shall be examined occasionally. Should any be found missing, or wilfully defaced, the same shall immediately be made good, at the expense of the party having the use thereof.

In case of the absence of any Pupil during Term, his books should be left at the Secretary's Office, and not in the class-rooms; or, if notice of such absence be sent to the Secretary, the books will be collected and taken care of.

On finally leaving the School, each Pupil is required to bring his Books to the Secretary's Office, when any found missing, or wilfully defaced, will be charged for at three-fourths of the original price.

SECTION VI.

PRIZES.

List of School Prizes, and the Regulations under which they are given.

Latin Verse. ..... Principal's Prize.
English Verse..... Head Master's Prize.
English Prose....} Given by the Council.
Greek Verse.....} Value 3*l*. 3*s*. each.

These Prizes are open to the whole School, the subjects to be given out at the beginning of the long Vacation.

GENERAL CLASS PRIZES.

Two Prizes are awarded every Term in each Class above the Upper Third Class; one Prize every Term in the other Classes.—The *Prize books* are *given* at the Annual Public Distribution.

The Prizes in each Class are given, not for merit in individual subjects, but for good conduct and general proficiency *in all the subjects taught in the Class*, exclusively of Hebrew, German, French, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and Drawing, for which separate Prizes are given; but a Pupil who in any Term does not pass a satisfactory Examination in his proper divisions of Arithmetic and Mathematics, will not be eligible for a "General Class" Prize in that Term.

No boy can get a Prize twice in the same Class, except in the Upper Sixth; and in the Upper Sixth Class not twice in the same Academical Year.

No Prize will be awarded to any boy declining his remove from any cause.

IN MATHEMATICS.

Five Prizes each Term, to the boys passing the best Examination in the following subjects:—

First Prize.—Trigonometry, Differential Calculus (Functions of one variable), Statics.

Second Prize.—Trigonometry, Binomial Theorem, Exponential Theorem, Permutations and Combinations, Logarithms, Euclid B. I. II. III. IV. VI. and deductions.

Third Prize.—Quadratic Equations; Problems; Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progression; Binomial Surds.

Fourth Prize.—Algebra: Simple Equations, Involution, Evolution, Surds, Fractions, and First Rules.

Fifth Prize.—Euclid, I. II. III. IV. and deductions.

With the view of preventing any Pupil contending for a lower Prize than is consistent with his standing in Mathematics, the Examiner, with the assistance of the Mathematical Master, will decide for which Prize each Candidate is at liberty to contend.

The Prizemen are selected without reference to the Classical Classes in which they are placed.

No boy can compete for the same Prize which he has gained before.

No boy who obtains a Mathematical Scholarship in the Lent Term will be eligible for a Prize in that Term.

No boy can compete for a lower Prize if he has already competed for a higher one in any previous Term.

The Examiner can withhold the Prize from any Division if no boy in that Division should exhibit a satisfactory knowledge of his subjects; and such Prize may be awarded to any meritorious boy in another Division.

IN ARITHMETIC.

Three Prizes each Term, to the boys passing the best Examination in the following subjects:—

First Prize.—Higher parts of Arithmetic, including the Extraction of the Cube Root.

Second Prize.—Commercial rules of Arithmetic, including Arbitration of Exchange.

Third Prize.—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

With the view of preventing any Pupil contending for a lower Prize than is consistent with his standing in Arithmetic, the Examiner, with the assistance of the Arithmetical Master, will decide for which Prize each Candidate is at liberty to contend.

The Prizemen are selected without reference to the Classical Classes in which they are placed.

No boy can get the same prize more than once.

IN DRAWING.

One Prize in Geometrical Drawing, and one in Landscape Drawing, every Term, for the best Drawing made by a Pupil of the School.

IN GERMAN.

Two Prizes in each Term, to the two best German Scholars in the School; but no boy can get more than one Prize in the same *Academical* year.

IN FRENCH.

Six Prizes are awarded in each Term, one to the best boy in each Class of the first division; but no boy can get a Prize twice in the same division. The name of the best boy in each Class of the *Second* division will be honourably mentioned at the Public Distribution.

N.B.—IT IS DISTINCTLY TO BE UNDERSTOOD THAT MISCONDUCT DURING ANY PART OF AN ACADEMICAL YEAR, WILL SUBJECT A BOY TO THE FORFEITURE OF HIS PRIZE.

SUBJECTS FOR PRIZE VERSES AND ESSAYS, 1851.

Latin Hexameters.—Natale solum.

English Verse.—Pii vates et Phœbo digna locuti.

English Essay.—

Inventas qui vitam excoluere per artes
Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo.

Greek Iambics.—Translate Shakspere, King Henry VIII. Act v. Sc. 4, from—

"Let me speak, sir,"—

to—

"All the world shall mourn her."

The Latin and English Verses must not be less than one hundred lines in length, nor more than one hundred and fifty.

The Exercises must all be delivered to the Secretary of King's College before 4 o'clock on Saturday, May 31, 1851; *after which hour no exercise will be received.*

The Author is required to conceal his name, and to distinguish his Composition by some motto; sending at the same time his name sealed up, under a cover bearing the same motto.

SECTION VII.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following Scholarships are given annually, under the regulations annexed to each.

Good conduct, and a competent knowledge of such subjects in Divinity as shall be previously fixed upon, are indispensable for the admission of any Student or Pupil to be a candidate for a Scholarship in this College.

Every Scholarship is held subject to forfeiture for misconduct.

In case there should be no candidate of sufficient merit in any year, the Scholarship of that year will not be awarded.

First Class Scholarships.

Two Scholarships each year, of £30 each, tenable for three years.

These Scholarships are open to all Pupils who, having been five complete Terms in the School, were not eighteen years of age on the 1st of January preceding the election.

One Scholarship to be given for proficiency in Classics; an Examination in the first three Books of Euclid, in Arithmetic, and in Algebra as far as Simple Equations, having first been satisfactorily passed.

The other Scholarship to be given for proficiency in Mathematics; an Examination in one Greek and one Latin author, to be fixed by the Head Master, having first been satisfactorily passed.

These two Scholarships are tenable together.

Second Class Scholarships.

Two Scholarships each year, of £20 each, tenable for two years.

These Scholarships are open to all Pupils who, having been in the School four complete Terms, were not sixteen years of age on the 1st of January preceding the election.

One Scholarship to be given for proficiency in Classics; an Examination in the first Book of Euclid, in Arithmetic, and in the first four rules of Algebra, having first been satisfactorily passed.

The other Scholarship to be given for proficiency in Mathematics; an Examination in one Greek and one Latin author, or in one Latin, and in one French and one German author, having first been satisfactorily passed.

These two Scholarships are tenable together.

Third Class Scholarships.

One Scholarship each year, of £10, tenable for two years.

These Scholarships are open to all Pupils who, having been in the School three complete Terms, were not fifteen years of age on the 1st of January preceding the Election.

N. B. The Examination for this Scholarship will embrace Classics and Mathematics, with French, and all other subjects taught in the School.

Fourth Class Scholarships.

One Scholarship each year, of £8, tenable for two years.

This Scholarship is open to all Pupils who, having been three complete Terms in the School, were not fourteen years of age on the 1st of January preceding the Election.

The "N. B." after the Third Class Scholarship, applies also to this Scholarship.

Fifth Class Scholarships.

One Scholarship each year, of £7, tenable for two years.

This Scholarship is open to all Pupils who, having been two complete Terms in the School, were not thirteen years of age on the 1st of January preceding the Election.

The "N. B." after the Third Class Scholarship, applies also to this Scholarship.

Sixth Class Scholarships.

One Scholarship each year, of £6, tenable for two years.

This Scholarship is open to all Pupils who, having been two complete Terms in the School, were not twelve years of age on the 1st of January preceding the Election.

The "N. B." after the Third Class Scholarship, applies also to this Scholarship.

The subjects of examination are given out at the commencement of each Summer Vacation.

The Examinations will take place at the close of the Lent Term in each year, and the names of the successful Candidates will be announced within fourteen days.

These Scholarships can be held so long as a Pupil remains in the School, or so long as he pursues his studies at King's College, or at either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.

Any Pupil holding a Junior Scholarship resigns the same, in the event of his obtaining one of a higher class.

All Pupils who have been two years in the School, and who have attained the age of sixteen, are entitled to stand for the Junior Scholarships in the Department of General Literature and Science, and in the Department of the Applied Sciences; such candidates, however, if successful, must immediately matriculate at the College.

A Scholarship obtained in the School is tenable with one gained in the College.

Candidates must give fourteen days' notice to the Head Master previously to the Examination.

No Pupil above eighteen years of age on the 1st of January preceding the Election, will be allowed to stand for any Scholarship.

In seeking to ascertain for which Scholarship any particular Pupil may become a Candidate, it is to be remembered that the age, and the number of Terms, must be calculated up to the 1st of January preceding the Election.

The next Examinations will commence on Monday, April 14, 1851. Each Candidate *in person* must give in his name to the Head Master before three o'clock on Monday, March 31, *after which hour no name will, under any circumstances, be received.*

The following will be the subjects for Examination:—

FIRST CLASS SCHOLARSHIPS.

Classical Scholarship—

Gospel according to St. Mark, in Greek.
Scripture and Church History.
Æsch. Choëph.
Dem. Olynth.
Cic. de Fin. I. II.
Compositions. Prose and Verse.
The Book of Jonah in Hebrew or German, at the option of each Candidate.

Preliminary Examination.—Euclid, I. II. III. Algebra, as far as Simple Equations. Arithmetic.

Mathematical Scholarship—

Divinity; the same subjects as for the Classical Scholarship.
Trigonometry.
Differential Calculus (functions of one variable).
Statics.

Preliminary Examination.—Homer, Il. Book I. Virgil, Æn. Book I.

SECOND CLASS SCHOLARSHIPS.

Classical Scholarship—

Scripture History.
Soph. Antigone.
Tacitus, Germ. et Agric.
Compositions.
Histories of Greece and Rome.

Preliminary Examination.—Euclid, Book I.; Arithmetic and the first four rules of Algebra.

Mathematical Scholarship.—Divinity; the same subjects as for the Classical Scholarship.

Quadratic Equations.
Problems.
Arithmetical, Geometrical, and Harmonical Progression.
Binomial Surds.
Euclid, Books I. II. III. IV. VI. and deductions.

Preliminary Examination.—Virgil, Æn. Book I. Homer, Il. Book I.; or, Brasseur's Manuel des Ecoliers, and Bernays' Historical Anthology.

THIRD CLASS SCHOLARSHIPS.

Old Testament History.
Homer, Il. VI.
Cicero de Amicitiâ.
Histories of Greece and Rome.

FOURTH CLASS SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Gospels.
Xen. Cyr. B. I. c. i. ii. iii.
Virg. Æn. I.
Grecian History.

FIFTH CLASS SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Gospel of St. Matthew.
The Church Catechism.
Cæsar, Bell. Gall. B. I.
Greek Grammar.
Roman History.

SIXTH CLASS SCHOLARSHIP.

The Church Catechism, with Sinclair's Questions.
Latin Grammar and Reader. Mythology.
History of England.
Maps of England and Europe.

SECTION VIII.

Names of those elected SCHOLARS *of King's College from the School.*

1846.

Day, Maurice . . . . . First Class Classical Scholar.
Thompson, Edward . . . Ditto Mathemat. Scholar.
Ayerst, William . . . . Second Class Classical Scholar.
Ancell, Malcolm Currie . . Ditto Mathemat. Scholar.
Brown, William Henry . } Third Class Scholars.
Meredith, Edward William . }
Moody, George . . . . Fourth Class Scholar.
Drake, Francis Smale . . . Fifth Class Scholar.
Shepard, Robert Howard . Sixth Class Scholar.

1847.

Irving, Martin Huie . . . First Class Classical Scholar.
Gibsone, Burford William . Ditto Mathemat. Scholar.
Brown, William Henry . . Second Class Classical Scholar.
Brown, William Henry . . Ditto Mathemat. Scholar.
Halson, Henry . . . . . Third Class Scholar.
Howell, Edward Tucker . . Ditto Ditto.
Hopwood, Walton William Fourth Class Scholar.
Moore, John Wilson . . . Fifth Class Scholar.
Patrick Thomas . . . . Sixth Class Scholar.

1848.

HARRISON, FREDERICK . . First Class Classical Scholar.
FLEAY, FREDERICK GARD . Ditto Mathemat. Scholar.
Harrison, Lawrence . . . Second Class Classical Scholar.
Pike, Luke Owen . . . . Third Class Scholar.
Drake, John . . . . . Fourth Class Scholar.
Thayer, John Richard . . Fifth Class Scholar.
Coxhead, John James . . Sixth Class Scholar.

1849.

DYMES, THOMAS JAMIESON. First Class Classical Scholar.
IRVING, MARTIN HUIE . . Ditto Mathematical Scholar.
STEBBING, THOMAS R. R. . Second Class Classical Scholar.
ORD, WILLIAM MILLER . Ditto Mathematical Scholar.
THELWALL, SYDNEY . . . Third Class Scholar.
HUGHES, RICHARD . . . Fourth Class Scholar.
BIDDER, GEORGE PARKER . Fifth Class Scholar.
JONES, JOHN BALMER . . Sixth Class Scholar.

1850.

SHEPARD, JAMES WILLIAM . First Class Classical Scholar.
GLAISTER, RICHARD . . . Ditto Mathematical Scholar.
HEATH, JAMES . . . . . Second Class Classical Scholar.
JONES, DANIEL . . . . . Ditto Mathematical Scholar.
THAYER, JOHN RICHARD . Third Class Scholar.
ALABASTER, HENRY . . . Fourth Class Scholar.
DALTON, WILLIAM HENRY . Fifth Class Scholar.
HOOPER, BENNETT WILLIAM Sixth Class Scholar.

SECTION IX.

Names of those to whom PRIZES *were presented at the Public Distribution on the 26th of July*, 1850. THE REV. J. S. M. ANDERSON *in the Chair.*

PRIZES FOR GREEK IAMBICS.
Given by the Council.

Price, George Winter.

PRIZE FOR AN ENGLISH ESSAY.
Given by the Council.

Giffard, Harry Stanley.

PRIZE FOR LATIN VERSE.
Given by the Principal.

Shepard, James William.

PRIZE FOR A LATIN ESSAY.

Given by the Head Master.

Price, George Winter.

UPPER SIXTH CLASS.

Stebbing, Thomas R. R.	Michaelmas Term, 1849.
McCaul, John C. C.	
Hawkins, James B. H.	Lent Term, 1850.
Hichens, Thomas Sikes	
Tyas, John Walter	Easter Term, 1850.
Biber, George Eden	

MIDDLE SIXTH CLASS.

Howell, Edward Tucker	Michaelmas Term, 1849.
Drake, Francis Smale	
Kett, Charles William	Lent Term, 1850.
Clendon, Hughes	
Payne, Alfred Dalrymple	Easter Term, 1850.
Streeter, George T. P. *Æq.*	
Summers, Walter	

LOWER SIXTH CLASS.

Hopwood, Walter William	Michaelmas Term, 1849.
Nelson, James Park	
Summers, Edgar	Lent Term, 1850.
Thelwall, Sydney	
Cruikshank, Richmond James	Easter Term, 1850.
Standen, Edward James	

FIFTH CLASS.

Creswell, Samuel Francis	Michaelmas Term, 1849.
Evans, Edward Eaton	
Fawcett, Henry	
Beckwith, George	Lent Term, 1850.
Eden, Robert	
Hoole, John Warneford	Easter Term, 1850.
Huffam, John Abbott	

UPPER FOURTH CLASS.

Dow, William Graham	Michaelmas Term, 1849.
Winslow, Henry John S.	
Hunt, Arthur Joseph	Lent Term, 1850.
Vicat, John	
Wright, Charles	Easter Term, 1850.
Young, John Charles	

LOWER FOURTH CLASS.

Brunskill, John	Michaelmas Term, 1849.
Thomas, William Henry	
Dew, George Platt	Lent Term, 1850.
Dixey, Augustus Edward	
James, Kenneth H.	Easter Term, 1850.
Gundry, Hamilton D.	

UPPER THIRD CLASS.

Meyrick, Stanton	Michaelmas Term, 1849.
Alabaster, Henry	
Davies, Alfred	Lent Term, 1850.
Fennell, George	
Mackerness, John	Easter Term, 1850.
Dalton, William Henry	

LOWER THIRD CLASS.

Moore, Cecil Gurden	Michaelmas Term, 1849.
Deacon, Charles	Lent Term, 1850.
Thelwall, Edward	Easter Term, 1850.

SECOND CLASS.

Hughes, William	Michaelmas Term, 1849.
Martin, Richard Thomas, *Æq.*	Lent Term, 1850.
Savill, Harry, *Æq.*	
Reynolds, George Edward	Easter Term, 1850.

UPPER FIRST CLASS.

Connebee, Richard Spencer	Michaelmas Term, 1849.
Brophy, Charles Albert	Lent Term, 1850.
Kershaw, Samuel Wayland	Easter Term, 1850.

LOWER FIRST CLASS.

Harvey, Edward George . . . Michaelmas Term, 1849.
Hobbs, William George . . . . Lent Term, 1850.
Butcher, Edward . . . . . Easter Term, 1850.

MATHEMATICS.

Clarke, Charles Baron . . . . } Michaelmas Term, 1849.
Easton, Edward . . . . . }
Renshaw, Richard William. . . }
Jones, Daniel . . . } *Æq.* . . } Lent Term, 1850.
Heath, James . . . }
Fawcett, Henry. . . . . }
Purkis, Henry Wakeham . . . }
Wright, John . . . . . } Easter Term, 1850.
Grabham, Thomas . . . . . }
Hayward, Thomas . . . . . }

ALGEBRA.

Jones, Daniel.

SIMPLE EQUATIONS.

Bowen, Charles James.

EUCLID.

Parker, Isaac George.

ARITHMETIC.

Purkis, Henry Wakeham . . . } Michaelmas Term, 1849.
Fines, George Justing . . . . }
Millard, William Joseph. . . . }
Renshaw, Richard William . . } Lent Term, 1850.
Harvey, Sidney . . . . . }
Lee, Henry Charles F. . . . . }
Stevenson, Thomas . . . . . } Easter Term, 1850.
Harbour, Edward Henry . . . }
Roberts, Henry Brougham . . }

HEBREW.

McCaul, John Clarke Crosthwaite.
Cuming, John.

FRENCH.

Heath, James	Michaelmas Term, 1849.
Fawcett, Henry	
Gill, Henry Rockm.	
Ingelow, Benjamin	
Moore, Cecil Gurden	
Martin, Richard Thomas	
Stebbing, Thomas, R. R.	Lent Term, 1850.
Southby, Edmund Richard	
Agnew, William Henry.	
Bacon, Walter John	
Howard, Cecil	
Schmidt, Henry Charles	
Ord, William Miller	Easter Term, 1850.
Davies, Thomas	
Wright, Charles	
Rutlidge, Thomas E. H.	
Savill, Harry	
Hewett, John Dean	

GERMAN.

Fawcett, Henry	Michaelmas Term, 1849.
Fines, George Justing	
Heath, Christopher	Lent Term, 1850.
Brown, Thomas E. B.	
Stebbing, Thomas R. R.	Easter Term, 1850.
Summers, Edgar	

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.

Winslow, George	Michaelmas Term, 1849.
West, Robert	Lent Term, 1850.
Wright, Joseph	Easter Term, 1850.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING.

Winslow, James Stephen	Michaelmas Term, 1849.
Kett, Charles William	Lent Term, 1850.
Prior, Charles	Easter Term, 1850.

SECTION X.

Names of PUPILS *of King's College School, July* 1850, *arranged according to Merit in each Class.*

UPPER SIXTH CLASS.

Price, George W.
SHEPARD, JAMES W.
STEBBING, THOMAS R. R.
McCaul, John C. C.
Hawkins, James B. H.
Hichens, Thomas Sikes.
Tyas, John W.
Biber, George E.
Bardswell, Charles W.
Meeres, William C.
Gamble, Francis } *Æq.*
ORD, WILLIAM M. }
Thompson, Francis E.
JONES, DANIEL.
HEATH, JAMES.
MOODY, GEORGE.
DRAKE, FRANCIS S.
Whitaker, Francis P.
Warren, Samuel L.
Grabham, Thomas.
Clendon, Hughes.
HOWELL, EDWARD T.
Cuming, John.
Giffard, Harry S.
Kett, Charles W.

Not classed.

Clarke, Charles B.
Lyon, Gilbert.
HALSON, HENRY.

MIDDLE SIXTH CLASS.

Payne, Alfred Dalrymple.
Streeter, George T. P. } *Æq.*
Summers, Walter }
Winslow, George.
Wyon, Frederick William.
Brown, Thomas Edwin B.
Heath, Christopher.
Chippendale, Walter.
Straker, John F.
Bowen, Charles J.
HOPWOOD, WALTER WILLIAM.
Shelley, Walter.
Baldwin, Astley Hen. } *Æq.*
Rogers, Edward Ellis }
Smith, King } *Æq.*
Summers, Edgar }
Bentley, Horace.
Gaster, Thomas J.
Backhouse, Henry John.
Smith, James.
Pritchard, Thomas Sirrell.
Langham, Charles J.
PIKE, LUKE OWEN.
Nelson, James Park.
White, William Acraman.
Castaneda, Michael.
Squire, William Stevens.
THAYER, JOHN RICHARD.

THELWALL, SYDNEY.
Tebbott, Robert.
Drake, Henry.
Hunt, Charles Robert.
Nichols, William P. } Æq.
Wintle, Ogle Richard } Æq.
Wilson, William Fred.

LOWER SIXTH CLASS.

Cruikshank, Richmond J.
Standen, Edward J.
Alston, James.
Creswell, Samuel F.
Wood, Hugh H.
Anderson, Henry R. } Æq.
Liddon, John } Æq.
Wapshare, James F.
Pierce, John.
Vetch, James E.
Sugg, John W.
Tomkins, Samuel L.
Evans, Edward E. } Æq.
DRAKE, JOHN } Æq.
Hayward, Thomas.
Eaton, Frederick A.
Lewis, Robert B.
Raimondi, Llewellyn W.
Dugdale, James.
Callen, John C. H. P.
HUGHES, RICHARD } Æq.
Packer, Isaac G. } Æq.
SHEPARD, ROBERT H.
Lawson, Frederick P.
Boulton, James.
M'Pherson, Donald.
Cooper, William M.
Clayton, Sands } Æq.
Stutfield, Henry W. } Æq.
Eden, Robert.
West, Walter } Æq.
Baillie, Neil B. } Æq.
Smith, Thomas Sharpe.
Fawcett, Henry.
Horne, Lewis K. } Æq.
Turner, William R. } Æq.
Winslow, James S.
White, Francis D.
Gray, William J.
Renshaw, Richard W.
Johnson, William.
Prior, Joseph.
Hood, Wharton P.

Not classed.

Wright, John.
Gould, Charles.

FIFTH CLASS.

Beckwith, George.
Hoole, John Warneford.
Huffam, John Abbott.
Winslow, Henry J. S.
Siccama, Rinso Robert.
Southby, Edmund R.
Bardswell, James H.
Harrison Charles.

Gundry, Alfred B.
Tarte, Walter John.
Hunt, Arthur Joseph.
Thomas, Thomas.
Gilbert, John B.
Baldwin, Godfrey.
Davies, Thomas.
Smith, William Jardine.
Huthwaite, Marcus.
Vicat, John.
Butler, Charles D.
Hayward, Richard.
Wilkinson, Joseph B.
Dickins, John Thanet.
Grant, Frederick W.
Fenner, Zachariah.
Brownjohn, Charles M.
Dyer, Thomas.
Morgan, Henry.
Danvers, Herbert Ellis.
Agnew, William Henry.
Poyser, Thomas John.
Brunskill, John.
Lightly, Edward.
Brooks, Robert Alexr.
Fowler, George.
Randall, John.

UPPER FOURTH CLASS.

Wright, Charles.
Gill, Henry R.
Young, John C.
Thomas, William H.
Purkis, Henry W.
Roberts, Henry B.
Sparkes, Thomas.
Stapylton, Miles.
Hodgson, Samuel H.
Barnes, William H.
BIDDER, GEORGE P.
Easton, John.
Hallett, Thomas E.
JONES, JOHN B.
Bowman, William F.
Goodall, Preston W.
Emly, Henry F.
Millard, William Joseph.
Renshaw, Henry.
Dew, George P.
Cornwell, Frederick J.
Meredith, Spencer.
Silvester, John B.
PATRICK, THOMAS.
Hiscock, George J.
Randall, Alfred.
Meek, John E.
COXHEAD, JOHN J.
Standen, Richard S.
Squire, Alexander J. B.
Davies, Henry R. B. T.
Dixey, Augustus E.
Fergusson, James R.
Munro, George M.
Ingelow, Benjamin.
Sheppard, Frederick C.
ALABASTER, HENRY.
Day, Edwin E.
Spiers, Richard P.
Hartly, James.

Cuming, John.
Jackson, John.
Sainsbury, Joseph P.
Marshall, Edmund H.
Hertslet, John G.
Walsh, Arthur F.
Manners, John.
Byron, George R.
Homfray, Charles G. M.

LOWER FOURTH CLASS.

James, Kenneth H.
Gundry, Hamilton D.
Reid, Augustus H.
Sellon, John S.
Frodsham, Charles M.
Taylor, John.
Lane, William R.
Thoms, Merton A.
George, Henry.
Evans, Thomas M.
Evans, George M. } Æq.
Bardswell, Henry H. }
Boydell, Frank R.
Gray, Ambrose G. W.
Davies, Alfred.
Matthew, Frederic D.
Moore, Cecil G.
Allinson, Augustus W. } Æq.
Brown, George B. }
Hildyard, Robert H.
Fennell, George.
Smith, Thomas Elliott.
Nowell, Arthur H.
Banks, William L.
Ward, Samuel, H. F.
Duer, Sidengham.
Southby, Anthony G.
Travers, James K.
Stevenson, Thomas.
Gilbert, George G.
Eastcott, Charles J. } Æq.
Stephens, Thomas }
Oliver, Samuel.
GLAISTER, RICHARD F.
Hampton, John V.
Hurst, Robert L.
Brooks, Henry.
Slack, Thomas E.
Clayton, Charles H.
Bacon, Walter J.
Brierley, Arthur.
Chambers, George T.

Not classed.

Harrison, Duncan H.
Harrison, Edward G.

UPPER THIRD CLASS.

Mackerness, John.
DALTON, WILLIAM H.
Clayton, Lewis.
Fergusson, William R.

Andrews, Adolphus.
Royle, William.
Folkard, Richard.
Deere, Richard T. H.
Walsh, Henry M.
Burr, Edward Thomas.
Lovejoy, Warlters S.
Tindale, John E.
Lightly, George.
Slack, John D.
Duke, Walter W.
Butcher, William T.
Watson, Edward.
Warren, John.
Deacon, Charles.
Rutlidge, Thomas E. H.
Wright, Edward.
Countze, George H.
Cotton, Jesse C.
Wilkins, Frederick John.
Holtzapffel, John J.
Edwards, George T.
Felton, William V.
Harbour, Edward H.
Nokes, Richard C.
Howell, Frederick A.
Thomas, Matthew H.
Whitehouse, Arthur G.
Wheeler, Walter O.
Christie, George.
Thomas, Leopold P.
Matthews, Henry G.
Smith, Thomas Fenwick.
Parker, George.
Budd, Charles D.
Harvey, Sidney.
Coleman, William H.
Howard, Cecil.
Urch, George H.
Lewis, Henry C.
Griffin, Richard W. W.
Skey, William.
Stutfield, Walter F.
Michael, Albert D.
Butler, Gilbert.
Carter, George William.
Bramwell, George.
Emerson, George.
Emerson, Ambrose.

LOWER THIRD CLASS.

Thelwall, Edward.
Embling, James.
Savill, Harry.
Hughes, William.
Berkeley, Francis James.
Hughes, Philip.
Wood, Henry.
Ward, William.
HOOPER, BENNETT WILLIAM.
Ord, George Rice.
Stewart, Edward Thomas.
Watson, John.
Brophy, Edward Percy.
Philp, William Robert.
Lee, Henry Charles F.
Benning, Francis.
Laughton, Daniel Wilson.
Loader, Edward Henry.

Yarde, William.
Smithers, Edward } Æq.
Alabaster, Chaloner }
Perfect, Arthur P.
Hicks, Robert.
Martin, Richard Thomas.
Clipperton, William Henry.
Hogg, Francis R. }
Meeres, Edward E. } Æq.
Keep, Richard William }
Robertson, John }
Weale, James Philip M.
Corfield, Alfred D.

Cumming, Nicholson.
Stokes, Joseph.
Thoms, William Henry.
Winslow, Henry F. } Æq.
Hughes, William Price }
Savage, Arthur W.
Pontet, Frank Fribourg.
Brooks, Emmerson Edward.
Taylor, William R.

Not classed.

Hood, Frederick H.
Bunyer, Alfred C.

SECOND CLASS.

Reynolds, George E.
Potts, Robert A. W.
Ashby, Joseph Francis.
Smith, William Thomas.
Williamson, Charles Prest.
Vicat, Horatio.
Murdoch, Charles Stewart.
Owen, Thomas E.
Shippard, Sydney G. A.
Naylor, Walter Newton.
Hall, Frederick.
Robinson, James.
Schneider, Gualters F.
Davies, Charles Addison.
Stokes, Richard.
Dickins, Sydney Aug.
Fry, Walter.
Dallas, Charles Robert Dent.
Meadows, Charles J. B.
Wood, Cecil William.

Hewett, John Dean.
Carr, Thomas Swinburne.
Langton, Rivers.
Scantlebury, Edward.
Clendinning, George Henry P.
Hampshire, William K.
Wood, Robert.
Oliver, William.
Middlemist, Robert Percy.
Bryant, Alexander.
Jones, Frederick Thomas.
Andrews, Hugh.
Vallings, Adolphus.
Hogg, John Roberts.
Mackerness, Thomas.
George, Edward C.
Mackenzie, William F.
Bishop, Edgar Wainwright.
Bowron, George.
Clayton, George.

Jones, Walter George.
Rogers, George A.
Kilpack, Frank.
Lovejoy, Edward L.

Not classed.

Brophy, Chas. Albert.

UPPER FIRST CLASS.

Schmidt, Henry C. R.
Kershaw, Samuel W.
Cruikshank, Alexander R.
Spence, Alfred.
Greenland, Charles F.
Booth, William Reuben.
Western, George.
Kerry, Anthony.
Maude, Alfred.
Green, Thomas.
Henderson, Arthur C.
Dalton, Rowland Neale.
Davenport, Edward G.
Radcliffe, Samuel William.
Nelson, Robert Rogers.
Barras, Samuel.
Morse, William.
Doubleday, Edward.
Hobbs, William G.
Harvey, Edward G.
Huggins, William Henry.
Brown, James W.
Appleton, Anthony.
Warren, Edw. Walpole.
Wadsworth, Frederic.
Grabham, Michael C.
Bickers, Henry.
Clarke, Allen Henry.
Brandon, John.
Porter, Adolphus Robert.
Payne, Charles James.
Rogers, Stephen Ellis.
Richards, Charles.
Hooper, John William.
Winstanley, Frederick L.
Bright, John Henry.
Whitfield, Octavius.
O'Grady, Henry Grove.
Shillito, Charles C.
Duffin, Edward.
Carey, Thomas A.
Stokes, William.

LOWER FIRST CLASS.

Grave, Fletcher.
Webb, Albert Brooke.
Weldon, William Henry.
Bingley, Richard Carpenter.
Butcher, Edward. } *Æq.*
Curzon, Henry. }
Murdock, William Walpole.
Walsh, Neugent Charles.
Yarde, Edward.
Cuff, Christopher Robert.
Briant, Robert.
Wills, Cuthbert.

Bandaret, John } *Esq.*
Clay, William }
Whitaker, Edward Thomas.
Beal, Charles.
Davidson, James Young.
Long, John Frederick } *Esq.*
Winstanley, Henry P. }
Budd, John } *Esq.*
Simpson, Charles G. }
Beames, Pearson Thomas.
Scantlebury, George T.
Hayward, Thomas C.
Hallet, George Farley.
James, Reginald Haweis.
Shanks, Fitzroy.
Williams, Henry.
Rowlatt, Benjamin.
Oliver, George Neame.

GENERAL LIBRARY.

Librarian—Rev. C. G. Nicolay.
Assistant Librarian—John Lamb, Esq.

This Library is open every day in the week for the use of Associates, of all Matriculated Students, and of such Occasional Students as shall pay for admission thereto.

1. The General Library is to be used for the purposes of reference and study only; silence and strict attention to the directions of the Librarian must be observed. Students must appear in their Academical Dress.

2. Application for all books required for reading must be made to the Librarian; and the borrower is required to return each book so lent into the hands of the Librarian before leaving the Library.

3. The Librarian will be in attendance during Term at the following hours:—

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday ... 10 to 5.
Saturday ..... 10 „ 1.

4. No book can be taken out of the Library by *any Member* of the College without the *written* permission of the Principal; for which, in all cases, a *written* application must be made *through the Librarian*. All books so lent out must be brought back to the Librarian at the end of a fortnight from the day of issue.

5. A Visitation of the Library will take place every year, in the last week of the Easter Term.

Fee for admission for occasional Students, £1 1*s*. per annum.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.

Rooms are provided within the walls of the College, for the residence of a limited number of Matriculated Students.

The Censor of the College, the Rev. Robert Hayes, M.A., lives within its walls, and to him is committed by the Council the superintendence of all resident Students under strictly academical discipline.

SECTION I.

TERMS AND RULES AS TO PAYMENT.

		Medical Students.						General Students.	
		Academical Year.	Winter Session.		Summer Session.			Academical Year.	Each Term.
		£	£	s.	d.	£	s. d.	£	£
1.	Double	60	45	0	0	20	0 0	60	22
2.	,, ...	55	41	5	0	18	6 8	55	20
3.	Single	50	37	10	0	16	13 4	50	18
4.	,, ...	50	37	10	0	16	13 4	50	18
5.	Double	60	45	0	0	20	0 0	60	22
6.	,, ...	60	45	0	0	20	0 0	60	22
7.	Single	50	37	10	0	16	13 4	50	18
8.	,, ...	50	37	10	0	16	13 4	50	18
9.	Double	60	45	0	0	20	0 0	60	22
10.	,, ...	60	45	0	0	20	0 0	60	22
11.	Single	50	37	10	0	16	13 4	50	18
12.	,, ...	50	37	10	0	16	13 4	50	18
13.	Double	55	41	5	0	18	6 8	55	20
14.	,, ...	60	45	0	0	20	0 0	60	22
18.	Single	55	41	5	0	18	6 8	55	20
19.	Double	65	48	15	0	21	13 4	65	24
20.	,, ...	60	45	0	0	20	0 0	60	22
21.	,, ...	55	41	5	0	18	6 8	55	20
22.	,, ...	65	48	15	0	21	13 4	65	24
23.	,, ...	65	48	15	0	21	13 4	65	24
24.	,, ...	60	45	0	0	20	0 0	60	22
25.	,, ...	55	41	5	0	18	6 8	55	20
26.	,, ...	65	48	15	0	21	13 4	65	24
27.	,, ...	65	48	15	0	21	13 4	65	24
28.	,, ...	60	45	0	0	20	0 0	60	22
29.	,, ...	55	41	5	0	18	6 8	55	20

In these amounts are included the *whole* expenses of Rent for Furnished Rooms, Attendance, and Coals, during the

Academical Year, and of Dinner in the College Hall during the time that Lectures continue.

Students have to bring their own linen, and to find their own cups and saucers, &c. for their rooms. These articles, however, as well as bread, butter, tea, sugar, &c. for breakfast, can be obtained through the Manciple of the College, at fixed prices.

Any Medical Student taking a set of rooms in October, must pay the Fees for the whole Winter Session. The amount may be paid in full upon entrance; or one-half upon entrance, and the remainder at the beginning of the second division of the Session, and not later than January 21. A Student will not be allowed the benefit of the reduction made to those who take rooms for the whole year, unless he declares this to be his intention upon entrance. In this case he will be required to pay *the whole of the Fees for the year* upon entrance, or in two portions, as before mentioned.

All Students, not belonging to the Medical Department, must take rooms for two Terms at least upon first coming to reside. They will not be allowed the benefit of the reduction made to those who take rooms for the whole year, unless they declare this to be their intention upon entrance. The Fees *for the whole year* may be paid, one-half before entering the College, and the remainder at the beginning of the next succeeding Term.

Three months' notice is to be given of the intention of any Student to give up his rooms.

In the event of any vacancy occurring, Students will have the preference of changing their rooms according to length of residence in College. Three days' notice will be given in the College Hall of vacancies as they occur.

Students incurring expulsion from their rooms through the infringement of the College rules and regulations will forfeit the amount of rent already paid.

All Fees are payable in advance.

SECTION II.

RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF RESIDENT STUDENTS.

Quiet, order, decorum, and peaceful conduct must be strictly observed.

Each Student is required to be at home by Ten o'Clock at night, unless absent by leave of the Censor. Any Student absenting himself, without leave, during a whole night, renders himself thereby liable to be dismissed from the College.

No person can be allowed to enter the College for the purpose of visiting a Student after 10 o'clock.

Friends visiting Students are required to leave the College before Eleven o'Clock. In case of this rule being under any circumstances infringed, the Student must accompany his friends to the gate, and enter his own and their names, together with their address, in a book kept for the purpose by the Porter. Each Student is held responsible for the orderly and quiet conduct of all friends while leaving his rooms, as well as during their visit there.

Resident Students must dine in the College Hall (in their academical dress) every day, except absent by leave of the Censor.

Furniture injured, or windows broken, will be repaired at the expense of the Student occupying the room in which the injury is done.

Wine and bottled beer may be obtained from the College Manciple, and from him *only*, except by special leave.

The rooms are visited once in each term by the Principal.

N.B. It is particularly requested that all complaints, either respecting the servants of the College, or the Dining Hall, may be made without delay to the Secretary.

RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS IN PRIVATE FAMILIES.

The following Gentlemen, connected with the Departments, General Literature and Applied Sciences, receive Students into their Houses, as Boarders.

Rev. T. A. Cock, M.A. 18, Rodney-street, Pentonville, Mathematical Tutor.

T. M. Goodeve, Esq. M.A. 12, Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, Mathematical Tutor.

H. J. Castle, Esq. 30, Highnam-house, Haverstock-hill, Lecturer on Surveying.

A. Moseley, Esq. 53, Great Ormond-street, Lecturer on the Arts of Construction.

The following Masters of the School receive Pupils as Boarders.

Rev. J. R. Major, D.D. 40, Bloomsbury-square.

J. R. Major, Esq. 68, Guilford-street.

Rev. William Webster, 3, Tavistock Villas, Tavistock-sq.

Rev. T. O. Cockayne, 12, Ponsonby-place, Vauxhall Bridge (North).

Rev. George Rust, 17, James Street, Buckingham Gate.

T. S. Carr, Esq. 6, Shaftesbury Crescent, Pimlico.

Rev. Thomas Markby, 7, Gordon Street, Gordon Square.

The following Medical Gentlemen have permission to receive Medical Students into their houses as Boarders, under rules laid down by the Council for their guidance.

W. B. Gill, Esq. M.D. Canonbury Park, Islington.

C. Holthouse, Esq. 2, Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn.

T. Hawkesley, Esq. Margaret Street, Cavendish Square.

John Dampier, Esq. 50, Woburn Place, Russell Square.

Haynes Walton, Esq. 55, Grosvenor Street.

The following are authorised by the Council to receive Boarders into their Houses.

Rev. J. Oliver, 1, Vernon-pl., Bloomsbury-square.

C. Tomlinson, Esq. 12, Bedford Place, Hampstead Road.

Mrs. Green, 96, York Road.

DINING HALL.

Dinner is provided daily in the College Hall at one o'clock for the Pupils of the School; and at six o'clock for the Students of the College, and for such of the Professors and Associates as may wish to dine.

It is particularly requested that notice will be given to the Porter in the Entrance Hall, before four o'clock in the afternoon, of its being the intention of any Professor or Associate to dine in Hall. Tickets can be taken out at the Secretary's Office.

Luncheon also is provided daily, Sunday excepted, from a quarter before twelve o'clock to half-past twelve; and from half-past one to two.

The following is the scale of Fees :—

	£	s.	d.
General Students.			
Each Term	5	5	0
Medical Students.			
Winter Session	11	11	0
Summer Session	5	5	0
Occasional Dinners.			
For One Day—Students	0	1	6
,, High Table	0	2	0
For Six Days—Students	0	7	6
,, High Table	0	10	0
School.			
Each Term	4	0	0
Single Dinner	0	1	0
Luncheons.			
Sandwiches, Biscuits, Buns, Soup, Ale, and Beer	Prices affixed in the Luncheon Room.		

All Fees are payable in advance.

It is earnestly requested that all complaints may be made, with the least possible delay, to the Secretary of the College.

STUDENTS' BOXES FOR BOOKS, CAPS & GOWNS, &c.

I. With the view of enabling every Student effectually to take care of his Books, Cap and Gown, and other articles belonging to him, boxes are placed in the Corridors leading out from the Entrance Hall, and in the Lobby leading to the Anatomical Department.

II. A Student may engage one of these boxes for the period of his Academical Residence, provided this does not exceed four years, for the sum of Ten Shillings, payable upon the key being delivered to him. Of this sum, Five Shillings will be returned to the Student upon his leaving College and giving up possession of his box, provided the key thereof be duly returned; but if the key be not returned *before the Student leaves College*, the Five Shillings will be forfeited.

III. Each Student will be required to pay for any injury which his box may sustain; but no Tradesman must be brought in to repair such injury without an order from the Secretary's Office.

IV. A duplicate key of each box is kept by the Secretary.

V. No duplicate key is allowed to be made under any circumstances by a Student.

VI. In order more effectually to protect the property of Students, no other boxes except those provided by the College are permitted to be used.

VII. For the use of these boxes application must be made to the Secretary.

HONORARY FELLOWSHIPS.

The order of Honorary Fellows of King's College, London, was first established February 19, 1847, with the view of conferring Honorary distinction "on any person connected with the College, as a Professor or otherwise, who may from time to time appear to the Council worthy of such a mark of distinction."

NAMES OF HONORARY FELLOWS.

JOHN ALLEN, M.A., formerly Chaplain and Mathematical Tutor, K. C. L.; now Archdeacon of Salop and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Lichfield.

HENRY MOSELEY, M.A., formerly Chaplain, and Professor of Natural Philosophy, K. C. L.

JAMES EDWIN THOROLD ROGERS, M.A., formerly a Student, K. C. L.; First Class, Oxford, 1846.

HERBERT EDWARDES, C.B., formerly a Student and Associate, K. C. L.; now Major in the Hon. East India Company's service, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

ARTHUR CAYLEY, M.A., formerly a Student, K. C. L. Senior Wrangler, 1842. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

EDWARD HAYES PLUMPTRE, M.A., formerly a Student, now Chaplain, K. C. L. Double First Class, Oxford, 1844. Late Fellow of Brasenose College.

LEWIS HENSLEY, M.A., formerly a Student, K. C. L. Senior Wrangler, 1846. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

GEORGE WILLIAM KITCHEN, B.A., formerly a Student, K. C. L. Double First Class, 1850.

GEORGE JOHNSON, M.D., formerly a Student; Senior Medical Scholar and Warneford Prize-man, 1842; late Medical Tutor, K. C. L.; Scholar U. L. in Physiology, 1842; Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

UNIVERSITY DISTINCTIONS,

Obtained by Students and Pupils of this College.

Oxford.

First Class in Classics.

1837. Edward Sleap.
1839. Albany J. Christie, Fellow of Oriel.
Henry A. Giraud.
1841. Charles Peter Chretien, Fell. & Tutor of Oriel.
1842. Richard Cowley Powles, Fell. & Tutor of Exeter.
1843. Charles Browne, Fellow of Worcester.
1844. Edward Hayes Plumptre, Fell. of Brasenose.
1845. John R. T. Eaton, Fell. & Tutor of Merton.
1846. John G. Ryde.
James Edwin Thorold Rogers.
Joseph Ince, Fellow of Exeter.
1850. George Kitchen.

First Class in Mathematics.

1842. Hibbert Binney, Fell. & Tutor of Worcester.
1844. Edward Hayes Plumptre, Fell. of Brasenose.
1845. George H. Prentice.
1847. John Adams Cree.
1848. John Langford Capper.
1849. Francis Ashpitel.
1850. George Kitchen.

Second Class in Classics.

1837. William Winchester.
1839. William H. Anderdon.
1840. George W. Dasent.
Oliver W. Farrer.
1841. Michael Terry.
1842. John W. Grane.
Hibbert Binney, Fell. & Tutor of Worcester.
Frederick J. Manning.
Charles F. Secretan.

1843. Charles F. Lowder.
William Milton.
Robert Gandell, Michel Fellow of Queen's.
Ewan H. McLachlan.
1844. Charles T. Coote.
1845. Edward P. Eddrup.
1847. Alfred Povah.
John Adams Cree.
Edward Irvine Howard.
1849. Herbert Plater.
Richard St. John Tyrwhitt.
1850. Henry Montague Batty.
William Edward Downes.
Maurice Day.
Henry Parry Liddon.

Second Class in Mathematics.

1839. Albany J. Christie, Fellow of Oriel.
1840. George J. Ford.
1844. Fletcher, Webb Smith.
1850. Wilson James Hewetson.

Cambridge.

Wranglers.

1836. William Conway.
1837. Vincent Raven, Fell. & Tutor of Magdalene.
Godfrey Milnes Sykes, Fell. & Tutor of Downing.
George S. Ebsworth.
Frederick W. Shaw.
John Oswald Routh, Fellow of Christ's.
1838. John A. Frere, Fellow & Tutor of Trinity.
William Collings Mathieson, Fell. & Tut. of Trinity.
1840. Joseph Woolley, Fellow of St. John's.
Frederick L. Spinks.
1841. Henry Hall, Fellow of Magdalene.
Osmond Fisher, Fellow of Jesus.
Theodore Preston, Fellow of Trinity.

1842. A. Cayley, Fell. of Trin. SENIOR WRANGLER.
Frederick Fuller, Fellow & Tutor of St. Peter's.
Benjamin F. Smith.

1842. Joseph Finch Fenn, Fellow of Trinity.
Arthur Westmorland, Fellow of Jesus.
Walter S. Dumergue.

1843. Charles Sargent, Fellow of Trinity.
Thomas Minchin Goodeve.
John H. Rohrs, Fellow of Jesus.
Thomas Coombe.
David Foggo.
Joseph Hardcastle.

1844. James Wilberforce Stephen, Fellow of St. John's.
Edward Walker Wilkinson, Fellow of Christ's.
Henry Richard Woodhouse, Fellow of Caius.
Charles Gutch, Fellow of Sidney.
Nathaniel V. Fenn.
Lambart C. Edwards.

1845. Arthur Scratchley, Fellow of Queen's.
Henry T. Gibbins.
Thomas Pelham Dale, Fellow of Sidney.

1846. Lewis Hensley, SENIOR WRANGLER, Fell. of Trin.
William James Reynolds.
William Hunt.
Joseph Matthews.
George F. Holroyd.

1847. Frederick William Vinter, Fellow of St. John's.
Henry Richards Luard, Fellow of Trinity.

1848. Alfred Barry, Fellow of Trinity.
John Francis Twisden.
Samuel Lyde.
Stephen Martin Leake.
John Dunn.
John Charles Hall Deacon.
Edmund Carr.
John Frederick Hardy.
John Caldecott.

1849. William French Edwards.
John Wray, Fellow of Clare Hall.
John Edwards.
Downes Wiglesworth.
1850. Henry William Watson.
George Clerk Irving.
William George Harrison.
George Greenwood.
William Charles Northcott.
James John Heywood.
Walter De Lisle.

First Class in Classics.

1838. John A. Frere, Fellow & Tutor of Trinity.
Joseph F. Hardcastle.
1842. Arthur Wolfe, Fellow of Clare.
Benjamin Shaw, Fellow of Trinity.
Charles Kingsley.
1843. Constantine Frere, Fellow of Corpus.
Edward B. Slater.
Edward R. Pitman.
1846. William S. Grignon.
1847. Gordon Calthrop.
1848. Alfred Barry.
Hon. Edward Henry Stanley.
1850. James John Heywood.

Second Class in Classics.

1837. Godfred Milnes Sykes, Fell. and Tut. of Downing.
1839. William Collings Matthison, Fell. and T. of Trinity.
1841. Martin Ware.
1846. George F. Holroyd.

John Dowell Ridout . . . . . Fellow of Christ's.
Frederick Waymouth Gibbs. Fellow of Trinity.
Richard Boteler . . . . . Fellow of St. Peter's.

University of London.

HONOURS AT MATRICULATION.

Exhibition in Classics.

1838. Frederick James Manning.
1839. George David Jones.
1843. Alfred Barry.
1849. Edward James Stephen Dicey.
1850. Frederick William Farrar.

Exhibition in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

1838. C. Sargent.
1842. Henry Richards Luard.
1843. John Dunn.
1844. William Finch Edwards.

Prize in Chemistry.

1842. Benjamin Lancaster Jemmett.
1844. Samuel Osborne Habershon.

Prize in Zoology.

1844. John Reid.

HONOURS AT M.B. DEGREE.

Scholarship and Gold Medal in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

1842. George Johnson.
1845. Matthew Baines.

Gold Medal in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy.

1847. Peter Eade.

Scholarship and Gold Medal in Surgery.

1847. Peter Eade.

Gold Medal in Medicine.

1847. Peter Eade.

HONOURS AT THE FIRST EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.B.

Exhibition and Gold Medal in Anatomy and Physiology.

1847. Thomas Bridgewater.
1849. Charles Pardey.

Gold Medal in Anatomy and Physiology.

1843. Benjamin Lancaster Jemmett.
1844. Arthur Charles Copeman.
1848. John Wood.

Exhibition and Gold Medal in Chemistry.

1847. George Robert Cubitt.

Gold Medal in Chemistry.

1844. John Ody.
1847. John Cox Lynch.
1848. Samuel James Augustus Salter.
1849. Charles Pardey.
1850. Frederick William Headland.

Exhibition and Gold Medal in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

1841. Thomas Inman.
1845. William Brinton.
1848. Samuel James Augustus Salter.
1849. George May.

Gold Medal in Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

1847. John Cox Lynch.
1850. Frederick William Headland.

Gold Medal in Structural and Physiological Botany.

1849. Charles Pardey.

PRIZES OF BOOKS AT B.A. DEGREE.

Prize in Chemistry.

1847. George May.

Prize in Animal Physiology.

1847. John Thomas Arlidge.
1849. Frederick William Headland.

Prize in Vegetable Physiology and Structural Botany.

1847. John Thomas Arlidge.

Prize in the Hebrew and Greek Text of the Holy Scriptures.

1839. W. H. Butterworth.

ASSOCIATES OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

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With the date of their Election, and with the Department from which they were Elected.

Elected.		*Department.*
1850	Aga Risk Allah	Medical.
1835	Anderdon, William Henry	G. L. & S.
1847	Arlidge, John Thomas	Medical.
1849	Armitage, Thomas Rhodes	Medical.
1849	Arthur, Robert John	A. S.
1846	Ashpitel, Francis	G. L. & S.
1844	Baines, Matthew	Medical.
1839	Ball, Henry John	G. L. & S.
1846	Barnett, Lysander Hooker	G. L. & S.
1848	Barrow, John James	A. S.
1849	Battye, William Wilberforce	Theological.
1850	Beale, Lionel Smith	Medical.
1849	Beever, William Watson	Medical.
1848	Bellis, Richard	Theological.
1849	Bentley, Robert	Medical.
1846	Beverley, Edward Parry	G. L. & S.
1843	Biddle, Arthur John	G. L. & S.
1838	Binney, Hibbert	G. L. & S.
1849	Bolton, Thomas	A. S.
1850	Boulnois, Charles	G. L. & S.
1849	Bourdin, Henry Augustus	G. L. & S.
1849	Bowring, George	Medical.
1846	Brinton, William	Medical.
1841	Bristowe, Henry William	A. S.
1840	Brookes, Thos. B.	G. L. & S.
1850	Broster, Richard William	Medical.
1849	Brothers, Francis	Theological.
1849	Brown, Charles Gage	Medical.
1849	Browne, Augustus	Theological.
1849	Buckley, Richard Wilson	A. S.

Elected.		*Department.*
1850	Bulkley, Edward	G. L. & S.
1848	Bulstrode, William	A. S.
1848	Burgett, Frederic Augustus	A. S.
1835	Busk, Hans	G. L. & S.
1840	Butterworth, William Henry	G. L. & S.
1846	Campbell, John Robert	A. S.
1850	Cavell, Frederick	Theological.
1838	Cayley, Arthur	G. L. & S.
1841	Cayley, Charles Bagot	G. L. & S.
1850	Challice, John	Medical.
1840	Chance, Edward John	Medical.
1836	Cheere, Edward	G. L. & S.
1850	Chepmell, Isaac Dobree	Medical.
1835	Christie, Albany James	G. L. & S.
1843	Clarke, Henry James	G. L. & S.
1844	Clarke, William	A. S.
1849	Cobb, Robert	G. L. & S.
1846	Cole, Augustus William	G. L. & S.
1849	Cooke, Robert	Medical.
1850	Cope, William Rogers	Theological.
1846	Coryton, John	G. L. & S.
1835	Cotton, Stapleton	G. L. & S.
1849	Crawford, Henry	Theological.
1850	Cubitt, George Robert	Medical.
1849	Cummins, Robert Turner	Theological.
1849	Cusack, Samuel Athanasius	A. S.
1837	Daniell, George Frederick	G. L. & S.
1842	Darby, William	G. L. & S.
1849	Darling, James	Theological.
1836	Dasent, George Webbe	G. L. & S.
1840	Davies, William	Medical.
1844	Deacon, John Charles Hale	G. L. & S.
1836	Dennett, James	G. L. & S.
1840	Dexter, Thomas Poynton	G. L. & S.
1850	Dicey, Edward James Stephen	G. L. & S.
1843	Dodd, Robert Phipps	Medical.
1836	Dowding, William	G. L. & S.
1846	Downes, William Edward	G. L. & S.
1848	Druce, Randall	A. S.
1841	Druitt, Robert	Medical.
1838	Dumergue, Walter Scott	G. L. & S.
1845	Duncan, James	Medical.
1849	Duncan, Peter Martin	Medical.
1850	Dyer, Samuel Sumner	Medical.
1847	Eade, Peter	Medical.
1839	Edwardes, Herbert Benjamin	G. L. & S.
1838	Eicke, John	G. L. & S.

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1847	Fairrie, John Samuel	A. S.
1850	Farrar, Frederick William	G. L. & S.
1849	Fergus, Walter	Medical.
1850	Field, Thomas	G. L. & S.
1849	Fincham, Warren	Medical.
1839	Fisher, William	G. L. & S.
1845	Frere, Robert Temple	Medical.
1849	Fripp, Charles Spencer	Theological.
1847	Fuller, George	A. S.
1848	Gainsford George	G. L. & S.
1836	Gandell, Robert	G. L. & S.
1847	Gill, Walter Battushell	Medical.
1850	Gillespy, Thomas	G. L. & S.
1835	Giraud, Henry Arthur	G. L. & S.
1849	Godrich, Alfred	G. L. & S.
1849	Godrich, Henry	G. L. & S.
1841	Good, Charles Patten	G. L. & S.
1839	Goodeve, Thomas Minchin	G. L. & S.
1850	Goodman, Godfrey	Theological.
1850	Gore, Charles Frederick	G. L. & S.
1850	Graham, Charles	Theological.
1850	Grain, William	A. S.
1850	Grant, Charles Henry	A. S.
1849	Green, Samuel	G. & T.
1845	Greenstreet, Frederick Walters	G. L. & S.
1846	Greenwood, George	G. L. & S.
1848	Griebel, John	G. L. & S.
1849	Griffith, Samuel	Medical.
1849	Guilding, John Melville	G. L. & S.
1848	Hadow, Charles Edward	G. L. & S.
1850	Hailey, Hammatt	Medical.
1850	Hammond, Francis	A. S.
1835	Hare, Launcelot	G. L. & S.
1850	Harris, William Henry	G. L. & S.
1850	Hartley, Thomas Shakespear	Theological.
1843	Hatcher, William Henry	A. S.
1850	Hayes, Robert	Theological.
1842	Haynes, Edward Cragg	G. L. & S.
1848	Heaney, James	Theological.
1850	Helder, Francis William	G. L. & S.
1844	Henchman, Thomas	A. S.
1844	Hensley, Frederick John	Medical.
1850	Hensley, Henry	Medical.
1842	Hensley, Lewis	G. L. & S.
1846	Hensley, Thomas William	G. L. & S.
1846	Heywood, James	G. L. & S.
1848	Hicks, John	A. S.
1841	Holden, Philip Melancthon	A. S.

Elected.		*Department.*
1848	Hooper, Henry	A. S.
1849	Howell, Henry Hyett	A. S.
1842	Hudson, Alfred Ricketts	G. L. & S.
1849	Humphreys, Henry Sockett	Theological.
1846	Huxtable, Henry Constantine	G. L. & S. and Theol.
1847	Ince, Joseph	G. L. & S.
1843	Inman, Thomas	Medical.
1849	Jacob, Stephen Hall	Theological.
1846	James, William Rhodes	A. S.
1846	James, Richard Lee	G. L. & S.
1846	Jaques, Edward	G. L. & S.
1844	Jemmett, Benjamin Lancaster	Medical.
1842	Johnson, George	Medical.
1837	Jones, William Henry	G. L. & S
1842	Jones, James Alfred	G. L. & S.
1848	Jones, Samuel Flood	G. L. & S.
1849	Jones, Alfred	Theological.
1845	Joy, Charles Ashfield	A. S.
1848	Keeling, Herbert	A. S.
1837	Kent, Robert Thomas	G. L. & S.
1848	Kerry, William	G. L. & S.
1849	Kidd, John Howard	A. S.
1842	King, Edward John	A. S.
1842	Kingdon, Boughton	Medical.
1848	Kingston, Edward	A. S.
1846	Kitchin, George William	G. L. & S.
1850	Knox, John Henry	Theological.
1845	Laidman, Charles John	G. L. & S.
1843	Lavies, Joseph Samuel	G. L. & S.
1847	Lawson, William Norton	A. S.
1841	Lee, Henry	Medical.
1849	Lee, George Williams	A. S.
1849	Lepard, John Thomas	A. S.
1850	Liberty, Nathaniel	Theological.
1849	Lincoln, William	Theological.
1846	Lovell, George	G. L. & S.
1839	Lowder, Charles Trye	G. L. & S.
1845	Lynch, John Cox	G. L. & S.
1846	M'Caul, Joseph Benjamin	G. L. & S.
1846	M'Dougall, Francis Thomas	Medical.
1849	Man, John Thomas	Theological.
1839	Manning, Frederick James	G. L. & S.
1850	Mantell, Edward Walter	A. S.
1847	Marett, Edmund Rouse	A. S.
1845	Mason, John	Medical.
1850	Massey, Thomas	Medical.

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1835	Matheson, William Collings	G. L. & S.
1849	Maturin, Washington Shirley	Theological.
1846	Maugham, Charles William	G. L. & S.
1848	Maugham, Henry Macdonald	G. L. & S.
1839	May, Edward John	G. L. & S.
1846	May, George	G. L. & S.
1849	Mayou, Benjamin	Theological.
1849	Medd, Peter Goldsmith	G. L. & S.
1849	Mills, William	Theological.
1849	Mitford, George Newnham	Theological.
1843	Moody, Francis Wollaston	A. S.
1850	Murray, George	G. L. & S.
1839	Musgrave, William	G. L. & S.
1849	Nelson, John Gudgeon	Theological.
1849	Newenham, Bagenal Burdett	Theological.
1850	Newton, James William	A. S.
1845	Nicholl, Robert Cradock	A. S.
1845	Nootl, William Francis	Medical.
1847	Nunn, John Phillips	A. S.
1848	Nunn, Thomas William	Medical.
1845	Ody, John	Medical.
1842	Oldham, Richard Samuel	G. L. & S.
1842	Owen, Samuel Richard John	A. S.
1850	Pardey, Charles	Medical.
1848	Park, John Henry	A. S.
1843	Parsey, William Henry	Medical.
1838	Paterson, Edward Alexander	G. L. & S.
1845	Payne, Arthur James	G. L. & S.
1844	Peile, James Kenyon	A. S.
1835	Peppercorne, Robert	G L. & S.
1845	Perry, Frederick	Theological.
1846	Pitman, Henry Rogers	G. L. & S.
1850	Pittard, Simon Rood	Medical.
1849	Plumer, John Bagwill	G. L. & S.
1835	Pocock, William Willmer	G. L. & S.
1837	Pocock, Frederick Pearce	G. L. & S.
1846	Prentice, George Hayley	G. L.
1838	Randall, John Montagu	G. L. & S.
1849	Rawlinson, George	G. L. & S.
1841	Rawson, Thomas Edward	Medical.
1845	Rayner, Thomas Ottery	Medical.
1837	Renny, James	G. L. & S.
1849	Reynolds, Joseph William	Theological.
1849	Ridout, Thomas	A. S.
1847	Rogers, William	G. L. & S.
1839	Rohrs, John Henry	G. L. & S.

Elected.		*Department.*
1839	Roope, Richard	G. L. & S.
1848	Roughton, James John	Medical.
1850	Rusk, James Bernard	Medical.
1846	Russell, George	G. L. & S.
1850	Salter, Henry Hyde	Medical.
1848	Salter, Samuel J. A.	Medical.
1850	Seller, James	G. L. & S.
1842	Shebbeare, Charles Hooper	G. L. & S.
1849	Shawcross, Richard	Theological.
1848	Simons, Alfred	A. S.
1845	Slater, Samuel	G. L. & S.
1845	Smith, Fletcher Webb	G. L. & S.
1850	Smith, Horace William	G. L. & S.
1843	Snell, George	A. S.
1849	Snepp, Henry Thomas	Theological.
1848	Soames, Peter	A. S.
1845	Soden, John	Medical.
1850	Sowter, Joseph	Theological.
1848	Spencer, Charles Innes	A. S.
1843	Spurrell, Frederick	G. L. & S.
1839	Stapylton, Robert George	G. L. & S.
1850	Stebbing, William	G. L. & S.
1843	Steele, Samuel Hopkins	Medical.
1848	Stevens, Henry	Medical.
1850	Story, George Jonathan	G. L. & S.
1848	Stratten, John Remington	Theological.
1850	Sturges, Edward	A. S.
1849	Sturt, Thomas James	Medical.
1850	Swanston, Clement Tudway	G. L. & S.
1849	Tanner, Thomas Hawkes	Medical.
1848	Thomas, Evan	Medical.
1848	Thomas, Edward Harry	A. S.
1838	Thrupp, Charles Joseph	G. L. & S.
1848	Tuttiett, Lawrence	Theological.
1842	Twining, Frederick	A. S.
1844	Twisden, John Francis	G. L. & S.
1845	Tyrwhitt, Richard St. John	G. L. & S.
1849	Tyrwhitt, Beauchamp	G. L. & S.
1848	Vinter, Frederick William	G. L. & S.
1848	Vlieland, Jerome Nicholas	Theological.
1846	Wade, Thomas	G. L. & S.
1847	Walker, George	A. S.
1849	Walker, William Henry	G. L. & S.
1847	Ward, Edwin	G. L. & S.
1837	Ware, Martin	G. L. & S.

Elected.		*Department.*
1849	Ware, Henry	G.L. & S.
1846	Watson, Henry William	G. L. & S.
1849	Watson, Joseph John William	A. S.
1841	Waudby, Samuel	Medical.
1849	Webb, Edward Lowe	Medical.
1849	Webb, Robert Chapman	G. L. & S.
1847	Wells, George	A. S.
1842	West, Edward William	A. S.
1850	West, Henry	A. S.
1847	Whitcombe, Henry	A. S.
1841	Wilde, Samuel John	G. L. & S.
1849	Wilkins, Cuthbert Sharpe	Theological.
1839	*Wilks, Charles Joseph*	G. L. & S.
1847	Wilks, Theodore Chambers	G. L. & S.
1840	Williams, William Addams	G. L. & S.
1847	Williams, Robert	G. L. & S.
1841	Willy, James	G. L. & S.
1835	Wilson, John	G. L. & S.
1837	Wilson, James Murray	G. L. & S.
1846	Wilson, Edward	G. L. & S.
1849	Wilson, Edward	G. L. & S.
1846	Wilson, James Hewetson	G. L. & S.
1838	Wolfe, Arthur	G. L. & S.
1849	Wood, John	Medical.
1845	Wormeley, James Preble	A. S.
1841	Wortham, Hale	G. L. & S.
1845	Wray, John Copley	G. L. & S.
1848	Wright, John Pynder	Theological.
1850	Wright, Richard	G. L. &S.

NAMES *of those, formerly* HOLDERS OF SHARES *in this College, who, with the view of advancing the interests of the Institution, have either presented their Shares absolutely to the Council, or who have resigned the pecuniary rights of Shareholders, retaining the privileges of Donors of the First Class.*

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1	Bland, Michael, Esq., 65, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park.
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1	Campbell, Rev. Archibald Montgomery, 13, Sussex-gardens.
1	Charrington, Nicholas, Esq., Mile-end.
1	Cheere, Robert, Esq., 11, King's-Bench-walk, Temple.
1	Clay, Richard, Esq., Bread-street-hill.
1	Connop, Rev. John, Bradfield Hall, Berks.
1	Connop, Newell, Esq., 7, Whitehall.
1	Cotton, Rev. William Charles.
1	Cotton, Henry, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
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1	Crosse, Latimer G., Esq., 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-st.
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1	Danvers, Frederick Dawes, Esq., Lancaster-place, Strand.
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2	Daubeny, George, Esq., Cote, near Bristol.
1	Dawes, Rev. Henry John, West-court, Gillingham.
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1	Francis, Alfred, Esq., Encomb-terrace, Vauxhall.
1	Francis, Charles, Esq., Belgrave House, Vauxhall.
1	Francis, Charles Larkin, Esq., Lawn, South Lambeth.
5	Garratt, John, Esq., Cheltenham.
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1	Gladstone, Rt. Hon. Wm. E., M.P., 13, Carlton-House-terrace.
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2	Hankey, Thomas, Esq., Fenchurch-street.
1	Harrison, Benjamin, Esq., Guy's Hospital.
1	Harvey, Mrs. Susannah, Ickwell House, Biggleswade.
1	Heale, W. J., Esq., Penn, Wolverhampton.
1	Hornby, Joseph, Esq., Everton, near Liverpool.
1	Hubbard, John Gillebad, Esq., 28, Sussex-square.
1	Huth, Frederick, Esq., 33, Upper Harley-street.
1	Jenkyns, Rev. Henry, College, Durham.
1	Jenkyns, John, Esq., 14, Red Lion-square.
1	Kirkpatrick, Rev. James, Holydale, Bromley.
1	Kirkpatrick, John, Esq., 5, King's-Bench-walk.
1	Lawrence, Thomas, Esq., Lee Grove, Blackheath.
1	Ledsam, J. F., Esq., Chad-hill, Birmingham.
2	Littlehales, Charles, Esq., M.D., Kingsgate-street, Winchester.
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1	Molesworth, Rev. John Edward Nassau, D.D., Rochdale.
1	Morrice, John, Esq., 13, South-street, Finsbury.
1	Morris, Rev. John, D.D., Elstree.
2	Olive, Jeremiah, Esq., 4, York-terrace, Regent's-park.
1	Ormes, William, Esq., York-place, Brighton.
1	Parker, Charles, Esq., 41, Upper Bedford-place.
2	Patteson, Hon. Mr. Justice, 33, Bedford-square.
1	Perceval, Hon. and Rev. Arthur P., Little Brookham, Leatherhead.

Shares.

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1 Porcher, Henry, Esq., Park-corner, Hartford-bridge.
1 Porter, Thomas, Esq., Leyfield-lodge, near Liverpool.
1 Powles, John D., Esq., York-place, Portman-square.
1 Praed, William Tyringham, Esq., St. James's-place.
1 Preston, Mrs. Harriet, Sewardstone, Essex.
1 Preston, Rev. Matthew Morris, Vicarage, Cheshunt.

1 Renshaw, James, Esq., Erith, Kent.
1 Rivington, John, Esq., St. Paul's-churchyard.
1 Rogers, Rev. John, Exeter.
1 Ronald, Captain William, Doune, by Stirling.
1 Rose, Hon. Sir George, 4, Hyde-park-gardens.

1 Sandbach, Samuel, Esq., Woodlands, near Liverpool.
1 Saunders, Rev. Kenrick Francis, Southsea, Hants.
1 Saunders, Thomas, Esq., Guildhall.
1 Scorer, William, Esq., 24, Royal Exchange.
1 Spence, Rev. John, Culworth, near Banbury.
1 Stanger, Joshua, Esq., Keswick.
1 Sterry, Samuel Henry, Esq., Grange-road, Bermondsey.
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AUGUST 24, 1850.

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Arden, Lady	50	0
Ashurst, Rev. Dr., All Souls, Oxford	70	0
Atkins, J. P., Esq., Walbrook	50	0
Barrow, Ven. Archdeacon, Nottingham	50	0
Bathurst, Right Hon. Charles, Cirencester	50	0
Bayning, Right Hon. and Rev. Lord, University Club	50	0
Bellamy, Rev. J. W.	52	10
Bentinck, Rev. W. H. E., Sigglesthorne, Yorkshire	50	0
Beresford, John, Esq., Ashbourne, Derby	60	0
Best, James, Esq., Rochester	50	0
Bevan, Rev. Frederick, Charleton Rode, Norfolk	50	0
Bilke, Edward, Esq.	50	0
Birch, Mr. Alderman, 15, Cornhill	55	0
Blanshard, Henry, Esq., 37, Great Ormonde-street	57	10
Bosanquet, Charles, Esq., 12, Montague-place, Russell-square	50	0
Bramston, T. G., Esq., M.P., Skreens, Chelmsford	50	0
Briggs, Rev. Wm. T., Parade, Tonbridge-wells	50	0
Brooke, Rev. J. K. Shawe, Eltham, Kent	60	0
Brough, Anthony, Esq., 37, Portland-place	50	0
Brown, Robert, Welfield-house, Streatham	50	0
Bull, Rev. John, D.D., Christchurch, Oxford	50	0
Burbidge, Thomas B., Esq., Bridge-street, Southwark	50	0
Burrell, Rev. Sir C. W., Catherine Hall, Cambridge	50	0
Butler, Right Rev. Dr., Lord Bishop of Lichfield	50	0
Butler, the Very Rev. Dean, Gayton Rectory, Northampton	50	0

	£	s.
Capel, John, Esq., 32, Russell-square	55	0
Cartwright, W. R., Esq., M.P., 17, *Hereford-street*	50	0
Chamberlaine, Rev. George, Castle Carey	50	0
Champagne, Rev. George	50	0
Chandler, Very Rev. Dr., Dean of Chichester, 36, Mortimer-street	70	0
Clarke, Sir Charles Mansfield, Bart.	50	0
Clitherow, Colonel James, Boston House, Middlesex	60	0
Cocks, James, Esq., Chesterfield-street, Mayfair	50	0
Coleridge, Sir J. T., 4, Montague-place, Russell-square	65	10
Copeland, Thomas, Esq., Cavendish-square	50	0
Cowe, Rev. James, Sunbury, Middlesex	50	0
Dare, R. W. Hall, Esq., M.P., Cranbrook, near Ilford	50	0
Dawes, Thomas, Esq., late of 33, Upper Gower-street	60	0
De Grey, Countess, 4, St. James's-square	50	0
De la Chaumette, L. A., Esq.	50	0
Dowdeswell, Rev. Dr. E. C., 44, Upper Grosvenor-street	50	0
Drake, Sir T. T. F. E., Bart., Nutwell-court, Exeter	55	0
Drinkwater, John, Esq., Sherborn, Warwickshire	55	5
Edwards, Rev. B., Ashill, Norwich	50	0
Edwards, Rev. R.	50	0
Elwes, John Miggot, Esq., Fingest	50	0
Ewing, James, Esq., 18, Park-crescent, Portland-place	50	0
Farebrother, Alderman, 9, Lancaster-place, Strand	50	0
Farquhar, Sir R. T., Bart, Richmond-terrace	50	0
Farrer, J. W. Esq., 7, John-street, Berkeley-square	75	0
Field, William, Esq., 10, Grove-road, Brixton	52	10
Field, Benjamin, Esq., 4, Botolph-lane, Eastcheap	52	10
Fisher, Rev. Dr. Philip, Charterhouse	50	0
Forbes, John, Esq., late of 15, Harley-street	50	0
Fowler, Rt. Rev. Dr., Lord Bishop of Ossory	50	0
Freeling, Sir Francis, Bart.	50	0
Frere, Bartholomew, Esq., 23, Saville-row	60	0
Freshfield, J. W. Esq., M.P., Regent-street	62	10
Frost, Peter, Esq., Cheltenham	51	0
Gaselee, Sir Stephen, 13, *Montague-place*	55	0
Gilbert, Richard, Esq., 70, Euston-square	50	0
Gilly, Rev. W. S., D.D., Prebendary of Durham	55	5
Gipps, Geo., Esq., Howlett's, Canterbury	50	0
Glyn, Sir R. P., Bart, 37, Upper Brook-street	60	0
Goddard, Rev. Dr. W. S., 11, *Cadogan-place*	60	10
Goodenough, Rev. Dr. Edmund, Dean of Wells	50	0
Goodenough, Rev. William, Archdeacon of Carlisle	50	0
Goring, Charles, Esq., Wiston, Sussex	50	0
Gosling, Robert, Esq., 5, Portland-place	55	0

	£	s.
Gough, John, Esq., Perry Hall, Staffordshire	50	0
Green, J. H., Esq., The Mount, Hadley, Barnet	50	0
Greene, Thomas, Esq., M.P., 19, Duke-street, Westminster	50	0
Grimwood, J. M. Esq., 2, Bloomsbury-place	50	0
Guilford, Rev. the Earl of, Waldershaw, Kent	50	0
Gurney, Mr. Baron, 34, Lincoln's-inn-fields	60	10
Gwynne, Mrs. Thomas Jones, Tyglyn, Cardigan	50	0
Halford, James, Esq., 29, Grosvenor-square	50	0
Hall, R. Westley, Esq., Ilford	50	0
Hamilton, Rev. Dr., St. Olave's, Jewry	50	0
Hansard, Luke, Esq.	50	0
Harrison, Ven. Archdeacon, Canterbury	50	0
Harrowby, the Earl of, Grosvenor-square	60	10
Harvey, Admiral Sir E. G. C. H.	50	0
Hatrell, Mrs. Sarah, Malvern	50	0
Hawkins, Rev. Edw., D.D., Provost of Oriel College, Oxford	50	0
Hawtrey, Rev. E. C., D.D., Eton College	50	0
Heathcote, Rev. Samuel	50	0
Hey, Richard, Esq., Hertingfordbury, Herts	55	0
Hichens, Robert, Esq., 18, Threadneedle-street	60	0
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Henry, State Paper Office	30	0
Hodgson, the Very Rev. Dr. Robert, Dean of Carlisle	50	0
Hood, Sir Alexander, Bart., Wooton, Glastonbury	50	0
Hubbard, Egerton, Esq., Stratford, Essex	50	0
Hulme, Rev. George, Reading	50	0
Hunter, Sir Claudius S., Bart., 23, Euston-square	50	0
Jermyn, Earl of, 6, St. James's-square	55	0
Jolliffe, Rev. Tovey, Skelton, Cumberland	50	0
King, William, Esq.	50	0
Kipling, John, Esq.	50	0
Knight, William, Esq., 8, Great Marlborough-street	55	0
Legge, Hon. H., 1, Plowden-buildings, Temple	75	0
Legge, Hon. and Rev. A. G.	50	0
Lett, Thomas, Esq., Commercial-road, Lambeth	50	0
Lett, John, Esq., Dulwich	50	0
Leycester, Hugh, Esq., 20, New-street, Spring-garden	55	0
Locker, Edward H., Esq.	55	0
Lukin, Charles, Esq.	50	0
Macvicar, John, Esq., Manchester	50	0
Madan, Rev. Dr. S., Cathedral, Peterborough	50	0
Maltby, the Rev. Dr., Lord Bishop of Durham	78	15
Manning, William, Esq., late of Sundridge, Kent	57	15
Markland, J. H., Esq., Lansdown-crescent, Bath	57	15

	£	s.
Marryat, J. Esq., M.P., Laurence Pountney-lane	50	0
Martin, Sir H. W., Bart., 51, Upper Harley-street	50	0
Mathew, Rev. George, Greenwich	50	0
Mitchell, John, Esq., Kington, Herefordshire	50	0
Monk, Rt. Rev. Dr., Lord Bishop of Gloucester, Dean's-yard	50	0
Mordaunt, Sir John, Bart., M.P., 41, Eaton-place	50	0
Murdoch, Thomas, Esq., 8, Portland-place	55	0
Nicholson, William, Esq., 26, Oxford-terrace, Hyde-park	50	0
Oliverson, Richard, Esq., 14, Portland-place	60	0
Oliverson, Thomas, Esq., Frederick's-place, Old Jewry	50	0
Patteson, John, Esq.	50	0
Pearson, Very Rev. Dr: H. N.	50	0
Penfold, Rev. Dr., 15, Dorset-square	70	0
Pott, the Ven. Archdeacon, Kensington	60	0
Poynder, Thomas, Esq., 52, Wimpole-street	55	0
Price, Sir Charles, Bart., King William-street, Cornhill	60	0
Proctor, Rev. Dr., Master of Catherine-hall, Cambridge	50	0
Pusey, Rev. E. B., Oxford	50	0
Rennell, Very Rev. Dr. Thomas, Dean of Winchester	50	0
Riddell, Sir James M., Bart., Strontian, Argyllshire	50	0
Roberts, John, Esq., Newgate-street	50	0
Russell, Rev. Dr., Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate	50	0
Ryder, Right Hon. Richard	50	0
Sawbridge, Rev. Henry, Wickham, Berks	50	0
Shadwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Lancelot, Barne Elms	50	0
Shepherd, Rev. George, D.D., 14, Russell-square	80	0
Smith, Rev. Martin, Stafford, Worcester	50	0
Sotheby, Capt., R.N.	55	0
Spottiswoode, Andrew, Esq., 17, Carlton House-terrace	50	0
Stratford, Hon. Col. Wingfield, 12, Stratford-place	50	0
Strange, Sir Thomas, Bart., 31, Upper Harley-street	50	0
Strong, Rev. T. L., Sedgefield, Durham	50	0
Sturt, H. C., Esq., M.P., 16, Portman-square	50	0
Thompson, Thomas, Esq.	55	0
Tournay, Rev. Dr., St. Giles's, Oxford	60	0
Turner, John, Esq., 2, North-bank, Regent's-park	55	0
Twining, Richard, Esq., 13, Bedford-place, Russell-square	55	0
Vale, Rev. Edward, College-street, Chelsea	85	0
Vere, Peter, Esq., 35, Grosvenor place	50	0
Vere, John, Esq., 77, Lombard-street	50	0
Wagner, Rev. H. M., Vicar of Brighton	60	0
Warburton, T. Esq., late of Mare-street, Hackney	50	0

	£	s.
Ward, Rev. J. R.	50	0
Watson, Thomas, Esq., M.D., 16, Henrietta-st., Cavendish-sq.	50	0
Wegg, Mrs. E., 25, Upper Brook-street	60	0
Wellesley, Hon. and Rev. G. V., D.D., Durham	50	0
Wigram, Edward, Esq., 2, Connaught-place West	50	0
Wilberforce, Wm., Esq.	50	0
Wilson, Thomas, Esq., Jeffries-square, St. Mary-Axe	55	0
Winchester, Alderman Henry, 12, Buckingham street, Adelphi	60	0
Wodehouse, Lord, Kimberley, Norfolk	50	0
Wodehouse, Hon. John, Witton-park, Norwich	50	0
Wood, Very Rev. Dr. James, Dean of Ely	50	0
Wordsworth, Rev. C., D.D., Trinity College, Cambridge	50	0
Wright, J. S., Esq.	52	10
Wyndham, Rev. J. H., Corton, Dorset	50	0
Wyndham, Edward, Esq., 14, Blandford-square	50	0
Yates, Rev. Dr., Chelsea College	60	10
Corpus Christi College, Oxford	50	0
Cutlers, Company of	50	0

SCHOOLS IN UNION WITH KING'S COLLEGE.

District Grammar Schools are received into Union with King's College, upon application to the Council. Testimonials are required which will afford evidence that provision is made in the fundamental regulations of such Schools for the systematic instruction of the Scholars in the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as taught by the Established Church; and also that the Head Master and his regular assistants be members of that Church, in accordance with the rules laid down by the Charter of this College.

Pupils educated in the "Schools in Union," have the privilege of contending for the Junior Scholarships of the Departments of General Literature and Science, and of the Applied Sciences. (See pages 77 and 100.) They can also, in common with those educated in King's College School, become Associates of the College in a shorter time than those educated elsewhere. (See pages 69 and 96.) An Annual Prize is given by the Council of King's College to the best Pupil from each School.

Schools received into Union, with the Name of the Head Master, and of the Pupil who received, on the 26th of July, 1850, the KING'S COLLEGE PRIZE, *which is given annually by the Council to the best Pupil of each School.*

Follo.*	Name of School.	Head Master.	Prizemen, 1850.
257	Camberwell Collegiate	Rev. Christopher Crofts, M.A.	Gregory, Edm. Ironside.
258	Forest Grammar	Rev. John Gilderdale, M.A. .	Walker, John.
259	Western Grammar, Brompton	Rev. John Earle, M.A. . . .	Knox, Ralph Henry.
260	Church of England, Hackney	Rev. W. D. West, B.A. . . .	Boyd, Alfred.
261	Proprietary, Kensington	Rev. Francis Hessey, D.C.L. .	Dickinson, Fred. Binley.
262	Philological, Gloucester-place, New-road	Edwin Abbot, Esq.	Harper, Thomas Henry.
263	All Souls and St. Marylebone District .	John A. Batt, Esq.	Bird, James.
264	King's College, Norwich	Rev. E. C. Brewer, LL.D. . .	Bensly, William Thomas.
265	St. Peter's Collegiate, Eaton-square . .	Rev. R. Wilson, D.D. . .	Hadley, Aug. Vaughton.
	Grammar, Woodbridge	Rev. P. Jackson, B.A. . . .	Jackson, Postle.
266	Stockwell Proprietary Grammar . . .	Rev. J. S. Watson, M.A. . .	Bullock, Frederick.
267	Proprietary Grammar, Stepney . . .	Rev. W. C. Izard, M.A. . . .	Dalrymple, Wm. Charles.
268	Proprietary, Islington	Rev. R. W. Bush, M.A. . .	Davidson, Jonas P. F.
269	Collegiate, Croydon	H. H. Paull, Esq. LL.D. . .	Wade, William.
270	Bellefield, Jersey	Rev. C. J. F. Vincent, LL.D. .	

* The folio refers to the page of this Work in which information is given about each of these Schools.

Camberwell Collegiate School,

SITUATE IN CAMBERWELL GROVE.

INSTITUTED 1833.

Patron.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester.

Head Master.

The Rev. C. Crofts, M.A. Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

Mathematical Master . . .	R. Rickard, Esq.
English Master	T. E. Minshull, Esq.
German Master	Rev. Dr. Tiarks.
French Master	Mons. Bohy, B.L. Paris.
Drawing Master	Mr. Gandee.

TERMS:

Boarders, including Laundress .	60 Guineas per Ann.
Daily Boarders	31 ,,
Day Scholars	16 ,,

A Printed Report of each Boy's conduct and industry is sent to his Parents or Guardians every Month.

Prizes are given by the Head Master to the most deserving in each Class, at the Public Distribution, held in June, after the Summer Examination; besides which the following Prizes are also presented:—

The King's College Prize, to the Head Boy in Classics and Mathematics.

The Bishop of Winchester's Prize, for Industry and Good Conduct.

The Vicar of Camberwell's Prize, for Divinity.

Forest Grammar School.

This School stands on the borders of Epping Forest, seven miles from London.

Head Master.

Rev. John Gilderdale, M.A.

Second Master.

Henry Morini, Esq.

The Course of Education comprises Instruction in the Doctrines and Duties of Religion, in conformity with the teaching of the Church of England;—the Latin and Greek Classics, with English, Latin, and Greek Composition;—Geography and History; Modern Languages;—a Course of Mathematics preparatory to the Universities, and the Naval and Military Schools; and familiar Lectures in the Physical Sciences.

Mr. Gilderdale and Mr. Morini both receive Pupils into their houses.

The charge of 60*l.* per annum covers all expenses of Boarding, Washing, and Education, including Classics, Mathematics, Arithmetic, English, French, and German.

The stated Vacations are five weeks at Midsummer, and a month at Christmas.

Western Grammar School.

FOUNDED 1828.

This School stands in Alexander Square, Brompton.

Patron.
The Right Hon. Earl of Cadogan, C.B.

President.
The Rev. C. Kingsley, LL.B. Rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea.

Head Master.
Rev. John Earle, M.A.

Second Master.
Samuel Phillips, B.A. Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Assistant Master.
Mr. T. A. Cockayne.

The Head-Master receives Boarders into his house.

Two Prizes are given annually by the Earl of Cadogan to the best Pupils in Theology and in general studies.

GEORGE BLYTH, Secretary,
9, Cheyne Row, Chelsea.

Church of England School, Hackney.

FOUNDED NOVEMBER, 1829.

Patron.
The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

President.
The Rev. T. O. Goodchild, M.A. Rector of Hackney.

Vice-President.
The Rev. H. H. Norris, M.A. Rector of South Hackney.

Head Master.
The Rev. W. D. West, B.A. St. John's College, Oxford.

Second Master.
The Rev. Herbert Harris, M.A. St. John's College, Oxford.

The Head-Master receives Pupils into his house.

Fees for Tuition.—Under 12 years of age, 14 Guineas per annum; over 12, 16 Guineas per annum: in each case two Guineas more are charged to all who are not nominees of Proprietors. These charges are in full of Tuition, Books, and School Stationery, German only excepted.

Vacations.—Four weeks at Christmas, from the Wednesday preceding Christmas-Day; six weeks at Midsummer, from the Wednesday preceding Midsummer-Day.

H. W. HEATHCOTE, Secretary,
Clapton.

Proprietary School, Kensington.

FOUNDED 1831.

Patron.

The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

Head Master.

Rev. Francis Hessey, D.C.L. Fellow of St. John's Coll. Oxford.

Second Master.

Rev. George Frost, B.A. late Scholar of St. John's Coll. Cambridge.

Assistant Masters.

M. H. Hole, Esq. B.A. | Rev. H. O. J. Belfour, M.A.
John Gaitskill, Esq. B.A. | J. Johnson, Esq.

Writing, &c.	Mr. J. W. Taplin.
French	Monsieur Philippe.
German	Dr. A. H. Bensbach.
Hindustani	Captain A. Fenton.
Civil and Military Drawing.	Mr. James Fahey.

This School provides an efficient course of Education, comprising Religious and Moral Instruction, in conformity with the principles of the Church of England; the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and English Languages; History, Geography, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and such other branches of knowledge as it may be advantageous to introduce.

The Fees for Tuition are, for each nominee of a Proprietor, being his Son, Stepson, Grandson, or Ward, 12 Guineas per annum; if not so related, 14 Guineas per annum; to supernumerary Scholars, 16 Guineas.

Boarding with the Head-Master, 42*l.*; with one of the other Masters, 40*l.*

The Vacations are four weeks at Christmas, six weeks at Midsummer, four days at Easter.

An Exhibition to Oxford, Cambridge, or Durham, of 50*l.* per annum, during three years, is given every alternate year.

JOHN HENRY HOWLETT, Secretary,
9, *Young Street, Kensington.*

Philological School.

FOUNDED 1792.

Visitor.
The Lord Bishop of London.

President.
The Right Hon. the Lord Portman.

Head Master.
Edwin Abbot, Esq.

The Boys educated in this School are of two classes:—

First, Foundation, or Free Scholars, such being Sons of Clergymen, Naval and Military Officers, Professional Men, Merchants, Manufacturers, Clerks in Public Offices, the higher order of Tradesmen, and other persons of an equally respectable class of society, whose families have been in better circumstances, and are reduced by accident or misfortune.

Secondly, Contributory Scholars, who pay an annual sum for their instruction.

The course of Education embraces the English, Latin, French, and German Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Geography, History, Drawing, and the elements of Natural Philosophy.

All Souls and St. Marylebone District Grammar School,

BULSTRODE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE.

FOUNDED 1832.

Head Master.

JOHN A. BATT, Esq. Queen's College, Cambridge.

Second Master.

MAURICE W. PITMAN, Esq. B.A. Queen's College, Oxford.

Assistant Masters.

FRANCIS REVELEY, Esq. B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge.

Mr. CLEMENT WEYMOUTH.

The Course of Education is as follows:—the Greek, Latin, English, French, and German Languages; Mathematics; the Elements of Physical Science; Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Pneumatics; Drawing; Arithmetic and Writing; Ancient and Modern Geography, and History. With these is combined Religious and Moral Instruction, in conformity with the principles of the Church of England.

N.B. There is a separate Course for Pupils designed for the Army or Navy, or for Commercial pursuits.

Pupils are admitted at Seven Years of Age.

The hours of attendance are from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 4; except on Saturdays, when the School is closed at 12.

The Vacations are,—Six weeks in the Summer, three weeks at Christmas, and ten days at Easter.

A Report of the conduct and progress of each Pupil is forwarded to his Parent or Guardian at the close of each Term.

The year is divided into three Terms, viz.—

Lent Term—from January to Easter.

Easter Term—from Easter to the end of July or beginning of August.

Trinity Term—from the beginning of September to Christmas.

TERMS.

Ordinary Pupils, under Ten Years of Age,	10	Guineas	per annum.
Ditto above ditto	14	„	„
Day Boarders	9	„	„

The Head Master receives Pupils into his house at 50 Guineas per annum, including School Fees.

King's College School, Norwich.

FOUNDED 1846.

Under the patronage of

The Earl of Leicester. | The Lord Sondes.
The Lord Bishop of Norwich, &c.

Head Master.

The Rev. E. C. Brewer, LL.D.

Second Master.

The Rev. Edward Stocks, M.A.

Third Master.

Thomas Bending, Esq. St. John's College, Cambridge.

FEES FOR ADMISSION.

	Boarders.	Day Boarders.	Day Pupils.
Under 10 years . .	15 Guineas.	7 Guineas.	5 Guineas.
Under 12 „ . .	18 „	8 „	6 „
Under 14 „ . .	20 „	10 „	8 „
Above 14 „ . .	25 „	13 „	10 „

One Scholarship of 10*l.* tenable for four years, is given annually.

St. Peter's Collegiate School,

EATON SQUARE.

Patron.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

President.

Rev. Thomas Fuller, M.A. Incumbent of St. Peter's, Eaton Square.

Head Master.

The Rev. R. Wilson, D.D. late Fellow of St. John's Coll. Cambridge.

Second Master.

Rev. J. Wilson, M.A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Ripon.

Assistant Master.

Mr. George Webb.

Other Masters.

French . . . . M. Philippe.
Drawing . . . Mr. C. S. Varley.
German . . . . Rev. S. Neebe, D. Ph.

The First and Second Masters receive Pupils into their houses.

J. GEORGE BRETT, LL.B.
Secretary.

Stockwell Proprietary Grammar School.

FOUNDED 1833.

President.

The Rev. CHARLES B. DALTON, M.A. Rector of Lambeth.

Head Master.

Rev. J. S. WATSON, M.A.

Second Master.

J. F. HARDY, Esq. B.A.

Third Master.

W. MANDELL, Esq. Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

Mathematical Master.

D. B. MOORE, Esq. B.A.

Arithmetical and Writing Master .	E. HARDY, Esq.
French Master	Mons. LOYER.
German Master	Rev. ALBERT WINTER.
Drawing Master	Mr. H. M. WHICHELO.

The Head Master receives Pupils into his house.

Terms: To Proprietors for Relatives only . 12 Guineas.
To Non-Proprietors . . . . . 15 „

Each Pupil pays One Guinea per annum extra as a Subscription to the School Fund.

Boarders are received by the Head Master and other Masters at their Residences.

S. H. AYERS, SECRETARY,
5, Stockwell Villas, Stockwell.

Stepney Proprietary Grammar School,

TREDEGAR SQUARE, MILE END ROAD.

FOUNDED 1833.

Patron.

The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

President.

Rev. R. Lee, M.A. Rector of Stepney.

Vice-Presidents.

Sir Charles Morgan, Bart. | William Cotton, Esq.

Head Master.

Rev. William Chantler Izard, M.A. of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Second Master.

John Dearlove, Esq.

Commercial and Writing Master .	Mr. Thomas Brunt.
French Master	M. S. A. Mayeur.
German Master	Mr. J. Dearlove.
Drawing Master	Mr. H. M. Whichelo.
Dancing Master	Mr. George Smart.

The Head Master receives Boarders at 35*l.* per annum.

The Fees for Tuition are, for Pupils under twelve, 10 Guineas per annum; above twelve, 12 Guineas per annum.

Pupils are admitted on the nomination of Proprietors.

JAMES T. HAMMACK, Hon. Sec.
Tredegar Square.

Islington Proprietary School.

FOUNDED 1830.

Patrons.

The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

President.

The Rev. Daniel Wilson, M.A. Vicar of Islington.

Head Master.

The Rev. Robert Wheeler Bush, M.A.

Assistant Masters.

John Windle, Esq. M.A. | Rev. R. Whittington, B.A.
J. J. Harding, Esq.

Pupils must be the sons of Proprietors, or be nominated by them.

Fees for Tuition.—In the Upper School, 16 Guineas; in the Lower, 14 Guineas or 12 Guineas per annum, according to age.

Two Scholarships of 30*l.* per annum, tenable for three years, at Oxford or Cambridge, are attached to this School.

ROBERT OLDERSHAW, Secretary,
Lower Street, Islington.

Croydon Collegiate School,

PARK PLACE,

Principal.

H. H. B. Paull, LL.D.

The Course of Education comprises every branch of School Study, whether Classical, Mathematical, or Commercial.

The School is divided into two branches, viz.—an Upper and a Lower Form.

Upper Form, for Day Pupils above Ten Years of Age, including the Greek, Latin, and French Languages, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Elocution, Writing, English Literature, Composition, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Book-keeping, &c.

Terms:—Five Guineas per Quarter.

Lower Form, for Day Pupils under Ten Years of Age, Latin, French, Writing, Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, &c., with the Elementary Routine of an English Education.

Terms:—Four Guineas per Quarter.

	Per annum.
German, Italian, Drawing, Music, Dancing, Fencing, &c. each	£6 6 0
Drilling and Broad-sword Exercise	2 2 0

N.B.—Pupils for English only . . £2 2*s.* per Quarter.

Belleſield Claſſical School,

ST. HELIER'S, JERSEY.

Principal.

The Rev. J.C. F. VINCENT, M.A. LL.D.

Pupils under Sixteen Years of Age are received as Boarders at 50 Guineas per annum, or as Day Boarders at 20 Guineas per annum.

These terms include instruction in Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, History, Geography, French and other branches of modern learning.

Extra charges are made for German, Italian, Drawing, Music, Dancing, Fencing, and Drilling.

The Academical Year consists of four Terms: Hilary Term commencing January 1st; Easter Term, March 16th; Trinity Term, August 1st; and Michaelmas Term, October 16th.

The Vacations are the months of June and July, and a week at Christmas, at Easter, and at Michaelmas.

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Pounds, to be paid exclusively out of such part of my Personal Estate as I can lawfully charge with the payment of Legacies to charitable uses; and I desire that the said Sum of

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King's College, London.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

ACADEMICAL YEAR, 1849-50.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

I.

Divinity Scholarship.

1849.

I.—The Book of Psalms with Marginal References to the New Testament.

1. What passages in the Psalms are prophetical of the sufferings, death and resurrection of our Lord? State also in what part of the New Testament they are severally referred to.

2. What Psalms manifestly belong to a later period than that of David?

3. In what Psalms are the works of God, as seen in Nature, especially dwelt on? What thoughts are connected with them? Prove your answers by quotations.

4. Illustrate the personal history of David from the Book of Psalms.

5. What other persons besides David are mentioned as authors in the Book of Psalms? What do you know about them?

6. Show the fitness of the Book of Psalms for the use of Christians in public worship?

7. Explain the allusions in the following passages, and state in what Psalms they severally occur.

(1.) I will make mention of Rahab and Babylon to them that know me.

(2.) He forsook the tabernacle of Shiloh, the tent which he had pitched among men.

(3.) It went ill with Moses for their sake; because they provoked his spirit, so that he spake unadvisedly with his lips.

(4.) Thou art a priest for ever after the order of Melchizedech.

(5.) Thou hast ascended on high; thou hast led captivity captive; thou hast received gifts for men.

II.—Babison on Prophecy. The first Six Discourses.

1. Show that the evidence of the truth of the Christian Religion is, as a whole, unparalleled.

2. What other offices, besides that of prediction, did the Prophets exercise? Show the importance of the union of their offices.

3. What remarkable predictions are connected with the death-bed of Jacob?

4. Give a concise analysis of the first part of the Discourse on the State of Prophecy, contemporary with the promulgation of the Mosaic Law.

5. What discernible reason is there for the intermission of Prophecy, after the settlement of the Israelites in Canaan? What was the characteristic of the period which immediately followed?

6. What is meant by the doctrine of the Double Sense of Prophecy? Give instances of its application.

7. By whom, and under what circumstances, were the following events foretold?

(1.) The division of the kingdom of Solomon.

(2.) The downfall of Israel as preceding that of Judah.

(3.) The Babylonish captivity.

8. What great Christian Prophecies are found in the period between the reign of Solomon and the Babylonish captivity? Show the fitness of their being uttered at that time?

9. What were the most remarkable prophecies of Zechariah? Show that they were not fulfilled in Zerubbabel.

III.—The Gospel according to St. John.

1. In what respects, as to narrative, style and apparent purpose, does the Gospel of St. John differ from the other three? To what class of persons or state of mind does it seem to have been especially addressed?

2. What miracles are recorded by St. John only?

3. What great truths are taught in the conversations with Nicodemus and with the woman of Samaria, and in the discourse after the miracle of the loaves?

4. In what respects does the account of the Last Supper, given by St. John, differ from that in the other Gospels?

5. What Jewish Feasts are mentioned in this Gospel? In what chapters? Why are they important?

6. What can you gather, from St. John's account of them, as to the characters of the sisters of Lazarus? Compare this with what is recorded of them by St. Luke?

7. What lesson is taught by the narrative of the woman taken in adultery? Are you acquainted with any objections to the genuineness of that narrative? If so, examine them.

8. Translate and explain, in their relation to the context, the following passages.

Ἀπεκρίθη αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Ἀμὴν ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, Ὅτι πᾶς ὁ ποιῶν τὴν ἁμαρτίαν, δοῦλός ἐστι τῆς ἁμαρτίας. Ὁ δὲ δοῦλος οὐ μένει ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα· ὁ υἱὸς μένει εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα.—VIII. 34, 35.

Ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς ἀπεκρίνατο αὐτοῖς. Ὁ πατήρ μου ἕως ἄρτι ἐργάζεται, κἀγω ἐργάζομαι.—V. 17.

Καὶ καθὼς Μωσῆς ὕψωσε τὸν ὄφιν ἐν τῇ ἐρήμῳ, οὕτως ὑψωθῆναι δεῖ τὸν υἱὸν τοῦ ἀνθρώπου·—III. 14.

Ἀμὴν ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν· ἐὰν μὴ ὁ κόκκος τοῦ σίτου, πεσὼν εἰς τὴν γῆν, ἀποθάνῃ, αὐτὸς μόνος μένει· ἐὰν δὲ ἀποθάνῃ, πολὺν καρπὸν φέρει.—XII. 24.

Καὶ ἐγω ἐρωτήσω τὸν πατέρα, καὶ ἄλλον παράκλητον δώσει ὑμῖν, ἵνα μένῃ μεθ' ὑμῶν εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα·

Τὸ Πνεῦμα τῆς ἀληθείας, ὃ ὁ κόσμος οὐ δύναται λαβεῖν, ὅτι οὐ θεωρεῖ αὐτὸ, οὐδὲ γινώσκει αὐτό· ὑμεῖς δὲ γινώσκετε αὐτὸ, ὅτι παρ' ὑμῖν μένει, καὶ ἐν ὑμῖν ἔσται.—XIV. 16, 17.

9. Give the meaning and derivation of the following words,—*ἀντλήσατε, κολυμβήθρα, κλάσματα, κατέαξαν, ἀνθρακίαν, λιθόστρωτον.*

IV.—Pearson on the Creed. Art. I.

1. Distinguish between Faith, Science, Opinion; Divine and Human Faith; mediate and immediate revelation.

2. On what occasions was the recital of the Creed required in the ancient Church?

3. What notion has sometimes been attached to the phrase "believing in?" On what grounds does Pearson reject it?

4. To what grounds does Pearson refer our belief in the existence of a God?

5. Write a concise analysis of the section on "I believe in God the Father."

6. What practical consequences follow from a belief in the omnipotence of God?

7. What speculative notions led some of the ancient philosophers to a belief in the eternity of matter? How does Pearson refute them?

V.—The Book of Common Prayer.

1. What description is given, in the Preface to the Book of Common Prayer, of the state of the Liturgical Books of the Church of England prior to the Reformation?

2. What principles are maintained by the Compilers of the Prayer-Book, as to the use of Ceremonies? In what way are they illustrated by the Baptismal and Communion Service?

3. Give an analysis of the Service for the Visitation of the Sick, stating especially what it represents as the source of comfort to the sick, and what as the duties of sickness.

4. What provision is made in the Prayer-Book for the Educa-

tion of the people? Illustrate your answer from the Rubrics as well as the Services.

5. What circumstances gave occasion to the Office of Baptism for such as are of Riper Years? In what respects does it differ from the Office for the Public Baptism of Infants?

6. What circumstance appears to determine the presence or absence of the Doxology in the Lord's Prayer?

II.

Theological Department.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES.

CHRISTMAS, 1849.

I.—Translate into Latin:—

The light of natural understanding, wit, and reason, is from God; He it is which thereby doth illuminate every man entering into the world. If there proceed from us anything afterwards corrupt and naught, the mother thereof is our own darkness; neither doth it proceed from any such cause whereof God is the author. He is the author of all we think or do by virtue of that light which Himself hath given. And, therefore, the laws which the very Heathens did gather to direct their actions by, so far forth as they proceeded from the light of Nature, God himself doth acknowledge to have proceeded even from Himself, and that He was the writer of them in the tables of their hearts. How much more, then, is He the Author of those laws which have been made by His saints, endued further with the heavenly grace of His Spirit, and directed as much as might be with such instructions as His sacred word doth yield!

II.—Liturgical and Pastoral Theology.

1. STATE what you know as to the origin and history of the Liturgies of Asia and Africa.

2. Where and under what circumstances were Litanies introduced? Describe the ceremonies which usually accompanied them.

3. Give a history of the Rite of Confirmation, stating what has been its relation to the Christian Life in different periods of the Church's History.

4. What principles are asserted in the Preface to the Prayer-Book as to the use of Ceremonies? In what way are they illustrated by the Baptismal or Communion Services?

5. What provision is made in the Prayer-Book for the education of the people? Illustrate your answer from the Rubrics as well as the Services of the Prayer-Book.

6. What do you know as to the meaning or history of the following terms: Pax—Ter-Sanctus—Symbolum—*βεβαίωσις*—the Lesser Litany—Competentes?

7. What would you propose to yourself as the end of preaching? In what way would it determine you in your choice of subjects and your method of treating them?

8. Should a preacher aim at being eloquent? Give reasons for your answer, and examine what may be said on the other side.

9. By what method would you attempt the conversion of Infidels or Heretics.

III.—Introduction to the Old Testament.

1. What evidence is there for a threefold division of the Books of the Old Testament at the time of our Lord's appearance?

2. Prove that our Lord and His Apostles regarded "the Law" as given by God, and written by Moses.

3. Show that they received the historic narrative contained in the Pentateuch, the supernatural as well as the natural, as true and authentic.

4. Give evidence of the existence of the Pentateuch from the days of our Lord to those of Malachi, showing the identity with that which we now receive.

5. When did the Samaritans receive the Pentateuch? State the reasons for fixing the time, and the force which it gives to the preceding evidence.

6. Show how the conduct of the Jews, after the restoration from Babylon, proves their previous acquaintance with, and profound reverence for the Law.

7. Give instances from the diction and imagery of Ezekiel, to show that he was familiar with the Pentateuch.

8. In which year did Jeremiah begin to prophesy? Show from his writings that the Pentateuch was well known before the copy was found by Hilkiah.

9. Bring proofs from the writings of Amos and Hosea, that the Pentateuch was known in the kingdom of Israel.

10. Illustrate *Amos* ii. 2, especially the words ומת בשאון מואב, by reference to the *Book of Numbers*.

11. To what Levitic Laws does the prophet refer? (*Amos* iv. 4, 5.)

12. When did Hosea and Amos prophesy?

13. State the testimony contained in *Psalm* cxxxii. for the existence of the Pentateuch.

14. Show that the expressions מוֹצָא דִבָּה and עֲשׂוֹת זִמָּה, *Prov.* x. 18, 23, contain allusions to the Pentateuch.

15. Prove from the account of Saul's and David's inquiries of the Lord, that the ordinances of the Law must have been well known in their times.

16. Sum up the evidence for the existence of the Pentateuch from the time of Malachi to that of Samuel.

IV.—Hebrew.

1. Point the following passage, and translate, marking the parallelisms as distinguished by the accents:—

יהודה אתה יודוך אחיך ידך בערף איביך
ישתחנו לך בני אביך. גור אריה יהודה מטרף
בני עלית כרע רבץ כאריה וכלביא מי יקימנו:
לא יסור שבט מיהודה ומחקק מבין רגליו
עד כי יבוא שילה ולו יקהת עמים: אסרי

לנפן עירה ולשרקה בני אתונו כבס ביין
לבשו ובדם ענבים סותה : ׳חכלילי עינים
מיין ולבן שנים מחלב : ׳זבולן לחוף ימים
ישכן והוא לחוף אניות וירכתו על צידן :
׳ישששכר חמר זרם רבץ בין המשפתים : ׳וירא
מנחה כי טוב ואת הארץ כי נעמה ויט
שכמו לסבל ויהי למס עבד :

2. Explain and illustrate more particularly the meaning of שילה, מבין רגליו, מחקק, לביא, שבט יקהת and סותה.

3. Give nouns of a form similar to that of שילה.

4. Give parallel passages to illustrate the meaning of סור construed with מן.

5. Give other examples of ו paragogic attached to masculines, feminines, and particles.

6. State the various translations and interpretations of the 3d verse, and show how the accents justify the construing adopted in the Authorized Version.

7. Translate and point the following :—

והנגינות והמזמורים והשירים גם מהם
נאמרים בכלי שיר ומהם בלא כלי שירי ולא
נודע אצלינו היום החלוק אשר בין השמות
האלה אשר בראש המזמור ׳ ואמרו רבותינו
זל נצוח ונינון לעתיד לבא ׳ משכיל על ידי
תורזמן ׳ לדוד מזמור ששרתה רוח הקודש
עליו ואחר כך אמר שירה ׳ ומזמור לדוד
שאמר שירה ואחר כך שרתה רוח הקודש
עליו :

8. TRANSLATE into Hebrew the following passage:—

Sed cum multiplicaretur humanum genus, diversaque loca atque insulas mortales haberent, una tantum omnes lingua utebantur. Donec se in unum, dispergenda per totum orbem multitudo contraxit. His more humani ingenii consilium fuit, insigni aliquo opere famam quærere, priusquam a se diducerentur. Ita turrim facere aggressi, quæ cœlo auderet, nutu Dei, ut officia operantium præpedirentur, in assueto sermonis genere, multa diverso, neque ulli invicem intellecto linguarum ritu, loquebantur.

V.—Hebrew.

1. WHEN are vowels unchangeable?

2. State the general principles on which the change of the vowels proceeds.

3. When do the accents fail to mark the Tone syllable?

4. Which are the principal forms of the Hebrew verb?

5. What exceptions are there to the rule concerning the formation of the Future from the Infinitive construct?

6. In what classes of verbs do the Preformants of the Future take a long vowel?

7. What classes of verbs are most nearly related in form, and which in signification?

8. Account for the Preformant of the third person future.

9. What is the characteristic of the Infinitive and Future of the Niphal?

10. Explain the formation of nouns, and enumerate the various classes of each formation.

11. Point, marking the place of the Tone, and translate the following passage:—

למנצח לדוד מזמור : קוה קויתי יהוה ויט אלי וישמע
שועתי : ויעלני מבור שאון מטיט היון ויקם על סלע
רגלי כונן אשרי : ויתן בפי שיר חדש תהלה לאלהינו
יראו רבים ויראו ויבטחו ביהוה : אשרי הגבר אשר
שם יהוה מבטחו ולא פנה אל רהבים ושטי כזב : רבות

עשית אתה יהוה אלהי נפלאתיך ומחשבותיך אלינו אין
ערך אליך אזידה ואדברה עצמו מספר : זבח ומנחה
לא חפצת אזנים כרית לי עולה וחטאה לא שאלת : אז
אמרתי הנה באתי במזלת ספר כתוב עלי : לעשות
רצונך אלהי חפצתי ותורתך בתוך מעי :

12. Analyse the forms שמי, ויקם, יראו, ייראו, ויעלני, ויט, and כרית.

13. Give the stem words of יון, תהלה, מזלת, ספר, תורה, בור, שאון.

14. Explain the meaning of חטאה, עולה, מנחה, זבח.

15. Give the LXX. translation of אזנים כרית לי, and reconcile that with the sense of the Hebrew words.

16. Give a sketch of the interpretation of the whole Psalm.

VI.—Ecclesiastical History.

1. Into what periods would you divide Ecclesiastical History? State your reasons for the method which you adopt.

2. Is it possible to consider the History of the Church merely as the history of the spread of a certain doctrine? Show from the Scriptures that such language would be unsatisfactory. What is the relation between the Doctrine of the Gospel, and the Church? Illustrate your answer by a reference to the heresies of the first four centuries.

3. What is the difference between the Councils which were called before, and after the time of Constantine? For what especial purposes were they summoned during the Third Century? What important Councils can you remember in the Latin Church since the Twelfth Century?

4. Explain the words *Monophysite* and *Monothelite*. To what controversies in the Church do they point? When did they arise?

5. Explain the effects of the proclamation of Mahomet's doctrine upon the Christian Church:—

(1.) Immediately.

(2.) In the Eighth Century.

(3.) Throughout the Middle Ages.

6. What was the great subject of controversy between the Emperors and the Popes in the Eleventh Century? What form did the controversy take in England?

7. What was the subject of controversy between Becket and Henry II.? Explain the position of our English monarchs towards the Bishops of Rome generally, and show how it illustrates the history of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century.

8. How does Luther's personal history explain his teaching, and the effects of it upon Europe? What was the leading difference between the German and Swiss Reformers?

ESSAY.

On the right way of applying the principle upon which Scripture History is written to the History of the Church in all ages.

VII.—The Acts of the Apostles, and the Gospel according to St. John.

1. COLLECT from the Acts of the Apostles whatever indicates the tendencies likely to arise in the Church of Ephesus, and compare them with those which are supposed to have been the occasion of St. John's writing his Gospel.

2. Compare the characters of St. Paul and St. John.

3. What peculiar light is thrown by St. John's Gospel on our Lord's method of teaching? Illustrate your answer by examining the conversations with the woman of Samaria, with the man that was born blind, and with Martha.

4. Write a short history of the theological use of the word Λόγος, including, in your answer, a statement of its meaning as used by St. John.

5. Write a brief account of St. Paul's Life between his first and second visits to Corinth.

6. What passages in St. John's Gospel prove the doctrine of the Atonement?

7. Examine the several stages in the progress of the hostility of the ruling body of the Jews against our Lord, and the circumstances which gave occasion to each of them.

8. Translate and write short explanatory notes on the following passages:—

(1.) Τοῦτο οὖν ποίησον, ὅ σοι λέγομεν· εἰσὶν ἡμῖν ἄνδρες τέσσαρες εὐχὴν ἔχοντες ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν· τούτους παραλαβὼν ἁγνίσθητι σὺν αὐτοῖς, καὶ δαπάνησον ἐπ' αὐτοῖς, ἵνα ξυρήσωνται τὴν κεφαλήν, καὶ γνῶσι πάντες ὅτι ὧν κατήχηνται περὶ σοῦ οὐδέν ἐστιν, ἀλλὰ στοιχεῖς καὶ αὐτὸς τὸν νόμον φυλάσσων.

(2.) Ὅτε δὲ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, τὴν γῆν οὐκ ἐπεγίνωσκον· κόλπον δέ τινα κατενόουν ἔχοντα αἰγιαλὸν, εἰς ὃν ἐβουλεύσαντο, εἰ δύναιντο, ἐξῶσαι τὸ πλοῖον. Καὶ τὰς ἀγκύρας περιελόντες εἴων εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, ἅμα ἀνέντες τὰς ζευκτηρίας τῶν πηδαλίων· καὶ ἐπάραντες τὸν ἀρτέμονα τῇ πνεούσῃ κατεῖχον εἰς τὸν αἰγιαλόν.

(3.) Καὶ ἠρώτησαν αὐτὸν οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ, λέγοντες, Ῥαββὶ, τίς ἥμαρτεν, οὗτος, ἢ οἱ γονεῖς αὐτοῦ, ἵνα τυφλὸς γεννηθῇ;

(4.) Πάντες ὅσοι πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἦλθον, κλέπται εἰσὶ καὶ λῃσταί· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἤκουσαν αὐτῶν τὰ πρόβατα.

(5.) Εἶπον οὖν πρὸς αὐτὸν, Τί ποιοῦμεν, ἵνα ἐργαζώμεθα τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Θεοῦ;

(6.) Ἐν δὲ τῇ ἐσχάτῃ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ μεγάλῃ τῆς ἑορτῆς εἱστήκει ὁ Ἰησοῦς, καὶ ἔκραξε λέγων, Ἐάν τις διψᾷ, ἐρχέσθω πρός με καὶ πινέτω· ὁ πιστεύων εἰς ἐμὲ, καθὼς εἶπεν ἡ γραφὴ, ποταμοὶ ἐκ τῆς κοιλίας αὐτοῦ ῥεύσουσιν ὕδατος ζῶντος.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES.

EASTER, 1850.

I.—Translate into Latin:—

We find, therefore, one universal sign of a holy life is habitual work, whether it be spiritual labour or secular is all one. A true Christian abhors idleness and protracted relaxation: he has something which warns him that his work is standing still, and that his own soul needs the discipline of labour to keep it within the rule of obedience, to tame its motions and charter its desires; and for this, the work of the world may be, in one sense, even a better discipline than that of pastors; for it has in it more of weariness and humiliation, and less of many subtle dangers. They who labour in the world, in its marts, and courts, and treasure-houses, among the press and struggle of contentious and covetous men, if they have any reflection, any aspiration after the unseen rest, will be able to convert their daily business and profession into a wholesome discipline, and to look upon it as a burden which has in it not a little of shame and of the cross. In this way hindrances shall turn to helps, and that which others yield to as an obstruction, shall to them become a furtherance.

II.—Liturgical and Homiletic Theology.

1. GIVE a short account of the materials to which the compilers of the Prayer-Book had recourse. By what principles were they guided in their use of those materials?

2. What alterations in the second Prayer-Book of Edward VI. were owing to the influence of Bucer? What was their general tendency?

3. Examine the Church Catechism as exhibiting the right method of Christian teaching. What are the chief points of difference between the Catechetical instruction of the primitive Church and that of our own?

4. Give a short account of the practice of Prayers for the

Dead. Show that they did not involve the Doctrine of Purgatory. On what grounds is the Church of England justified in omitting them?

5. What is the proper work of the Minister of Christ as a preacher?

6. When and under what conditions are controversial sermons admissible?

7. Mention what appear to you the most necessary rules as to the style and language in which sermons should be written.

III.—Liturgical and Homiletic Theology.

1. STATE briefly the arguments by which you would justify the use of set forms of Prayer, distinguishing those which are drawn from the authority of Scripture, from the constitution of man's nature, and from the practice of the primitive Church.

2. Give a short history of the Early British and Gallican Liturgies. When, and by what were they supplanted?

3. When, by whom, and under what form, were Litanies introduced? What circumstances led to their rapid spread in the Western Church?

4. What was the origin of the Offertory in the Order for Holy Communion? With what practices was it originally associated?

5. Show that the present practice of Confirmation is analogous to that of the Apostolic laying on of hands. What is its practical relation to the Christian life?

6. Examine the Services for the Visitation of the Sick, and for the Burial of the Dead, as instances of the way in which the Church fulfils the function of παράκλησις.

7. What appears to you to be the best training for the Office of a Preacher? What are the moral and what the intellectual conditions of the right discharge of that office?

8. What principles should guide the Preacher in his Ethical teaching? What defects are likely to render it ineffectual?

IV.—The Old Testament.

1. Why do we believe in the inspiration of the Old Testament Scriptures?

2. State the doctrine of Inspiration, deducible from declarations of Old Testament writers.

3. Give an account of the formation of the Canon of the Old Testament, and the division and number of the books known in the time of our Lord.

4. What is meant by the Jews when they say that Daniel and David were not prophets? and prove from Scripture that they were inspired.

5. Give an account of the diligence of the Jews in endeavouring to preserve the purity of the Text.

6. Give an account of the labours of Origen for the same purpose, and of the fate of the Hexapla.

7. Give an account of the origin of the Samaritans and the Samaritan Pentateuch.

8. Describe the position of the possessions of the tribes.

9. Give an account of the families of Jeroboam the son of Nebat, of Ahab, and of Jehu, and show how the Divine denunciations were accomplished.

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10. What is the Julian Period?

11. Give an account of the Jewish Calendar.

12. What traces are there in the Old Testament of an early knowledge of the solar and lunar years, and what means were employed by the Jews to keep their feasts to the right season?

13. Who was Tiglath Pileser, according to Prideaux? What other Kings of Assyria are mentioned in Scripture, and how long did the new Assyrian monarchy last?

14. Name the Kings of Judah and Israel during this time.

15. Give an account of the gradual carrying away of the Ten Tribes.

16. Where does Prideaux place the history contained in the Book of Judith, and what objections are there to its authenticity?

17. Give an account of the reformations carried on by Josiah.

18. Give an account of the overthrow of Nineveh, and the predictions then accomplished.

19. What Kings of Egypt are mentioned during this period?

20. What were the cause and the result of Pharaoh Necho's expedition, in which Josiah was killed?

21. Is Magdolus identical with Megiddo? What is supposed to be the modern name?

V.—Hebrew.

1. Point and translate the following verses:—

וירא בלעם כי טוב בעיני יהוה לברך את
ישראל ולא הלך בפעם בפעם לקראת נחשים
וישת אל המדבר פניו: וישא בלעם את עיניו
וירא את ישראל שכן לשבטיו ותהי עליו רוח
אלהים: וישא משלו ויאמר נאם בלעם בנו
בער ונאם הגבר שתם העין: נאם שמע אמרי
אל אשר מחזה שדי יחזה נפל ונלוי עינים:
מה טבו אהליך יעקב משכנתיך ישראל:
כנחלים נטיו כגנות עלי נהר כאהלים נטע
יהוה כארזים עלי מים: יזל מים מדליו
וזרעו במים רבים וירם מאגג מלכו ותנשא
מלכתו: אל מוציאו ממצרים כתועפות ראם
לו יאכל גוים צריו ועצמותיהם ינרם וחציו
ימחץ: כרע שכב כאריו וכלביא מי יקימנו
מברכיך ברוך וארריך ארור: ויחר אף בלק אל

בלעם ויספק את כפיו ואמר בלק אל בלעם לקב איבי קראתיך והנה ברכת ברך זה שלש פעמים :

1. Explain the forms and punctuation of נאם, לקראת, טבו, יזל, נטיו, בנו, and שדי.

2. Give the etymology and synonymes of ארר, נחש, and מחזה, and distinguish between the meanings.

3. Explain the meaning of רוח אלהים from passages of the Old Testament.

4. Account for the contradictory translations of שתם.

5. Point out the peculiar beauty in the juxtaposition of יגרם and עצמותיהם.

6. Point and translate the following, and explain the Rabbinisms—

אלו הם תריג מצות שנאמרו לו למשה בסיני' מצות עשה ' מצוה ראשונה ממצות עשה לידע שיש שם אלוה שנאמר ואנכי יי אלהיך' ליחדו שנא ו יי אלהינו יי אחד' להשבע בשמו שנא ו ובשמו תשבע ' לקרות קרית שמע פעמים ביום שנא ו ודברת בם בשכבך ובקומך ' להסדיר לחם ולבונה לפני יי בכל שבת ' לחלוק כבוד לזרעו של אהרן ולהקדימו לכל דבר שבקדושה שנא ו וקרשתו :

7. Translate into Hebrew and point—

" My duty towards God, is to believe in Him, to fear Him, and to love Him with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my

soul, and with all my strength; to worship Him, to give Him thanks, to put my whole trust in Him, to call upon Him, to honour His holy Name and His word, and to serve Him truly all the days of my life."

VI.—Hebrew.

1. Point and translate the following verses, marking the parallelism according to the accents and sense:—

למנצח על ששנים לבני קרח משכיל שיר
ידידת: רחש לבי דבר טוב אמר אני מעשי
למלך לשוני עט סופר מהיר: יפיפית מבני
אדם הוצק חן בשפתותיך על כן ברכך אלהים
לעולם: חגור חרבך על ירך גבור הודך
והדרך: והדרך צלח רכב על דבר אמת
וענוה צדק ותורך נוראות ימינך: חציך
שנונים עמים תחתיך יפלו בלב אויבי המלך:
כסאך אלהים עולם ועד שבט מישור שבט
מלכותך: אהבת צדק ותשנא רשע על כן
משחך אלהים אלהיך שמן ששון מחבריך: מר
ואהלות קציעות כל בגדתיך מן היכלי שן מני
שמחוך:

Give the various renderings of למנצח, ששנים, משכיל, שיר.

2. In verse 2, give the construction indicated by the accents and points אֹמֵר אֲנִי in the second clause.

3. In verse 3, account for the form יִפְעַת and give similar forms.

4. In verse 5, explain the construction of הוֹדְךָ וְהַדָּרְךָ of וְעַנְוָה צֶדֶק in verse 5, and the proper meaning of עַל־כֵּן in verse 3 and verse 8.

5. Analyse the forms, and give the roots of the words in verse 9.

VII.—Ecclesiastical History.

1. Distinguish the Churches which are declared in Scripture to have an Apostolical origin. Mention any others you may remember which have claimed that origin. Explain what is meant by the *Catholic* Epistles. What Epistles are opposed to them? Show how that difference illustrates the history of the Church in the first century.

2. What are the earliest Christian writings not belonging to the Canon of Scripture? Give what particulars you know of the authors, and mention the places in which they lived. How *did* they differ from the class of writers called *Apologists*? Mention some of the most conspicuous of these, distinguishing those who wrote in Latin from those who wrote in Greek.

3. Where and how did the Monastic life commence? What examples of a similar life had there been in the country in which it arose before the Christian era? Mention some of the great Establishers or Reformers of the Monastic rule, and some of the founders of Orders in the middle ages. Give a short account of the two which arose in the 13th century.

4. What are the earliest indications of any supremacy claimed by Rome over other Churches? How do you account for these indications? Explain the effect of the division of the Eastern and Western Empires; of the heresies in the East, and of the overthrow of the Western Empire upon the position of the Popes. How was it affected by the re-establishment of the Western

Empire in the person of Charlemagne? Who were the great antagonists of the Papacy in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries?

5. How is the foundation of Constantinople connected with the history of the Church? What part did the different Emperors in the 4th century take in the Arian controversy? When was Constantinople first threatened by the Mahometan power? What change took place in its government in the 13th century? When did it finally fall?

6. What position did the English monarchs in general assume respecting the Papal supremacy? Illustrate your answer by instances from the history of the Norman and Plantagenet periods. In what respect were the circumstances of the Tudor sovereigns different from those of their predecessors? Show how the history of the English Reformation was affected by this difference.

7. In what way may the study of the heresies of the 2d and 4th centuries be directly useful to us in our ministerial work? In what way do the *schisms* of the early Church illustrate those of modern times?

ESSAY.

The connexion of the Creeds of the Church with the practical life of the Church.

VIII.—Ecclesiastical History.

1. ENUMERATE the Churches mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, in the order of their establishment; state the circumstances of their origin; distinguish those to which St. Paul wrote Epistles. Who is the reported founder of the Church in Alexandria? At what period does that Church first become important in history?

2. On what ground is Simon Magus sometimes called the first Heretic? Enumerate some of the forms of Gnosticism, in the first two centuries. What characteristics are common to them all?

3. How far was the Assembly called at Jerusalem to settle the

question of circumcision, entitled to the name of a *Council?* When did Councils become very general in the Church? Wherein did the Council of Nice differ from those which had preceded it? By whom, and for what especial purposes, were the Council of Constantinople, the two Councils of Ephesus, and the Council of Chalcedon summoned? What Eastern Council decided in favour of Image Worship, in the eighth century? What is the great Council of the sixteenth century?

4. What were the respective positions of St. James, St. Peter, and St. Paul, in the Apostolic Church? What heretics pretended to follow St. James? Which Apostle did Marcion exalt against the others, and on what ground?

5. To what books of the New Testament did Luther especially appeal? How did they bear upon the question of indulgences? How was that question connected with the other abuses of the Roman system?

6. Give short accounts of the lives of Gregory of Nazianzus, Chrysostom, Bernard.

7. When did Mahomet appear? What memorable change took place in England during the century in which his faith was diffusing itself?

8. Who were the great men of the Norman Church, in the reigns of William I. William II. Henry I.? How does the controversy between Henry II. and Becket bear upon the History of the Reformation?

ESSAY.

The life of St. Augustin, (the Bishop of Hippo).

IX.—The Gospel according to St. John.

1. STATE briefly the substance of the traditions recorded by early Christian writers as to the later years of St. John's life. Which of them appear to you to be important as illustrating his character, or the purpose of his Gospel?

2. Quote in the Greek, the first two verses of this Gospel. What previous writers had spoken of the Λόγος? In what respects did their teaching differ from that of St. John?

3. Examine our Lord's treatment of the cripple at Bethesda, of the man that was born blind, and of the sisters of Lazarus, as instances of Spiritual Discipline.

4. What circumstances have led some writers to reject the narrative of the woman taken in adultery? What is the connexion of that narrative with the general design of St. John's Gospel? What is the lesson conveyed by it?

5. What was the occasion and the purpose of our Lord's washing the feet of His disciples? Had the act a Sacramental meaning? In what did the command, "So ought ye to wash one another's feet," differ from the Institution of a Sacrament?

6. On what occasions mentioned in this Gospel did the Jews seek after a sign? In what way were these questions met?

7. Translate and explain, in their relation to the context, the following passages:—

(1.) Ὁ δὲ Ἰησοῦς ἀπεκρίνατο αὐτοῖς, Ὁ πατήρ μου ἕως ἄρτι ἐργάζεται, κἀγω ἐργάζομαι.

(2.) Το πνεῦμά ἐστι τὸ ζωοποιοῦν, ἡ σὰρξ οὐκ ὠφελεῖ οὐδέν· τὰ ῥήματα ἃ ἐγὼ λαλῶ ὑμῖν, πνεῦμά ἐστι καὶ ζωή ἐστιν.

(3.) Ἀπεκρίθη ὁ Ἰησοῦς, Οὐχὶ δώδεκά εἰσιν ὧραι τῆς ἡμέρας; ἐάν τις περιπατῇ ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, οὐ προσκόπτει, ὅτι τὸ φῶς τοῦ κόσμου τούτου βλέπει.

(4.) Πιστεύετέ μοι, ὅτι ἐγὼ ἐν τῷ πατρὶ, καὶ ὁ πατὴρ ἐν ἐμοί· εἰ δὲ μὴ, διὰ τὰ ἔργα αὐτὰ πιστεύετέ μοι.

8. What light is thrown by St. John's narrative of the Last Supper upon the various degrees of Faith and Spiritual discernment existing among the Twelve Disciples?

X.—The Gospel according to St. John.

1. Compare the aspect of our Lord's character and teaching presented by this Gospel, with that given by the other three

Gospels. How do you account for the difference? What may be learned from it?

2. What events in this Gospel have been considered as furnishing data for a harmony of the Gospels? What peculiarities in St. John's method of narration, render the formation of such a harmony difficult?

3. Give an account of the origin of the Samaritans, the growth of their worship, and the relations existing between them and the Jews, in our Lord's time.

4. State distinctly the force of our Lord's comparison of himself to ἡ θύρα and ὁ ποιμὴν τῶν προβάτων. In what connexion is the comparison found?

5. Explain the meaning of the following expressions, as used by St. John: οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι—ὁ ἄρτος ὁ ἀληθινός—τὸ φῶς τὸ ἀληθινόν—οἱ ἴδιοι—διάβολος.

6. What passages in this Gospel witness most distinctly against the errors of Arius and Sabellius?

7. What circumstances mentioned by St. John, lead us to a better knowledge of the characters of Martha, Thomas, Peter, and Bartholomew, than we could obtain from the other Gospels?

8. Translate and write short explanatory notes on the following passages:—

(1.) Ἐκεῖνος ἦν ὁ λύχνος ὁ καιόμενος καὶ φαίνων, ὑμεῖς δε ἠθελήσατε ἀγαλλιασθῆναι πρὸς ὥραν ἐν τῷ φωτὶ αὐτοῦ.

(2.) Ἐκλήθη δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἰησοῦς καὶ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν γάμον.

(3.) Λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς, Ὁ λελουμένος οὐ χρείαν ἔχει ἢ τοὺς πόδας νίψασθαι, ἀλλ' ἔστι καθαρὸς ὅλος· καὶ ὑμεῖς καθαροί ἐστε, ἀλλ' οὐχὶ πάντες.

(4.) Νῦν ἡ ψυχή μου τετάρακται· καὶ τί εἴπω; Πάτερ, σῶσόν με ἐκ τῆς ὥρας ταύτης. ἀλλὰ διὰ τοῦτο ἦλθον εἰς τὴν ὥραν ταύτην.

III.

Department of General Literature and Science.

SENIOR CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

I.—Soph. Oed. Tyr.—Oed. Col.—Antig.

1. TRANSLATE into English verse:—

Εὐίππου, ξένε, τᾶσδε χώρας στροφὴ α'.
ἥκου τὰ κράτιστα γας ἔπαυλα,
τὸν ἀργῆτα Κολωνόν, ἔνθ'
ἁ λίγεια μινύρεται
θαμίζουσα μάλιστ' ἀηδὼν
χλωραῖς ὑπὸ βάσσαις,
τὸν οἰνῶπ' ἀνέχουσα κισσὸν
καὶ τὰν ἄβατον θεοῦ
φυλλάδα μυριόκαρπον ἀνήλιον
ἀνήνεμόν τε πάντων
χειμώνων· ἵν' ὁ βακχιώτας
ἀεὶ Διόνυσος ἐμβατεύει
θεαῖς ἀμφιπολῶν τιθήναις.
Θάλλει δ' οὐρανίας ὑπ' ἄχνας ἀντιστροφὴ α'.
ὁ καλλίβοτρυς κατ' ἦμαρ ἀεὶ
νάρκισσος, μεγάλαιν θεαῖν
ἀρχαῖον στεφάνωμ', ὅ τε
χρυσαυγὴς κρόκος· οὐδ' ἄϋπνοι
κρῆναι μινύθουσιν
Κηφισοῦ νομάδες ῥεέθρων,
ἀλλ' αἰὲν ἐπ' ἤματι
ὠκύτοκος πεδίων ἐπινίσσεται
ἀκηράτῳ ξὺν ὄμβρῳ
στερνούχου χθονός· οὐδὲ Μουσᾶν
χοροί νιν ἀπεστύγησαν, οὐδ' ἁ
χρυσάνιος Ἀφροδίτα.

Œd. Col. 668—693.

(*a*) Scan the strophe, and quote any corresponding Latin metres.

(*b*) Explain and illustrate the words *εὐίππου—ἀργῆτα—Διόνυσος—νάρκισσος—Ἀφροδίτα—στερνούχου.*

2. Translate into English prose:—

οὐ γάρ τί μοι Ζεὺς ἦν ὁ κηρύξας τάδε
οὐδ' ἡ ξύνοικος τῶν κάτω θεῶν Δίκη,
οἳ τοὐσδ' ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν ὥρισαν νόμους·
οὐδὲ σθένειν τοσοῦτον ᾠόμην τὰ σὰ
κηρύγμαθ' ὥστ' ἄγραπτα κἀσφαλῆ θεῶν
νόμιμα δύνασθαι θνητὸν ὄνθ' ὑπερδραμεῖν.
οὐ γάρ τι νῦν γε κἀχθὲς, ἀλλ' ἀεί [illegible]τε
ζῇ ταῦτα, κοὐδεὶς οἶδεν ἐξ ὅτου 'φάνη.
τούτων ἐγὼ οὐκ ἔμελλον, ἀνδρὸς οὐδενὸς
φρόνημα δείσασ', ἐν θεοῖσι τὴν δίκην
δώσειν. θανουμένη γὰρ ἐξῄδη, τί δ' οὔ;
κεἰ μὴ σὺ προὐκήρυξας. εἰ δὲ τοῦ χρόνου
πρόσθεν θανοῦμαι, κέρδος αὖτ' ἐγὼ λέγω.
ὅστις γὰρ ἐν πολλοῖσιν ὡς ἐγὼ κακοῖς
ζῇ, πῶς ὅδ' οὐχὶ κατθανὼν κέρδος φέρει;
οὕτως ἔμοιγε τοῦδε τοῦ μόρου τυχεῖν
παρ' οὐδὲν ἄλγος· ἀλλ' ἂν, εἰ τὸν ἐξ ἐμῆς
μητρὸς θανόντ' ἄθαπτον ἐσχόμην νέκυν,
κείνοις ἂν ἦλγουν· τοῖσδε δ' οὐκ ἀλγύνομαι.
σοὶ δ' εἰ δοκῶ νῦν μῶρα δρῶσα τυγχάνειν,
σχεδόν τι μώρῳ μωρίαν ὀφλισκανω.

Antig. 450—470.

(*a*) Illustrate this passage from the Rhetoric of Aristotle.

(*b*) Parse *ἐξῄδη*. Give the rule for the formation of suc. futures as *θανοῦμαι*. Explain and illustrate by examples the use of the double *ἂν* in lines 17, 19. Translate into Latin *μωρίαν ὀφλισκάνω*.

3. Give Müller's account of the constitution of the Greek Tragic Chorus.

4. Compare, and illustrate from Holy Scripture, and from the Tragedians, the laws and customs relating to bloodguiltiness amongst the Jews and Greeks.

5. Explain fully *βέβηλος—αἰσά—δυσαίων—ἄφθεγκτον κάπος—μοῖρα—ἐχέγγυος—φερέγγυος—θάλασσα, πέλαγος, ὠκέανος—νάπος, ἄλσος, ὕλη—τάχα, ἴσως—ἐπώνυμος—θεοὶ ὁμόγνιοι.*

6. *ὦ δισσὰ πατρὸς καὶ κασιγνήτης ἐμοὶ ἥδιστα προσφωνήματα.* Give other instances of the use of abstract for concrete words in Greek.

7. *οὕτως ἀμυντέ' ἐστὶ τοῖς κοσμουμένοις.* Give all the usages of the participle in *τέος*.

8. Explain all the uses of words compounded with *αὐτὸς*, such as *αὐτουργὸς, αὐτοκτονοῦντε*, κ.τ.λ.

9. *ἐπεὶ τό γ' εὐσεβὲς*
μόνοις παρ' ὑμῖν εὕρον.

Show from their history how far the Athenians deserved such praise as this.

10. Give any instances of *φιλομηρία* in Æschylus and Sophocles.

11. State the circumstances in which *ἂν* may be used with the different moods and tenses, and explain the uses of the optative and subjunctive moods in Greek. With what moods are *εἰ* and *ἤν* used respectively?

12. *ἀλλ' ἐν τάφοισι θέσθε καὶ κτερίσμασιν.* What were the sepulchral honours among the ancient Greeks? Do you know any similar amongst other nations?

II.—Cic. Tusc. Disp.

1. TRANSLATE into English:—

Quid? illa tandem, num leviora censes, quæ declarant inesse in animis hominum divina quædam? quæ si cernerem quemadmodum nasci possent, etiam, quemadmodum interirent, viderem. Nam sanguinem, bilem, pituitam, ossa, nervos, venas, omnem denique membrorum et totius corporis figuram videor posse dicere, unde concreta et quo modo facta sint: animum ipsum, si nihil esset in eo, nisi id, ut per eum viveremus, tam natura putarem hominis vitam sustentari, quam vitis, quam arboris: hæc enim etiam dicimus vivere. Item, si nihil haberet animus hominis, nisi ut

appeteret, aut fugeret, id quoque esset ei commune cum bestiis. Habet primum memoriam, et eam infinitam rerum innumerabilium: quam quidem Plato recordationem esse vult vitæ superioris. Nam in illo libro, qui inscribitur Meno, pusionem quendam Socrates interrogat quædam geometrica de dimensione quadrati. Ad ea sic ille respondet, ut puer: et tamen ita faciles interrogationes sunt, ut gradatim respondens eodem perveniat, quo si geometrica didicisset. Ex quo effici vult Socrates, ut discere nihil aliud sit, nisi recordari.

(*a*) Explain and illustrate especially from the Greek, the construction of the accusatives "sanguinem, bilem," &c., and also of "animum ipsum."

(*b*) Why is "fugeret" better than the old reading "refugeret?"

(*c*) Explain the Platonic doctrine of the ἰδέα and its connexion with that of ἀνάμνησις.

2. Give with dates a short life of Cicero, and quote from Juvenal the passage respecting his death.

3. Explain ἐντελέχεια, ἐσωτερικοὶ and ἐξωτερικοὶ λόγοι.

4. What were the characteristic features of the New Academy? When and by whom was it founded?

5. When and where did Anaxagoras, Archytas, Zeno, Aristippus, and Chrysippus flourish?

6. A Stemma of the Scipio family.

7. Who were the Decii, Gracchi, Epaminondas, Epicharmus, and Isocrates? At what period did each of them live?

8. Give the geographical position of the following places which are mentioned in the Tusc. Disp.:—Utica, Latmus, Aulis, Venusia, Avernus, Phlius, Lampsacus, Eurotas, Atlas, Celtiberi, Arpinum, Acradina.

9. (*a*) *Hectorem* curru quadrijugo raptarier.

(*b*) Mater te appello quæ curam somno suspensam levas.

(*a*) Account for the quantity of this word.

(*b*) What is the metre of this line?

10. Distinguish between Animus, anima, mens—Deligere, eligere—Diminuo, deminuo—Ira, iracundia—Hic, is, iste, ille—Nemus, sylva, lucus—Hostis, inimicus—Colonia, municipium.

11. Ex bonis efficiendum est *beatum*. Give instances of neuter adjectives put for substantives.

12. Give examples of Hendiadys and Hypallage.

13. Præclare Anaxagoras, qui, *quum* Lampsaci *moreretur*, quærentibus amicis velletne Clazomenas, *si quid accidisset*, auferri, &c.

(*a*) Explain fully the cases in which *quum* governs a subjunctive, and when an indicative.

(*b*) Give instances of *Euphemismus* in Greek, Latin, and English.

14. Translate into Latin :—

When I entered the house I saw.
I shall be very glad if he has arrived.
I will do it if I can.
As far as I am concerned, he ought to do it.
When I find it, I will tell you.
He cannot but do it.

15. The difference between—

Puer decidit ut crus fregerit.
. . . . frangeret.

16. Give the etymologies of cœlum—clivus—jugum—vicinus—inficiari—lacrimæ—hiems—histrio—Quirites.

III.—The Stuarts.

1. Give some account of the circumstances of Scotland, from the time of Mary's flight into England till the accession of James VI. to the throne of this kingdom. Explain his title to the throne. Who was Robert Cecil? What were his views at the time of Elizabeth's death?

2. What was the object of the Hampton Court Controversy? Explain the part which James took in it. How was it connected with his previous position in Scotland? In what respect did his view of the relation of the Sovereign to the Church differ from those of Elizabeth?

3. In what respects did the foreign policy of James set him at variance with the House of Commons? What were the great internal questions which divided them? What was the cause of

the temporary popularity of Buckingham in one part of this reign? What was the cause of Bacon's disgrace?

4. Explain the connexion between the country party in the first parliaments of Charles I.'s time and the Puritans. When did that connexion become especially close? Had it any connexion with the change that took place in the sentiments and position of Wentworth? Give some account of him, and of his connexion with the history of England and Ireland, till the time of his impeachment.

5. How was the breaking out of the Scotch war connected with the subsequent events of Charles I.'s reign? Give some account of the solemn League and Covenant, of the causes which led to it in Scotland, and of its subsequent adoption by the English Parliament. Explain the causes which led to the separation between the Presbyterians and Independents. What was the object of the Self-denying ordinance?

6. What seems to have been the leading object of Cromwell's life? Why may he be said to have understood the objects of those who resisted Charles I. better than all others who engaged in the war?

7. Explain the circumstances which led to the Restoration. Give some account of Hyde, Lord Clarendon, from his first appearance in public till the time of his disgrace. Who were the members of the Cabal? Give some account of the second and last of the persons whose initials made up the word. Explain the objects and history of the Exclusion Bill. What circumstances led to the triumph of the Court towards the end of this reign?

8. Who was the great court-poet of the reign of James II.? Give some account of his history, and of the poems which exhibit the changes in his religious views.

ESSAY.

The character of William III.

IV.—Translate into Latin Prose:—

His entrance into the city was conducted, by order of Ferdinand and Isabella, with pomp suitable to the great event, which added such distinguishing lustre to their reign. The people whom he brought along with him from the countries which he had discovered, marched first, and by their singular complexion, the wild peculiarity of their features, and uncouth finery, appeared like men of another species. Next to them were carried the ornaments of gold, fashioned by the rude art of the natives, the grains of gold found in the mountains, and dust of the same metal gathered in the rivers. After these appeared the various commodities of the new-discovered countries, together with their curious productions. Columbus himself closed the procession, and attracted the eyes of all the spectators, who gazed with admiration on the extraordinary man, whose superior sagacity and fortitude had conducted their countrymen, by a route concealed from past ages, to the knowledge of a new world. Ferdinand and Isabella received him clad in their royal robes, and seated upon a throne, under a magnificent canopy. When he approached, they stood up, and raising him as he kneeled to kiss their hands, commanded him to take his seat upon a chair prepared for him, and to give a circumstantial account of his voyage.

V.—Translate into Latin Elegiacs:—

Sweetly breathing vernal air,
That with kind warmth dost repair
Winter's ruins; from whose breast
All the gums and spice of the East
Borrow their perfumes; whose eye
Gilds the morn, and clears the sky;
Whose dishevell'd tresses shed
Pearls upon the violet-bed;
On whose brow, with calm smiles drest,
The halcyon sits and builds her nest;

Beauty, youth, and endless spring,
Dwell upon thy rosy wing!
Thou, if stormy Boreas throws
Down whole forests when he blows,
With a pregnant flowery birth,
Canst refresh the teeming earth.

VI.—Translate into Greek Iambics:—

Kings, princes, lords!
If there be one, among the fair'st of Greece,
That holds his honour higher than his ease;
That seeks his praise more than he fears his peril;
That knows his valour, and knows not his fear;
That loves his mistress more than in confession,
(With truant vows to her own lips he loves,)
And dare avow her beauty and his worth,
In other arms than hers—to him this challenge.
Hector, in view of Trojans and of Greeks,
Shall make it good, or do his best to do it.
He hath a lady, wiser, fairer, truer,
Than ever Greek did compass in his arms;
And will to-morrow with his trumpet call,
Midway between your tents and walls of Troy,
To rouse a Grecian that is true in love:
If any come, Hector shall honour him;
If none, he'll say in Troy, when he retires,
The Grecian dames are sunburn'd, and not worth
The splinter of a lance.

JUNIOR CLASSICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

I.—Homer, Iliad, Ξ 378—401.

Translate into English:—

Ὣς ἔφαθ'· οἱ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύον, ἠδ' ἐπίθοντο.
τοὺς δ' αὐτοὶ βασιλῆες ἐκόσμεον, οὐτάμενοί περ,

Τυδείδης, Ὀδυσεύς τε, καὶ Ἀτρείδης Ἀγαμέμνων·
οἰχόμενοι δ' ἐπὶ πάντας, ἀρήϊα τεύχε' ἄμειβον.
ἐσθλὰ μὲν ἐσθλὸς ἔδυνε, χέρεια δὲ χείρονι δόσκεν.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ῥ' ἔσσαντο περὶ χροΐ νώροπα χαλκὸν,
βάν ῥ' ἴμεν· ἦρχε δ' ἄρα σφι Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων,
δεινὸν ἄορ τανύηκες ἔχων ἐν χειρὶ παχείῃ,
εἴκελον ἀστεροπῇ· τῷ δ' οὐ θέμις ἐστὶ μιγῆναι
ἐν δαΐ λευγαλέῃ, ἀλλὰ δέος ἰσχάνει ἄνδρας.
Τρῶας δ' αὖθ' ἑτέρωθεν ἐκόσμεε φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ.
δή ῥα τότ' αἰνοτάτην ἔριδα πτολέμοιο τάνυσσαν
κυανοχαῖτα Ποσειδάων, καὶ φαίδιμος Ἕκτωρ·
ἦτοι ὁ μὲν Τρώεσσιν, ὁ δ' Ἀργείοισιν ἀρήγων.
ἐκλύσθη δὲ θάλασσα ποτὶ κλισίας τε νέας τε
Ἀργείων· οἱ δὲ ξύνισαν μεγάλῳ ἀλαλητῷ.
οὔτε θαλάσσης κῦμα τόσον βοάα προτὶ χέρσον,
ποντόθεν ὀρνύμενον πνοιῇ Βορέω ἀλεγεινῇ·
οὔτε πυρὸς τόσσος γε ποτὶ βρόμος αἰθομένοιο,
οὔρεος ἐν βήσσῃς, ὅτε τ' ὤρετο καιέμεν ὕλην·
οὔτ' ἄνεμος τόσσον γε ποτὶ δρυσὶν ὑψικόμοισιν
ἠπύει, ὅστε μάλιστα μέγα βρέμεται χαλεπαίνων·
ὅσση ἄρα Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἕπλετο φωνὴ,
δεινὸν ἀϋσάντων, ὅτ' ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ὄρουσαν.

1. *δόσκεν.* What is the tense of this verb? Explain its formation. Is the same analogy to be traced in other languages?

2. What forms are found of the imperative of *κλύον*?

3. *ἀρήϊα.* Trace the derivations of this word, in other words, both of the Greek and Latin languages.

4. *ἴμεν.* What tense and mood is this? Give instances of the same form in other words.

5. *ποτὶ κλισίας—ποτὶ δρυσίν.* Account for this variation in the construction of these sentences.

6. Scan line 387.

7. What is the state of the war as described in this book?

8. What books are *generally* rejected as interpolations? State the reasons for such rejection.

9. In what sense is Homer to be considered the national poet of Greece in contradistinction to such writers as Æschylus or Sophocles?

10. What change had taken place in the religious feelings of the Greeks between the Epic and the Tragic times? Explain it by references to the writings of both classes of these poets.

II.—Liv, XXIII. 19.

TRANSLATE into English:—

Ea ægre patiens Gracchus, cum neque pugnam conserere dictatoris injussu auderet (pugnandum autem esse, si palam frumentum importaret, videbat) neque clam importandi spes esset, farre ex agris circa undique convecto cum complura dolia complesset, nuncium ad magistratum Casilinum misit ut exciperent dolia quæ amnis deferret. Insequenti nocte, intentis omnibus in flumen ac spem ab nuncio Romano factam, dolia medio missa amni defluxerunt; æqualiter inter omnes frumentum divisum. Id postero quoque die ac tertio factum est. Nocte et mittebantur et perveniebant. Eo custodias hostium fallebant, imbribus deinde continuis citatior solito amnis transverso vertice dolia impulit ad ripam quam hostes servabant. Ibi hærentia inter obnata ripis salicta conspiciuntur; nunciatumque Hannibali est, et deinde intentiore custodia cautum ne quid falleret Vulturno ad urbem missum. Nuces tamen fusæ ab Romanis castris, cum medio amni ad Casilinum defluerent, cratibus excipiebantur. Postremo ad id ventum inopiæ est, ut lora detractasque scutis pelles, ubi fervida mollissent aqua, mandere conarentur, nec muribus aliove animali abstinerent, et omne herbarum radicumque genus aggeribus infimis muri eruerent. Et cum hostes obarassent quicquid herbidi terreni extra murum erat, raporum semen injecerunt, ut Hannibal "eone usque, dum ea nascantur, ad Casilinum sessurus sum?" exclamaret; et qui nullam antea pactionem auribus admiserat, tum demum agi secum est passus de redemptione liberorum capitum. Septunces auri in singulos pretium convenit; fide accepta sese tradiderunt. Donec omne aurum persolutum est, in vinculis habiti; tum remissi Cumas cum fide. Id verius est quam ab equite in abeuntes immisso interfectos.

1. Parse these verbs; auderet, defluxerunt, impulit, cautum, mollissent, mandere.

2. Why are these verbs in the subjunctive mood: quæ amnis *deferret*—fervida *mollissent* aqua—muri *erucrent*?

3. Ut *exciperent* dolia. State the difference between this and other compounds of *capio*.

4. Dum ea nascantur. Explain the construction of *dum* with different moods and tenses.

5. What is the difference between æqualiter and pariter, circa and circum, murus and mœnia, flumen and fluvius?

6. How do you explain the terminations of these adverbs, palam, clam, and the like?

7. From what sources did Livy write his narrative of Hannibal's campaigns?

8. What was the state of Carthage at the time?

9. To what causes must we attribute Hannibal's failure?

10. What portion of history is embraced in this 23d book?

11. Give a short history of the life of Livy, with the dates of his birth and death.

12. How late down did Livy bring his history?

III.—The Crusades.

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2. Who was the Emperor of Constantinople at the commencement of the First Crusade? With what feelings did he regard it? Who were the chief leaders of it? Give some account of their characters.

3. What were the Latin kingdoms established in Palestine at the end of the First Crusade? What was there peculiar in the character of that which was founded in the capital? Explain the objects and constitutions of the three leading military orders.

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6. Who was the Pope at the commencement of the thirteenth century? Why was he called upon to interfere with the proceedings of those who engaged in the Fourth Crusade? What Italian city was especially active in that crusade? What direction did it take? What was the issue of it?

7. Under what circumstances did the Emperor Frederic II. engage in a crusade? Explain his position in reference to the popes. What was his reputation? What treaty did he conclude with the Saracens?

ESSAY.

The character and history of Lewis IX.

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Beauty, youth, and endless spring,
Dwell upon thy rosy wing!
Thou, if stormy Boreas throws
Down whole forests when he blows,
With a pregnant flowery birth,
Canst refresh the teeming earth.

SENIOR MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

I.

1. A RIGHT cone is cut by a plane, show that the boundary of the section is a curve of the second order.
2. If $1 + x \sin. u = \tan. u$, find u in terms of x.
3. Enunciate and prove Lemma IX.
4. Find the volume of a pyramid, by Newton, Lemma II.

5. If s be the length of a curve defined by $y = f(x)$; then $\frac{ds}{dx} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{dy^2}{dx^2}}$, and deduce from it the formula for polar co-ordinates.

6. Find the length of the semi-cubical parabola, $ay^2 = x^3$, and of Archimedes' spiral, $r = a\theta$.

7. A body revolves in the circumference of a circle, round an eccentric point; find the law of force.

8. If PQ be drawn parallel to AB, the base of the triangle ABC, and AQ, BP be joined intersecting in O, find the locus of O, as PQ moves from AB to C.

9. If $u = xe^x$, prove strictly that $\frac{d^n u}{dx^n} = (x + n)e^x$: and if tan. ϕ = cos. a tan. θ, prove that

$$\phi = \theta + \tan.^2\frac{a}{2} \sin.2\theta + \tan.^4\frac{a}{2} \sin.4\theta + \&c.$$

10. A semi-cycloid revolves round its axis; find the centre of gravity of the surface generated.

11. An uniform beam rests with one end against a rough wall, its other being supported by a string attached to a fixed point in the wall; determine the position of the beam, its pressure against the wall and the tension of the string.

12. Find the relation between the power and the weight in the screw.

13. A parabola rolls on a straight line; find the locus of its focus.

14. Find $\int \frac{dx}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}}$ (n being odd): from $x = 0$, to $x = a$:

and $\int \frac{\cos.\theta\, d\theta}{(1 - e^2 \cos.^2\theta)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$.

15. Describe the greatest isosceles triangle about a given ellipse.

16. If PG and QK be normals drawn from the extremities of two conjugate diameters to meet the axis major, the sum of their squares is constant.

17. Trace the curve $(4y - x - 8)^2 = 10 - 3x - x^2$, and find its area.

18. If S and H be the foci, and P a point in an ellipse, find the locus of the centre of the circle touching the sides of SHP.

II.

1. The ellipse defined by $y^2 - 4ax + 2x^2 = 0$, always cuts at right angles the parabola $y^2 = m(a - x)$, whatever be m.

2. $\int \frac{d\theta}{(\sin.\theta)^4 (\cos.\theta)^2} = -\frac{1}{3\cos.\theta(\sin.\theta)^3} - \frac{1}{3}\cot.2\theta.$

3. Find the law of force tending to the centre of an ellipse.

4. Trace the curve $r\cos.\theta = a(\sin.\theta - \cos.\theta)$.

5. The spaces described from rest by a body acted on by a finite force, are in the beginning of the motion as the squares of the times in which they are described.

6. Find the equation to the parabola, a diameter and a tangent at its vertex being axes.

7. Prove that

$$\frac{1}{1^2+\theta^2} + \frac{1}{3^2+\theta^2} + \frac{1}{5^2+\theta^2} + \&c. = \frac{\pi}{4\theta}\frac{e^{\pi\theta}-1}{e^{\pi\theta}+1},$$

and find its value when $\theta = 0$.

8. Show that $\iint e^{x^2+y^2}.dx\,dy = -\iint e^{r^2} r\,dr\,d\theta$;

if $x = r\cos.\theta : y = r\sin.\theta$.

9. Find the evolute of the ellipse, and its area.

10. The density of a beam weight W varies as the distance from one end; at the other extremity a weight W' is suspended: find the position of the fulcrum.

11. Find the conditions of equilibrium in the inclined plane, friction being considered.

12. A sphere A in motion is struck by an equal one B, moving with the same velocity, and in a direction making an angle α, with that of A's motion, the line joining their centres being in direction of B's motion; find the velocities of the spheres after impact, and determine α, when that of A is a maximum.

13. Find the equation to the normal at any point of an ellipse in terms of its inclination to the axis of x.

14. Thence deduce the curve which is the locus of the intersections of normals which include an angle 90°.

15. Given the base and vertical angle of a triangle, find the locus of the centre of the inscribed circle.

16. If a body be revolving in an ellipse round the focus, and the force be suddenly made to vary as the distance, the force at the mean distance remaining the same, determine the dimensions of the new orbit, which will be described.

17. Find the length of an arc of the lemniscata.

18. Trace the curve defined by $x^3 + y^3 = ax^2$: and find its area.

III.—The Stuarts.

1. Give some account of the circumstances of Scotland, from the time of Mary's flight into England till the accession of James VI. to the throne of this kingdom. Explain his title to the throne. Who was Robert Cecil? What were his views at the time of Elizabeth's death?

2. What was the object of the Hampton Court Controversy? Explain the part which James took in it. How was it connected with his previous position in Scotland? In what respect did his view of the relation of the Sovereign to the Church differ from those of Elizabeth?

3. In what respects did the foreign policy of James set him at variance with the House of Commons? What were the great internal questions which divided them? What was the cause of the temporary popularity of Buckingham in one part of this reign? What was the cause of Bacon's disgrace?

4. Explain the connexion between the country party in the first parliaments of Charles I.'s time and the Puritans. When did that connexion become especially close? Had it any connexion with the change that took place in the sentiments and position of Wentworth? Give some account of him, and of his connexion with the history of England and Ireland, till the time of his impeachment.

5. How was the breaking out of the Scotch war connected with the subsequent events of Charles I.'s reign? Give some account of the solemn League and Covenant, of the causes which led to it in Scotland, and of its subsequent adoption by the English Parliament. Explain the causes which led to the

separation between the Presbyterians and Independents. What was the object of the Self-denying ordinance?

6. What seems to have been the leading object of Cromwell's life? Why may he be said to have understood the objects of those who resisted Charles I. better than all others who engaged in the war?

7. Explain the circumstances which led to the Restoration. Give some account of Hyde, Lord Clarendon, from his first appearance in public till the time of his disgrace. Who were the members of the Cabal? Give some account of the second and last of the persons whose initials made up the word. Explain the objects and history of the Exclusion Bill. What circumstances led to the triumph of the Court towards the end of this reign?

8. Who was the great court-poet of the reign of James II.? Give some account of his history, and of the poems which exhibit the changes in his religious views.

ESSAY.

The character of William III.

JUNIOR MATHEMATICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

I.

1. EUCLID, Book 2. Prop. XIII.
2. Euclid, Book 4. Prop. XIII.
3. Euclid, Book 6. Prop. D.
4. Solve the equations—

(1) $\left.\begin{aligned} x^2 &= ax + by \\ y^2 &= bx + ay \end{aligned}\right\}$ (2) $\left.\begin{aligned} x + y &= 9 \\ x^4 - y^4 &= 369 \end{aligned}\right\}$

5. The minute-hand of a watch is half-an-hour before the hour-hand, which latter shows true time; find the time when the hands are together between 2 and 3.

6. $ABCD$ is a quadrilateral, E, F, G, H, the bisections of the sides; show that AC^2, $(EG^2 + FH^2,)$ and BD^2 are in arithmetical proportion.

7. In Euclid 47. Book I., show if the adjacent corners of the squares be joined by lines GH, FD, KE, the sum of their squares is equal to six times the square of the hypothenuse.

8. The product of the terms of an arithmetic series is greater than $(al)^{\frac{n}{2}}$, and the sum of the terms of a geometric series is less than $(a+l)\frac{n}{2}$; a, l, n being respectively the first, the last term, and the number of terms.

9. The three squares inscribed in a circle, its semicircle, and quadrant, are as the numbers 20, 8, and 5.

10. If a, b, c, d be the sides of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle, and A be the angle included by a and d, and $2S =$ sum of the sides, then shall

$$\tan.\tfrac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{(S-a)(S-d)}{(S-b)(S-c)}}.$$

11. A person ascending a mountain, having reached an altitude of (a) feet, observes that the angle of depression of the visible horizon is twice as great as when he was (b) feet high; thence find the first angle of depression, and the radius of the earth.

12. If N be a number, of which the prime factors are a, b, and c, the number of integers prime to and less than N

$$= N\left(\frac{a-1}{a}\right)\left(\frac{b-1}{b}\right)\left(\frac{c-1}{c}\right).$$

13. A hexagon is inscribed in a circle, a circle in that hexagon, and so on; show that the areas between the first two circles and first two hexagons are $\frac{1}{4}$th respectively of the first circle and first hexagon, and that the areas of all the interior circles are three times that of the original circle.

14. If $\tan.\theta = \cos.a \tan.\phi$, show that

$$\theta = \phi - \tan.^2\frac{a}{2}, \sin.2\phi + \tan.^4\frac{a}{2}, \sin.4\phi + \&c.$$

15. Find the amount of an annuity to be continued n years, and when n is considerable, determine the increase of value, if the payments be made half-yearly.

16. Find a number corresponding to a logarithm not found exactly in the tables.

II.

1. Euclid, Book 1. Prop. XXIV.
2. Euclid, Book 3. Prop. VII.
3. Euclid, Book 11. Prop. IV.
4. If $x + m(y + z) = a$
$y + n(x + z) = b$
$z + p(x + y) = c$
find x, y, and z.

5. A person finds that he is half as long again in rowing a mile up and a mile down stream, as he is in rowing two miles in still water; show that his velocity : velocity of stream :: $\sqrt{3} : 1$.

6. What value must be given to x, that $a^2x^2 + bx + c$ may be a square?

7. If PQ be drawn parallel to AB, the base of the triangle ABC, and AP, BQ be joined, their point of intersection, O, will be in the line CD, drawn from C, bisecting the base AB.

8. Find when $ay^2 + bxy + cx^2 + ex + fy + g = 0$ can be resolved into two simple factors.

9. If two circles intersect, the common chord produced bisects the common tangent.

10. In a square, inscribe a square $\frac{1}{m}$th of the original, and find the least value of m.

11. If a, b, c, be the sides of a $\triangle ABC$, and if $\tan. \theta = \frac{a-b}{a+b} \cot. \frac{C}{2}$, then $\log. c = \log. (a+b) + \log. (\sin. \frac{C}{2}) - \log. \cos. \theta$.

12. Find $\cos. mA$ in terms of the powers of $\cos. A$; and if $\sin. 2a. \sin. 6a = (\sin. 30)^2$, find a.

13. Find two numbers, such that their difference shall be equal to the difference of their cubes.

14. If A, B, C, be the angles of a triangle, and their cosines be in arithmetical progression,

$$2 \cos. \frac{A}{2} . \cos. \frac{C}{2} . \sin. \frac{B}{2} = \cos.^2 \frac{B}{2}.$$

15. If $\frac{a}{b}$, $\frac{a'}{b'}$, $\frac{a''}{b''}$, &c. be a series of positive fractions, increasing or decreasing in value, then will $\frac{a + a' + a'' + \&c.}{b + b' + b'' + \&c.}$ lie between the greatest and least of them.

16. The edges of a rectangular parallelopiped, are 3, 4, and 5 feet; approximate to the diagonal by means of a continued fraction.

III.—The Crusades.

1. Whence arose the great impulse to Pilgrimages in the 11th century? How were the pilgrims to Jerusalem treated by the early Saracen caliphs? What change took place about this period? Give some account of the Seljukian Turks.

2. Who was the Emperor of Constantinople at the commencement of the First Crusade? With what feelings did he regard it? Who were the chief leaders of it? Give some account of their characters.

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ESSAY.

The character and history of Lewis IX.

IV.

Department of the Applied Sciences.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

I.

1. IN the case of the common catenary, explain the geometrical construction for exhibiting the relations between the forces which keep the chain at rest.

2. Show that the tension at any point is $\frac{a}{\cos.\theta}$.

3. Prove that $t = y = \frac{a}{2}\left(e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}}\right)$.

and $s = \frac{a}{2}\left(e^{\frac{x}{a}} - e^{\frac{-x}{a}}\right)$.

4. Find the radius of curvature at any point of the catenary in terms of θ, and explain the mode of describing the curve on paper by means of the radius of curvature.

5. A chain, weighing 10,000 lbs., and 20 feet long, is suspended between two points on the same level, 21 feet apart; find the tension at the lowest point, and how far the lowest point is vertically below the points of support.

6. Find the radius of curvature at any point of the chain bridge with uniform chain.

7. Having given the height of the piers, and the length and weight of the road-way, in the chain bridge, of equal strength.

show how to find the weight of the chain per foot at the lowest point.

8. Find the strain on the tie-beam of a roof of given dimensions and form, the beams being unequal, and the tie-beam not fixed to the lowest points of the beam.

9. Describe Hadley's Sextant, and explain the principle it depends upon.

10. Explain the two adjustments of the horizon glass, and how they are performed.

11. Explain how the latitude may be found by means of Hadley's Sextant.

12. Explain how the position of the meridian, and the time of transit of a star, may be found by Hadley's Sextant.

13. Show how to represent geometrically the relations between the colatitude, zenith distance, polar distance, azimuth, and hour angle.

II.—Mineralogy and Geology.

1. Describe the crystalline form, cleavage, fracture, hardness, specific gravity, and chemical composition of Quartz, Felspar, Calcareous spar, and Sulphate of Barytes.

2. In what rocks are Zeolitic minerals found? Describe the effect which *acids* have upon them. Describe the effect which the *blowpipe* has upon them.

3. Write down the principal divisions of the Oolitic system in England, mentioning as far as you know them the economic uses of the various strata.

4. Explain generally the mode of accumulation of mud, deposits on a coast or at a river mouth. Give some account of the Delta of the Rhine.

5. What are the chief mineral substances of which rock masses are composed? Mention examples of different conditions of limestone rock, explaining the difference between oolites, chalk and marble.

6. Explain the nature and use of fossils.

III.—Chemistry.

1. Enumerate the elementary bodies which occur as gases. Give the chemical symbol and combining number of each on the Hydrogen scale. State which of them have been liquefied, and give the characteristic properties of each.

2. Mention the principal natural sources of Nitric Acid; describe its preparation, composition, and properties. Give the tests of its purity, and the mode of recognising its presence. Describe the method of obtaining Nitre from artificial Nitre-beds.

3. How is Phosphorus obtained? By what means is Phosphoric Acid manufactured? describe its modifications, and state how they may be distinguished one from the other.

4. What are the natural supplies of Iodine? How is it prepared? State its properties, and describe its compounds with Oxygen and Hydrogen.

5. What are the general characters of the metals? in what states do they usually occur? Give examples in illustration. To what classes of ores are processes of reduction applicable? What is the object of roasting? In what class of cases is it applicable?

6. State the general characters that distinguish the Alkalies from the Alkaline Earths, and these latter from the earths proper. Give the composition of the more important Metallic Acids.

7. Describe generally the process of Copper-smelting. Mention the ores of this metal of most frequent occurrence. What compounds does it form with Oxygen? State the mode of their preparation, and their most important uses.

8. Give the tests for Lime, Magnesia, Lead, Mercury, and Silver.

9. Describe the phenomena of the Vinous fermentation; give, in symbols, the changes produced, and mention the principal properties of Alcohol.

IV.—Chemistry.

10. Explain the action of the mercurial gauge attached to the air-pump.

11. What precautions are requisite in taking the specific gravity of a gas? What is the true volume of 5.1 cubic inches of gas, temperature 68°, barometer 29.7, over mercury, the level of the metal in the jar being 2.3 inches higher than in the trough?

12. What are the requisites in a good thermometer? Mention the precautions necessary in fixing the height of the mercury at the boiling point. What is the ratio between the scales of Fahrenheit, the Centigrade, and Reaumur? What degree of Fahrenheit corresponds to —16° C. and to 45° R.?

13. Explain what is meant by the specific heat of a body, and state the relation that has been observed between the specific heats of the elements and their combining numbers.

14. What are the chief points of difference between the electricity of the Voltaic battery and that of the electrical machine? Explain the terms Dielectric—Insulation—Induction.

15. What is the principle of the electric condenser? How is it used?

16. Describe the astatic galvanometer.

17. What do you understand by a Voltaic circuit? Explain the difference between a Simple and Compound circuit.

18. Describe the mode in which electric currents may be excited by means of a permanent magnet.

V.

1. The ellipse defined by $y^2 - 4ax + 2x^2 = 0$, always cuts at right angles the parabola $y^2 = m(a - x)$, whatever be m.

2. $\int \frac{d\theta}{(\sin.\theta)^4 (\cos.\theta)^2} = -\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{\cos.\theta (\sin.\theta)^3} - \frac{8}{3}\cot. 2\theta.$

3. Trace the curve in which $r \cos.\theta = a(\sin.\theta - \cos.\theta)$.

4. Prove that

$$\frac{1}{1^2+\theta^2}+\frac{1}{3^2+\theta^2}+\frac{1}{5^2+\theta^2}+\&c.=\frac{\pi}{4\theta}\cdot\frac{e^{\pi\theta}-1}{e^{\pi\theta}+1};$$

and find its value when $\theta = 0$.

5. Find the evolute of the ellipse and its area.

6. Show that $\iint e^{x^2+y^2}.dx\,dy=-\iint e^{r^2}.r\,dr.\,d\theta.$ if $x = r\cos.\theta$: and $y = r\sin.\theta$.

7. Find the equation to the normal at any point of the parabola in terms of its inclination to the axis of x.

8. Thence find the locus of the intersections of pairs of normals which include an angle 90°.

9. Given the base and vertical angle of a triangle, find the locus of the centre of the inscribed circle.

10. Determine the length of an arc of the Lemniscata.

11. Trace the curve defined by $x^3+y^3=ax^2$; and find its area.

12. Find the equation to the cycloid, and the solid generated by revolution round its asymptote.

VI.

1. If $1+x\sin.u=\tan.u$, find u in terms of x.

2. If s be the length of a curve defined by $y=f(x)$: then $\frac{ds}{dx}=\sqrt{1+\frac{dy^2}{dx^2}}$: and deduce from it the formula for polar co-ordinates.

3. Find the length of the semicubical parabola, $y^2=\frac{x^3}{a}$.

4. Find the equation to the spiral of Archimedes, and its length.

5. If $P\,Q$ be drawn parallel to $A\,B$, the base of the triangle $A\,B\,C$, and $A\,Q$, $B\,P$ be joined intersecting in O, find the locus of O, as $P\,Q$ moves from $A\,B$ towards C.

6. If $u=xe^x$, prove strictly that $\frac{d^nu}{dx^n}=(x+n)\,e^x$.

7. If $\tan. \phi = \cos. \alpha \tan. \theta$, then shall

$$\phi = \theta + \tan.^2\frac{\alpha}{2}, \sin. 2\theta + \tan.^4\frac{\alpha}{2}, \sin. 4\theta + \&c.$$

8. A semicycloid revolves round its axis, find the surface of the solid generated.

9. $\int \frac{dx}{(a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}}$ (n, *odd*): from $x = 0$ to $x = a$: and

$$\int \frac{\cos. \theta . d\theta}{(1 - e^2 \cos.^2 \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

10. Describe the greatest isosceles triangle about a given ellipse.

11. Trace the curve $(4y - x - 8)^2 = 10 - 3x - x^2$, and find its area.

12. If S and H be the foci, and P a point in an ellipse, find the locus of the centre of the circle touching the sides of $S H P$.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

I.

1. Prove the parallelogram of forces.

2. If three forces keep a rigid body at rest, show that if they meet at all, they must meet at the same point.

3. Determine the conditions of equilibrium of three parallel forces, acting on a rigid rod.

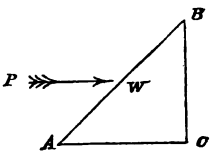
4. What is the centre of gravity of a body, and how may it be found experimentally?

5. Determine the centre of gravity of a triangle.

6. When a set of forces act upon a lever, show how to find the pressure on the fulcrum.

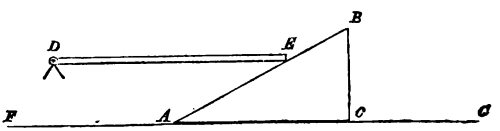
7. Determine the relation between the power and the weight in the case of the inclined plane; the power acting along the plane.

8. AB is a smooth inclined plane, whose length $AB = 5$, base $AC = 4$, height $BC = 3$. W is a given weight placed upon it, and P a horizontal force acting on W; what must P be in order to support W?



9. If $W=100$, $P=100$, what is the pressure upon the plane?

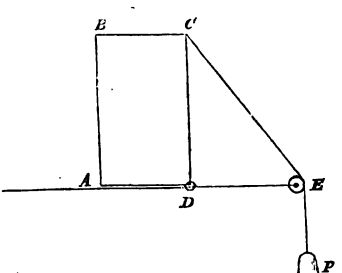
10. ABC is an inclined plane, DE an uniform horizontal beam, having a fulcrum at D, the other end resting on AB.



Find the pressure on the plane the weight of DE being 100, and the plane of the same dimensions as in question 8.

11. In the preceding question if ABC is capable of moving freely along a horizontal plane FG; find what force acting horizontally, will keep ABC at rest.

12. $ABCD$ is a rectangular block, resting on a horizontal plane, and having a hinge at D, about which it may freely turn.



P is a weight, and PEC a string passing over a pulley E, and fixed at C to $ABCD$. $CD = 10$, $AD = 5$, and $DCE = 30°$; weight of $ABCD=100$; find what P must be in order to upset $ABCD$.

II.—Chemistry.

1. Enumerate the elementary bodies which occur naturally as gases. Give the chemical symbol, and the combining number of each on the Hydrogen scale. State which of them have been liquefied, and give the characteristic properties of each.

2. Describe the properties of common Salt; where is it principally met with? Explain the mode in which Hydrochloric Acid and Carbonate of Soda are manufactured from it.

3. What is the composition of Iron Pyrites? How is it employed in the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid? Explain the necessity of Nitre to the success of this operation. What are the properties of Sulphuric Acid, and the tests of its purity?

4. Give the composition of Cyanogen. How is it procured? Mention its compounds with Oxygen. How is Hydrocyanic Acid prepared? By what tests may it be recognised?

5. Exemplify and explain the term Chemical Equivalent.

6. Describe the compounds of Carbon with Oxygen, and state how each may be prepared and recognised.

7. Exemplify the different functions of water in combination. What are the proofs of its compound nature?

8. What is Silica? How is it obtained in a state of purity? Mention its chemical characters.

9. Describe the mode of obtaining Olefiant Gas. Give its composition, mode of condensation, and chemical properties. What difference is there between Olefiant Gas and Marsh Gas? State the products of their detonation with Oxygen, and the relative proportions of the gases produced.

III.—Chemistry.

10. Illustrate and explain Mariotte's law of the condensation of gases under pressure.

If 10 cubic inches of gas be measured at a pressure equal to 28.7 inches of Mercury, what would be its corrected volume at the standard pressure?

11. What was the method employed by Melloni for measuring the intensity of radiant heat?

12. What is the construction of Daniell's Register Pyrometer?

13. What is there peculiar in the expansion of water in heat between 32° and 212° F.? Mention the circumstances which may affect the congealing point of water.

14. Explain what you understand by the latent heat of vapours. State if any and what relation between the latent heat and the bulk of the liquid, and the vapour it furnishes, has been observed.

15. Explain the mode of using the gold-leaf Electroscope for distinguishing the kind of electricity in an excited body.

16. What is meant by the diffusiveness of a gas? State the law of diffusion.

17. How is the pointing of a magnetic needle accounted for? Explain what is meant by the term Polarity.

IV.

1. Euclid, Book 1. Prop. XXIV.
2. Euclid, Book 3. Prop. VII.
3. Euclid, Book 11. Prop. IV.
4. If $x + m(y + z) = a$
$y + n(x + z) = b$
$z + p(x + y) = c$
find x, y, and z.

5. A person finds that he is half as long again in rowing a mile up and a mile down stream, as he is in rowing two miles in still water; show that his velocity : velocity of stream :: $\sqrt{3} : 1$.

6. What value must be given to x, that $a^2 x^2 + b x + c$ may be a square.

7. If PQ be drawn parallel to AB, the base of the triangle ABC, and AP, BQ be joined, their point of intersection, O, will be in the line CD, drawn from C, bisecting the base AB.

8. Find when $ay^2 + bxy + cx^2 + ex + fy + g = 0$ can be resolved into two simple factors.

9. If two circles intersect, the common chord produced bisects the common tangent.

10. In a square, inscribe a square $\frac{1}{m}$th of the original, and find the least value of m.

11. If a,b,c, be the sides of a $\triangle ABC$, and if tan. $\theta = \frac{a-b}{a+b}$ cot. $\frac{C}{2}$, then log. c = log. $(a+b)$ + log. (sin. $\frac{C}{2}$) − log. cos. θ.

12. Find cos. mA in terms of the powers of cos. A; and if sin. $2a$ sin. $6a = (\text{sin. } 30)^2$, find a.

13. Find two numbers, such that their difference shall be equal to the difference of their cubes.

14. If A, B, C, be the angles of a triangle, and their cosines be in arithmetical progression,

$$2 \text{ cos. } \frac{A}{2} \cdot \text{ cos. } \frac{C}{2} \cdot \text{ sin. } \frac{B}{2} = \text{cos.}^2 \frac{B}{2}.$$

15. If $\frac{a}{b}$, $\frac{a'}{b'}$, $\frac{a''}{b''}$, &c. be a series of positive fractions, increasing or decreasing in value, then will $\frac{a+a'+a''+\text{&c.}}{b+b'+b''+\text{&c.}}$ lie between the greatest and least of them.

16. The edges of a rectangular parallelopiped, are 3, 4, and 5 feet; approximate to the diagonal by means of a continued fraction.

V.

1. Euclid, Book 2. Prop. XIII.
2. Euclid, Book 4. Prop. XIII.
3. Euclid, Book 6. Prop. D.
4. Solve the equations—

(1) $\left.\begin{aligned} x^2 &= ax + by \\ y^2 &= bx + ay \end{aligned}\right\}$ (2) $\left.\begin{aligned} x + y &= 9 \\ x^4 - y^4 &= 369 \end{aligned}\right\}$

5. The minute hand of a watch is half-an-hour before the hour-hand, which latter shows true time; find the time when the hands are together between 2 and 3.

6. $ABCD$ is a quadrilateral, E, F, G, H, the bisections of the sides; show that AC^2, $(EG^2 + FH^2,)$ and BD^2 are in arithmetical proportion.

7. In Euclid 47, Book I., show if the adjacent corners of the squares be joined by lines GH, FD, KE, the sum of their squares is equal to six times the square of the hypothenuse.

8. The product of the terms of an arithmetic series is greater than $(al)^{\frac{n}{2}}$, and the sum of the terms of a geometric series is less than $(a+l)\frac{n}{2}$; a, l, n being respectively the first, the last term, and the number of terms.

9. The three squares inscribed in a circle, its semicircle, and quadrant, are as the numbers 20, 8, and 5.

10. If a, b, c, d be the sides of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle, and A be the angle included by a and d, and $2S =$ sum of the sides, then shall

$$\text{tan. } \tfrac{1}{2} A = \sqrt{\frac{(S-a)\,(S-d)}{(S-b)\,(S-c)}}.$$

11. A person ascending a mountain, having reached an altitude of (a) feet, observes that the angle of depression of the visible horizon is twice as great as when he was (b) feet high; thence find the first angle of depression, and the radius of the earth.

12. If N be a number, of which the prime factors are a, b, and c, the number of integers prime to and less than N

$$= N\left(\frac{a-1}{a}\right)\left(\frac{b-1}{b}\right)\left(\frac{c-1}{c}\right).$$

13. A hexagon is inscribed in a circle, a circle in that hexagon, and so on; show that the areas between the first two circles and first two hexagons are $\frac{1}{4}$th respectively of the first circle and first hexagon, and that the areas of all the interior circles are three times that of the original circle.

14. If $\text{tan. } \theta = \text{cos. } a \text{ tan. } \phi$, show that

$$\theta = \phi - \text{tan.}^3 \frac{a}{2} \text{ sin. } 2\phi + \text{tan.}^4 \frac{a}{2} \text{, sin. } 4\phi + \text{ \&c.}$$

15. Find the amount of an annuity to be continued n years,

and when n is considerable, determine the increase of value, if the payments be made half-yearly.

16. Find a number corresponding to a logarithm not found exactly in the tables.

V.

Medical Department.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

I.—Anatomy.

1. Describe the course and relations of the great Gut, from its commencement to the origin of the Rectum.

2. State what parts are exposed to view in making an ordinary post-mortem examination.

(1.) In the *Chest*, on the removal of the sternum and cartilages of the true ribs.

(2.) In the *Abdomen*, on the reflection of its anterior wall by the usual crucial incision.

II.—Physiology.

1. Describe the structure of the Retina.

2. Explain how the temperature of the body is maintained.

3. Describe the ovarian Ovum, and the mode of its escape from the Ovary.

4. What are the functions of the Liver and Pancreas?

III.—Forensic Medicine.

1. If, on applying the hydrostatic test to the lungs of a child, you found that, both entire and divided into pieces, they sank when placed in water, what objections would there be to the inference that the child was still-born?

2. Describe the symptoms of poisoning by Corrosive Sublimate; and distinguish between the symptoms common to Irritant Poisoning, and those peculiar to the soluble salts of Mercury.

3. A white powder is submitted to you for analysis, with the statement that it is supposed to be Arsenious acid. What tests would you apply?

4. How would you treat a case of Poisoning by Opium? and how a case of Poisoning by Prussic acid?

IV.—Midwifery.

V.—Surgery.

1. Give the physical, microscopic, and chemical qualities of Pus. State how it is supposed to be formed, and give the constitutional and local indications of its presence.

2. Name and describe some of the most common forms of Abscess; and give the treatment.

3. Write a brief and perspicuous essay on Hæmatocele.

4. Name and describe the usual injuries of the Ankle-joint; and give the treatment.

5. Describe the diseases in or near the Antrum; and state the treatment.

VI.—Medicine.

1. Describe the changes of structure expressed by the term "fatty degeneration," when applied to the arteries, the liver, the kidney, and the muscles, respectively. Also, state briefly the chief ill effects of those changes.

2. State the chief symptoms and effects of Cerebral Hæmorrhage.

3. Trace the progressive changes of structure that result from the deposit of tuberculous matter in the lungs; and mention the chief physical signs by which they may be detected.

4. Mention the chief symptoms and effects of Pericarditis.

5. Describe the course and effects of Scarlet Fever.

6. State the characters of the eruptions to which the terms—Eczema, Impetigo, Porrigo, and Lepra, are applied.

SECOND YEAR SCHOLARSHIP.

I.—Anatomy.

1. Name and describe, in succession, the three bones on the table; their situation, form, mechanical structure, divisions and surfaces (articular and non-articular). Mention the joints which they contribute to form; and describe, exactly, their attachments to ligaments and muscles. What are the uses of these bones?

2. What are the differences between the metacarpal bone of the middle and of the ring finger? how are those bones of the right to be distinguished from those of the left hand?

3. What are the distinctive characters of a movable, immovable, and mixed joint? Mention an example of each.

4. Describe a lumbar vertebra, and mention its distinctive characters with relation to a dorsal and cervical vertebra; describe the structure and movements of the joints formed by two contiguous lumbar vertebræ.

5. Describe the parts concerned in Crural Hernia, and the course that the Rupture takes in relation to those parts.

6. Describe the relations of the anterior tibial artery.

7. Describe the course and relations of the abdominal aorta.

8. Describe the course, distribution, relations and connexions (with other nerves) of the nerves in the orbit.

9. What is the relative situation of the right, and of the left kidney?

10. What are the attachments of the adductor muscles of the thigh? What are their relations with regard to one another, and to adjacent muscles? What are their uses?

II.—Physiology.

1. Describe the mode of attachment, and the structure of the human crystalline lens.

2. In what does the function of respiration essentially consist?

3. Describe the anatomy of the sweat-glands.

4. Describe the chemical and physical properties of the Serum of the blood; and the nature and proportions of its constituent parts.

5. The anatomy of the true Capillary vessels, and their mode of arrangement in the various tissues.

6. What are the forces by which the blood circulates in the capillaries and veins?

7. The anatomy of the Intestinal Glands.

5. Give some account of the nature of the Bile, and the office of the Liver.

III.—Chemistry.

1. Give the general composition of a fat. What is the change that occurs in Soap-making? State the peculiar relation observed in the ultimate composition of the principal volatile fatty acids. Explain what is meant by the alcohol of such an acid.

2. Enumerate the principal vegetable acids of general occurrence, with their corresponding formulæ.

3. How are Quinia and Cinchonia distinguished from each other? Describe the mode of preparing these alkaloids, their properties and composition.

4. Describe the mode of preparing Urea artificially. Under what circumstances may Urea be obtained from Uric Acid? What is Allantoin?

5. Mention the principal constituents of healthy Urine. If required to perform its analysis, how would you proceed?

6. How are Fibrin, Casein and Albumen chemically distinguished from each other? What difference is observed between the action of Potash upon these substances, and upon Gelatine?

7. Give the tests for Hydrocyanic Acid, and the re-actions for each, in symbols.

8. How would you search for Lead and for Mercury in the tissues of the body?

IV.—Chemistry.

1. Explain the action of a common looking-glass. Show how the law of refraction applies to the effects of a convex lens.

2. Give a summary of the principal facts connected with double refraction.

3. In what cases is a compound Voltaic circuit, with numerous cells, to be preferred to a simple circuit? What is the limit of action in any compound circuit, the cells of which are of uniform size and activity?

4. Mention the conditions necessary to the occurrence of Electrolysis. In what manner do the phenomena of Electrolysis bear upon the binary theory of salts?

5. State succinctly the effects produced by Electricity upon the magnetic needle. Can any analogy be traced between an active helix and a magnetic bar?

6. Describe the best processes for the determination of the quantity of Nitrogen in an organic substance.

7. Mention the principal varieties of Sugar, their composition, and characteristic differences. What species of Sugar may be formed artificially, and how?

8. What is the composition of Alcohol? Mention any other analogous bodies that occur to you, with the formula belonging to each. Explain the formation of Ether, and of Acetic acid, from Alcohol.

V.—Botany.

1. Describe the various forms of vascular tissue, and state in what parts of plants they are found; also, how far they are characteristic of tribes of plants.

2. Give an account of the phenomena of the ascent of the sap, and of the causes to which that ascent is due.

3. Describe the development of the Pollen Grain, and its use in the fertilization of plants.

4. Define and contrast the following fruits: a Legume and a Siliqua; a Drupe and an Æterio; a Berry and a Nuculanium.

5. Enumerate, with familiar instances, the principal variations in the form of the Corolla.

6. Define the orders, Primulaceæ — Borragineæ—Labiatæ—Rosaceæ—Liliaceæ—Cyperaceæ; and cite three British examples selected from different genera in each order.

VI.—Materia Medica.

1. Name the substances on the table.

2. Enumerate and define the Pharmaceutical processes by which medicines are prepared for internal exhibition or external application.

3. From what plants and countries are the following drugs obtained: Hellebore—Gamboge—Kino—Aloes—Sarsaparilla?

4. From what countries do we obtain our supply of Senna? What plants yield the different kinds? What are the ordinary adulterations, and by what characters are they distinguished? Describe the peculiarities by which Senna is distinguished in its action from other purgatives.

5. Name the two plants which yield Bay-leaves, and what are called Laurel-leaves; and describe the characteristics of Laurel-water, both chemically and medicinally.

6. Describe the different officinal preparations of Antimony; and more particularly the mode of preparing Tartar Emetic, and its uses and doses as a medicine.

7. Is the plant yielding Foxglove-leaves annual or biennial? At what time should the leaves be gathered, and how preserved? Describe the physiological effects it produces when presented as a medicine. Mention the morbid states in which it may be usefully employed, and what precautions require to be taken during its administration.

8. Enumerate the several mineral and vegetable Diaphoretics. Distinguish their respective modes of action, and the effects they are calculated to produce; and enumerate the classes of disease in the treatment of which they may be employed.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

I.—Anatomy.

1. DESCRIBE the Astragalus; its situation, mechanical structure, divisions, surfaces, articulations; its ligamentous attachments; the joints which it contributes to form, and its uses.

2. Describe an occipital bone; its situation, form, mechanical structure, divisions, surfaces; its ligamentous and muscular attachments; the joints which it contributes to form, and its uses.

Mem. Describe exactly the situation and extent of its articulations, and the attachment of ligaments and muscles.

3. Name the bones on the table, and state whether they belong to the right or to the left side of the skeleton.

4. Describe the *relative situation*, with regard to one another, and to bones, ligaments, and fascia, of the muscles on the forearm, as they are successively exposed in dissection.

5. What are the movements of the joints hereafter named, and by what muscles are each of these movements effected? State, also, the mechanism by which each movement is limited or checked.

a. The Temporo-maxillary joints.

b. The Elbow joint.

c. The Wrist joint.

d. The Ankle joint.

6. What is the situation, course, and relative anatomy of the Duodenum, with regard to Peritoneum, and to contiguous or adjacent viscera? How is this gut connected with ducts from the Liver and Pancreas? Whence does it derive its blood, and what arrangement does its mucous membrane present to the naked eye?

II.—Physiology.

1. DESCRIBE the structure of striped and unstriped Muscle.

2. Describe the structure of Cartilage, and the physical and chemical characters of Chondrine.

3. What is the mode of ossification of the temporary cartilage?

4. Describe the arrangement of the blood-vessels in bone.

5. Describe the anatomy and mode of action of the Mitral Valve.

6. What is Pepsin? How may it be obtained, and what is the nature of its action on food?

III.—Chemistry.

1. Describe the method of obtaining the specific gravity of a body lighter than water,—as, a piece of deal.

2. Explain the principle of action in the Condensing Syringe, and in the Exhausting Syringe.

3. What is the law of expansion of Gases by heat? If a quantity of alcohol vapour occupy at 212° a space of 34 cubic inches, what would it occupy at the standard temperature, supposing it could exist at that temperature in the aëriform state?

4. Explain the action of the Reflecting Goniometer.

5. Explain the terms—Temperature, and Specific Heat. By what means may the specific heats of bodies be determined?

6. Explain how the electricity is distributed over a charged body. What influence has a body charged positively upon the air around it, and on contiguous conductors?

7. Why, in charging a Leyden jar, is it necessary that one of the coatings should be uninsulated?

8. Give an outline of the processes of Daguerreotyping.

9. Explain and illustrate the terms—Dimorphism, and Allotropy.

IV.—Chemistry.

1. Give the composition, density, and condensation of the following gases:—Ammonia, Cyanogen, Protoxide of Nitrogen, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, and Carbonic acid.

2. How is Nitric acid obtained? What are its composition and properties? Give the reaction which accompanies the pre-

paration of Deutoxide of Nitrogen. How is Protoxide of Nitrogen distinguished from Oxygen?

3. Give the tests for Hydrochloric, Sulphuric, Carbonic, and Boracic acids in solution.

4. What is White Lead? how is it prepared? Give the tests for Lead. Explain the action of distilled water upon the metal.

5. By what tests are Ammonia, Lime, Magnesia, Alumina, Zinc, and Cadmium distinguished?

6. What are the principal ores of Antimony? Describe the process of extraction, and the preparation of the Chloride, and of the Teroxide of Antimony.

7. What is Alum? Explain the process of its formation from Alum shale? In what way is pure Alumina prepared? What is the most advantageous method of obtaining Aluminum?

8. Describe the methods of preparing Corrosive Sublimate and Cinnabar. What is the action of Potash upon a solution of Corrosive Sublimate? In what respects does the action of Ammonia differ?

VI.

The School.

FIRST CLASS SCHOLARSHIP.

I.—The Gospel according to St. Matthew.

1. What opinions have been entertained respecting the date of St. Matthew's Gospel, and the language in which it was written? For whose use does it appear to have been chiefly intended? Specify the remarkable events not recorded in the other Gospels; also those which, being there recorded, are omitted by St. Matthew.

2. State, with dates, the divisions in the genealogy of Jesus Christ, according to St. Matthew. What are the main differences

between this genealogy and that given by St. Luke? How may they be explained?

3. Give the genealogy of Herod and his descendants. With what events in this and subsequent books of Scripture are they connected?

4. Who were the Magi? In what passage of Scripture is their coming predicted? What prophecy may have been known to them? Show, from heathen writers, the anticipation then generally prevalent of some remarkable personage being about to appear in Judea. What Festival in the Christian Church commemorates this event? From what prophecies were the Jews prepared both for the time and place of the Messiah's birth?

5. Translate and explain:—

Ἀμὴν γὰρ λέγω ὑμῖν· ἕως ἂν παρέλθῃ ὁ οὐρανὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ, ἰῶτα ἓν ἢ μία κεραία οὐ μὴ παρέλθῃ ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου, ἕως ἂν πάντα γένηται.

6. *ὅστις σε ἀγγαρεύσει μίλιον ἕν, ὕπαγε μετ' αὐτοῦ δύο.*

Explain and derive the word *ἀγγαρεύω*. Give instances of its usage in Classical writers. Is there any other passage in this Gospel where it occurs? Notice other Latin words, like *μίλιον*, used by St. Matthew.

7. *Καὶ λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Ὅρα μηδενὶ εἴπῃς· ἀλλ' ὕπαγε, σεαυτὸν δεῖξον τῷ ἱερεῖ, καὶ προσένεγκε τὸ δῶρον ὃ προσέταξε Μωϋσῆς, εἰς μαρτύριον αὐτοῖς.*

On what occasion were these words spoken? What was *τὸ δῶρον*? How do you explain *αὐτοῖς*?

8. *Τούτους τοὺς δώδεκα ἀπέστειλεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς, παραγγείλας αὐτοῖς, λέγων· Εἰς ὁδὸν ἐθνῶν μὴ παρέλθητε, καὶ εἰς πόλιν Σαμαρειτῶν μὴ εἰσέλθητε.*

Name the Twelve. What was the ground of this prohibition? When was the city *Samaria* built? What gave it importance in early Jewish history? Who were the Samaritans in our Saviour's time? Whence arose the national hatred between them and the Jews?

9. Translate:—

Ἐν ἐκείνῳ τῷ καιρῷ ἐπορεύθη ὁ Ἰησοῦς τοῖς σάββασι διὰ τῶν σπορίμων· οἱ δὲ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ ἐπείνασαν, καὶ ἤρξαντο τίλλειν

στάχυας καὶ ἐσθίειν. Οἱ δὲ Φαρισαῖοι ἰδόντες, εἶπον αὐτῷ· Ἰδοὺ, οἱ μαθηταί σου ποιοῦσιν ὃ οὐκ ἔξεστι ποιεῖν ἐν σαββάτῳ. Ὁ δὲ εἶπεν αὐτοῖς· Οὐκ ἀνέγνωτε τί ἐποίησε Δαβὶδ, ὅτε ἐπείνασε καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ; Πῶς εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ Θεοῦ, καὶ τοὺς ἄρτους τῆς προθέσεως ἔφαγεν, οὓς οὐκ ἐξὸν ἦν αὐτῷ φαγεῖν, οὐδὲ τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ, εἰ μὴ τοῖς ἱερεῦσι μόνοις; Ἢ οὐκ ἀνέγνωτε ἐν τῷ νόμῳ, ὅτι τοῖς σάββασιν οἱ ἱερεῖς ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ τὸ σάββατον βεβηλοῦσι, καὶ ἀναίτιοί εἰσι; Λέγω δὲ ὑμῖν, Ὅτι τοῦ ἱεροῦ μεῖζον ἐστὶν ὧδε· Εἰ δὲ ἐγνώκειτε, τί ἐστιν, Ἔλεον θέλω καὶ οὐ θυσίαν, οὐκ ἂν κατεδικάσατε τοὺς ἀναιτίους. Κύριος γάρ ἐστι τοῦ σαββάτου ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.—Chap. xii. 1—8.

How does St. Luke indicate the time of this occurrence? Where is the circumstance recorded, to which our Lord alludes? Explain *οἱ ἄρτοι τῆς προθέσεως*.

10. How do you explain the repetition of *ὀψίας γενομένης* in chap. xiv. 15,—*ὀψίας δὲ γενομένης, προσῆλθον αὐτῷ οἱ μαθηταὶ αὐτοῦ*: and verse 23,—*ὀψίας δε γενομένης, μόνος ἦν ἐκεῖ*?

11. Describe the situation of Cæsarea Philippi. Why so called, and by whom? What names had it formerly? From what other town must it be distinguished?

12. Translate:—

Ἐλθόντων δὲ αὐτῶν εἰς Καπερναοὺμ, προσῆλθον οἱ τὰ δίδραχμα λαμβάνοντες τῷ Πέτρῳ, καὶ εἶπον· Ὁ διδάσκαλος ὑμῶν οὐ τελεῖ τὰ δίδραχμα; Λέγει· Ναί. Καὶ ὅτε εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, προέφθασεν αὐτὸν ὁ Ἰησοῦς, λέγων· Τί σοι δοκεῖ, Σίμων; οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς ἀπὸ τίνων λαμβάνουσι τέλη ἢ κῆνσον; ἀπὸ τῶν υἱῶν αὐτῶν, ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων; Λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Πέτρος· Ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων. Ἔφη αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς· Ἄραγε ἐλεύθεροί εἰσιν οἱ υἱοί. Ἵνα δὲ μὴ σκανδαλίσωμεν αὐτοὺς, πορευθεὶς εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, βάλε ἄγκιστρον, καὶ τὸν ἀναβάντα πρῶτον ἰχθὺν ἆρον· καὶ ἀνοίξας τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ, εὑρήσεις στατῆρα· ἐκεῖνον λαβὼν, δὸς αὐτοῖς ἀντὶ ἐμοῦ καὶ σοῦ.—Chap. xvii. 24—27.

Explain the origin of this tax. Give the force of our Saviour's reasoning in verses 25 and 26. What are the values of the *δίδραχμον, στατὴρ, δηνάριον*?

13. Chap. xix. 13. Τότε προσηνέχθη αὐτῷ παιδία, ἵνα τὰς χεῖρας ἐπιθῇ αὐτοῖς καὶ προσεύξηται. Give instances of the imposition of hands, as a solemn rite, from the Old and New Tes-

taments. In what rites of the Christian Church has it been retained?

14. Translate:—

Οὐαὶ ὑμῖν, γραμματεῖς καὶ Φαρισαῖοι, ὑποκριταί, ὅτι ἀποδεκατοῦτε τὸ ἡδύοσμον, καὶ τὸ ἄνηθον, καὶ τὸ κύμινον· καὶ ἀφήκατε τὰ βαρύτερα τοῦ νόμου, τὴν κρίσιν, καὶ τὸν ἔλεον, καὶ τὴν πίστιν. Ταῦτα ἔδει ποιῆσαι κἀκεῖνα μὴ ἀφιέναι. Ὁδηγοὶ τυφλοί, οἱ διυλίζοντες τὸν κώνωπα, τὴν δὲ κάμηλον καταπίνοντες. Οὐαὶ ὑμῖν, γραμματεῖς καὶ Φαρισαῖοι, ὑποκριταί, ὅτι καθαρίζετε τὸ ἔξωθεν τοῦ ποτηρίου καὶ τῆς παροψίδος, ἔσωθεν δὲ γέμουσιν ἐξ ἁρπαγῆς καὶ ἀδικίας. Φαρισαῖε τυφλέ, καθάρισον πρῶτον τὸ ἐντὸς τοῦ ποτηρίου καὶ τῆς παροψίδος, ἵνα γένηται καὶ τὸ ἐκτὸς αὐτῶν καθαρόν.—Chap. xxiii. 23—26.

Explain the verb διϋλίζω. What is the present, and what the earlier translation of this verse? What does the proverb imply? What were the regulations of the Jewish Law regarding tithes?

15. Chap. xxiv. 2. Ἀμὴν λέγω ὑμῖν, οὐ μὴ ἀφεθῇ ὧδε λίθος ἐπὶ λίθον, ὃς οὐ καταλυθήσεται. State particulars of the confirmation given by Tacitus and Josephus to the strength and solidity of the City and Temple, and their utter desolation. What predictions have we in the Old Testament to the same effect?

16. τῇ πρώτῃ τῶν ἀζύμων. What were these days? how many? when did they begin, and when end? With what festival were they connected?

17. τὸ καταπέτασμα τοῦ ναοῦ ἐσχίσθη εἰς δύο ἀπὸ ἄνωθεν ἕως κάτω. Of what did this veil form the division? Of what was the rending symbolical?

18. Chap. xxviii. 1. Ὀψὲ δὲ σαββάτων, τῇ ἐπιφωσκούσῃ εἰς μίαν σαββάτων, ἦλθε Μαρία ἡ Μαγδαληνὴ, καὶ ἡ ἄλλη Μαρία, θεωρῆσαι τὸν τάφον. Explain this verse. What is the meaning of the epithet Μαγδαληνή? Who was *the other* Mary?

19. Give the senses of παραδειγματίζω, χρηματίζω, εὐδοκέω, σκανδαλίζω, ῥαπίζω, κολαφίζω, ἐπηρεάζω, βαττολογέω, ἐμβριμάομαι, καμμύω, παγιδεύω, λατομέω.

20. Also of λίβανος, ἄλων, πτερύγιον, τρίβολος, κορβανᾶς, φυλακτήριον, κράσπεδον, τραπεζίτης. κολλυβιστὴς, σπεῖρα, πλάνος, πλάνη, κάρφος, δοκός.

II.—Scripture and Ecclesiastical History.

STATE the prophecies respecting Abraham, Ishmael, Esau. How were they fulfilled?

Explain the computation in Exod. xii. 40.—"Now the sojourning of the children of Israel who dwelt in Egypt was four hundred and thirty years."

Why was Moses not permitted to enter the promised land? Whence did he obtain a view of it? At what age did he die?

Explain the division of the land by Joshua; the provision made for the Levites; also for the cities of refuge.

State the successive slaveries of the Israelites; and the Judges by whom they were delivered. Give the dates of the first and last Judge.

Give the dates of the first three Kings; also an account (with dates) of the formation and termination of the two kingdoms of Israel and Judah.

Give brief accounts (with dates) of Jehu, Jehoshaphat, Joash, Josiah.

By whom were the first and second Temples built? by whom destroyed? Explain the statement of the Jews,—"Forty and six years was this Temple in building."

Who were the Maccabees? How is the name derived? What deliverance did they work for the Jews? How long did their rule continue? By whom superseded?

Give an account of the Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Scriptures; also of our own translation. When was it divided into chapters and verses?

Name the Apostolic Fathers.

Give an account of Justin Martyr and Tertullian.

What is the date of Constantine's accession? How were the Christians treated by him? Who was his successor?

Specify the four General Councils; when, where, and in opposition to what heresies were they convened? What is stated in the Articles of our Church respecting their authority?

Give some particulars of—

1. The pontificates of Leo the Great, Gregory the Great, and Gregory VII.

2. Origin and progress of the Mahometan religion.
3. The schism between the Greek and Latin Churches.
4. The grand schism in the Roman Catholic Church.
5. The origin and object of the Crusades.
6. The rise and progress of the Inquisition.
7. The Order of the Jesuits.
8. The Council of Trent.
9. The causes and progress of the Reformation.

Sophocles—Electra.

Translate—

Δεινόν γέ σ' οὖσαν πατρὸς οὗ σὺ παῖς ἔφυς,
κείνου λελῆσθαι, τῆς δὲ τικτούσης μέλειν.
ἅπαντα γάρ σοι τἀμὰ νουθετήματα
κείνης διδακτὰ, κοὐδὲν ἐκ σαυτῆς λέγεις.
ἔπειθ' ἑλοῦ γε θάτερ', ἢ φρονεῖν κακῶς,
ἢ τῶν φίλων φρονοῦσα μὴ μνήμην ἔχειν·
ἥτις λέγεις μὲν ἀρτίως ὡς, εἰ λάβοις
σθένος, τὸ τούτων μῖσος ἐκδείξειας ἄν·
ἐμοῦ δὲ πατρὶ πάντα τιμωρουμένης
οὔτε ξυνέρδεις τήν τε δρῶσαν ἐκτρέπεις.
οὐ ταῦτα πρὸς κακοῖσι δειλίαν ἔχει;
ἐπεὶ δίδαξον, ἢ μάθ' ἐξ ἐμοῦ, τί μοι
κέρδος γένοιτ' ἂν τῶνδε λῃξάσῃ γόων.
οὐ ζῶ; κακῶς μὲν, οἶδ'· ἐπαρκούντως δέ μοι.
λυπῶ δὲ τούτους, ὥστε τῷ τεθνηκότι
τιμὰς προσάπτειν, εἴ τις ἔστ' ἐκεῖ χάρις.
σὺ δ' ἡμὶν ἡ μισοῦσα μισεῖς μὲν λόγῳ,
ἔργῳ δὲ τοῖς φονεῦσι τοῦ πατρὸς ξύνει.
ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἄν ποτ', οὐδ' εἴ μοι τὰ σὰ
μέλλοι τις οἴσειν δῶρ', ἐφ' οἷσι νῦν χλιδᾷς,
τούτοις ὑπεικάθοιμι· σοὶ δὲ πλουσία
τράπεζα κείσθω καὶ περιῤῥείτω βίος.
ἐμοὶ γὰρ ἔστω τοὐμὲ μὴ λυπεῖν μόνον
βόσκημα· τῆς σῆς δ' οὐκ ἐρῶ τιμῆς τυχεῖν.
οὐδ' ἂν σὺ, σώφρων γ' οὖσα. νῦν δ' ἐξὸν πατρὸς
πάντων ἀρίστου παῖδα κεκλῆσθαι, καλοῦ
τῆς μητρός. οὕτω γὰρ φανεῖ πλείστοις κακὴ,
θανόντα πατέρα καὶ φίλους προδοῦσα σούς.—341—368.

Εἰ μὴ 'γὼ παράφρων μάντις ἔφυν
καὶ γνώμας λειπομένα σοφᾶς,
εἶσιν ἁ πρόμαντις
Δίκα, δίκαια φερομένα χεροῖν κράτη·
μέτεισιν, ὦ τέκνον, οὐ μακροῦ χρόνου.
ὕπεστί μοι θράσος,
ἐξυπνόων κλύουσαν
ἀρτίως ὀνειράτων.
οὐ γάρ ποτ' ἀμναστεῖ γ' ὁ φύσας
Ἑλλάνων ἄναξ,
οὐδ' ἁ παλαιὰ χαλκόπλακτος
ἀμφήκης γένυς,
ἅ νιν κατέπεφνεν αἰσχίσταις ἐν αἰκίαις.
—Ἥξει καὶ πολύπους καὶ πολύχειρ
ἁ δεινοῖς κρυπτομένα λόχοις
χαλκόπους Ἐρινύς.
ἄλεκτρ' ἄνυμφα γὰρ ἐπέβα μιαφόνων
γάμων ἀμιλλήμαθ' οἷσιν οὐ θέμις.
πρὸ τᾶνδέ τοί μ' ἔχει,
μήποτε μήποθ' ἡμῖν
ἀψεγὲς πελᾶν τέρας
τοῖς δρῶσι καὶ συνδρῶσιν. ἦ τοι
μαντεῖαι βροτῶν
οὐκ εἰσὶν ἐν δεινοῖς ἀνείροις
οὐδ' ἐν θεσφάτοις,
εἰ μὴ τόδε φάσμα νυκτὸς εὖ κατασχήσει.—
Ὦ Πέλοπος ἁ πρόσθεν
πολύπονος ἱππεία,
ὡς ἔμολες αἰανὴ
τᾷδε γᾷ.
εὖτε γὰρ ὁ ποντισθεὶς
Μυρτίλος ἐκοιμάθη,
παγχρύσων ἐκ δίφρων
δυστάνοις αἰκίαις
πράβλιζος ἐκριφθεὶς,
οὔ τί πω
ἔλιπεν ἐκ τοῦδ' οἶκον
πολύπονος αἰκία.—472—515.

στάντες δ' ὅθ' αὐτοὺς οἱ τεταγμένοι βραβῆς
κλήροις ἔπηλαν καὶ κατέστησαν δίφρους,

χαλκῆς ὑπαὶ σάλπιγγος ἦξαν· οἱ δ' ἅμα
ἵπποις ὁμοκλήσαντες ἡνίας χεροῖν
ἔσεισαν· ἐν δὲ τᾶς ἐμεστώθη δρόμος
κτύπου κροτητῶν ἁρμάτων· κόνις δ' ἄνω
φορεῖθ'· ὁμοῦ δὲ πάντες ἀναμεμιγμένοι
φείδοντο κέντρων οὐδέν, ὡς ὑπερβάλοι
χνόας τις αὐτῶν καὶ φρυάγματ' ἱππικά.
ὁμοῦ γὰρ ἀμφὶ νῶτα καὶ τροχῶν βάσεις
ἤφριζον, εἰσέβαλλον ἱππικαὶ πνοαί.
κεῖνος δ' ὑπ' αὐτὴν ἐσχάτην στήλην ἔχων
ἕρμπτ' ἀεὶ σύριγγα, δεξιὸν δ' ἀνεὶς
σειραῖον ἵππον εἶργε τὸν προσκείμενον.
καὶ πρὶν μὲν ὀρθοὶ πάντες ἔστασαν δίφροι·
ἔπειτα δ' Αἰνιᾶνος ἀνδρὸς ἅστομοι
πῶλοι βίᾳ φέρουσιν, ἐκ δ' ὑποστροφῆς
τελοῦντες ἕκτον ἕβδομόν τ' ἤδη δρόμον
μέτωπα συμπαίουσι Βαρκαίοις ὄχοις·
κἀντεῦθεν ἄλλος ἄλλον ἐξ ἑνὸς κακοῦ
ἔθραυε, κἀνέπιπτε, πᾶν δ' ἐπίμπλατο
ναυαγίων Κρισαῖον ἱππικῶν πέδον.
γνοὺς δ' οὐξ Ἀθηνῶν δεινὸς ἡνιοστρόφος
ἔξω παρασπᾷ κἀνακωχεύει, παρεὶς
κλύδων' ἔφιππον ἐν μέσῳ κυκώμενον.
ἤλαυνε δ' ἔσχατος μὲν, ὑστέρας δ' ἔχων
πώλους Ὀρέστης, τῷ τέλει πίστιν φέρων.
ὁ δ' ὡς ὁρᾷ μόνον νιν ἐλλελειμμένον,
ὀξὺν δι' ὤτων κέλαδον ἐνσείσας θοαῖς
πώλοις διώκει, κἀξισώσαντε ζυγὰ
ἠλαυνέτην, τότ' ἄλλος, ἄλλοθ' ἅτερος
κάρα προβάλλων ἱππικῶν ὀχημάτων.
καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους πάντας ἀσφαλεῖς δρόμους
ὠρθοῦθ' ὁ τλήμων ὀρθὸς ἐξ ὀρθῶν δίφρων·
ἔπειτα λύων ἡνίαν ἀριστερὰν
κάμπτοντος ἵππου λανθάνει στήλην ἄκραν
παίσας· ἔθραυσε δ' ἄξονος μέσας χνόας,
κἀξ ἀντίγων ὤλισθε· σὺν δ' ἑλίσσεται
τμητοῖς ἰμᾶσι· τοῦ δὲ πίπτοντος πέδῳ
πῶλοι διεσπάρησαν ἐς μέσον δρόμον.
στρατὸς δ' ὅπως ὁρᾷ νιν ἐκπεπτωκότα
δίφρων, ἀνωλόλυξε τὸν νεανίαν,
οἷ' ἔργα δράσας οἷα λαγχάνει κακά,

φορούμενος πρὸς οἶδας, ἄλλοτ' οὐρανῷ
σκέλη προφαίνων, ἔς τέ νιν διφρηλάται,
μύλις κατασχεθόντες ἱππικὸν δρόμον,
ἔλυσαν αἱματηρὸν, ὥστε μηδένα
γνῶναι φίλων ἰδόντ' ἂν ἄθλιον δέμας.
καί νιν πυρᾷ κέαντες εὐθὺς ἐν βραχεῖ
χαλκῷ μέγιστον σῶμα δειλαίας σποδοῦ
φέρουσιν ἄνδρες Φωκέων τεταγμένοι,
ὅπως πατρῴας τύμβον ἐκλάχῃ χθονός.—709—760.
Τί τοὺς ἄνωθεν φρονιμωτάτους οἰωνοὺς
ἐσορώμενοι τροφᾶς κηδομένους ἀφ' ὧν τε βλάστω-
σιν ἀφ' ὧν τ' ὄνασιν εὕρωσι, τάδ' οὐκ ἐπ' ἴσας τελοῦμεν;
ἀλλ' οὐ τὰν Διὸς ἀστραπὰν
καὶ τὰν οὐρανίαν Θέμιν,
δαρὸν οὐκ ἀπόνητοι.
ὦ χθονία βροτοῖσι φάμα, κατά μοι βόασον οἰκτρὰν
ὅπα τοῖς ἔνερθ' Ἀτρείδαις, ἀχόρευτα φέρουσ' ὀνείδη·
—Ὅτι σφὶν ἤδη τὰ μὲν ἐκ δόμων νοσεῖ,
τὰ δὲ πρὸς τέκνων διπλῆ φύλοπις οὐκ ἔτ' ἐξισοῦται
φιλοτασίᾳ διαίτᾳ. πρόδοτος δὲ μόνα σαλεύει
Ἠλέκτρα, τὸν ἀεὶ πατρὸς
δειλαία στενάχουσ', ὅπως
ἁ πάνδυρτος ἀηδὼν,
οὔτε τι τοῦ θανεῖν προμηθὴς τό τε μὴ βλέπειν ἑτοίμα,
διδύμαν ἑλοῦσ' Ἐρινύν. τίς ἂν εὔπατρις ὧδε βλάστοι;
Οὐδεὶς τῶν ἀγαθῶν γὰρ
ζῶν κακῶς εὔκλειαν αἰσχῦναι θέλει
νώνυμος, ὦ παῖ παῖ,
ὡς καὶ σὺ πάγκλαυτον αἰῶνα κοινὸν εἵλου,
τὸ μὴ καλὸν καθοπλίσασα δύο φέρειν ἐν ἑνὶ λόγῳ,
σοφά τ' ἀρίστα τε παῖς κεκλῆσθαι.
—Ζῄης μοι καθύπερθεν
χειρὶ καὶ πλούτῳ τεῶν ἐχθρῶν ὅσον
νῦν ὑπόχειρ ναίεις·
ἐπεί σ' ἐφεύρηκα μοίρᾳ μὲν οὐκ ἐν ἐσθλᾷ
βεβῶσαν· ἃ δὲ μέγιστ' ἔβλαστε νόμιμα, τῶνδε φερομέναν
ἄριστα τᾷ Ζηνὸς εὐσεβείᾳ.—1059—1095.

Translate—

1. οὐ γάρ σε μὴ γήρᾳ τε καὶ χρόνῳ μακρῷ
γνῶσ', οὐδ' ὑποπτεύσουσιν ὧδ' ἠνθισμένον.

Explain the construction, and account for the meaning of *οὐ μὴ* with the conjunctive mood.

2. *μήτηρ δ' ἡμὴ χὠ κοινολεχὴς*
Αἴγισθος ὅπως δρῦν ὑλοτόμοι
σχίζουσι κάρα φονίῳ πελέκει.

What is the metre of these lines? State some of its peculiarities. What are the conflicting accounts of the murder of Agamemnon?

3. *πρὸς ταῦτα φράζου κἀμὲ μή ποθ' ὕστερον*
παθοῦσα μέμψῃ· νῦν γὰρ ἐν καλῷ φρονεῖν.

Distinguish the senses of *πρὸς ταῦτα* and *πρὸς τούτοις*: of *φράζω* and *φράζομαι* (mid.). Explain the construction and meaning of *μὴ* with the conjunctive.

4. *πεσούμεθ', εἰ χρή, πατρὶ τιμωρούμενοι.*

By whom is this line spoken? State the canon upon which it depends. Explain the senses of *τιμωρεῖν* act. and mid. Derivation of the word?

5. *ἀρχὴν δ' ἂν, εἰ μὴ τλημονεστάτη γυνὴ*
πασῶν ἔβλαστε, τάσδε δυσμενεῖς χοὰς
οὐκ ἂν πόθ' ὅν γ' ἔκτεινε, τῷδ' ἐπέστεφε.

Explain the word *ἀρχήν*. Give the rules for the quantity of a short vowel before a mute and a liquid. How are these observed by the different Tragic writers?

6. *ἀλλ' ἀντ' ἀδελφοῦ Μενέλεω κτανὼν*
τἄμ' οὐκ ἔμελλε τῶνδέ μοι δώσειν δίκην.

To what circumstance does this passage refer? Explain the force of *μέλλω*. Account for the phrase *διδόναι δίκην*, and compare it with the Latin.

7. *πεπαύμεθ' ἡμεῖς, οὐχ ὅπως σε παύσομεν.*

Explain this use of *οὐχ ὅπως*.

8. *οἶδα γαρ ἄνακτ' Ἀμφιάρεων χρυσοδέτοις*
ἕρκεσι κρυφθέντα γυναικῶν.

Give the story of Amphiaraus; and allusions to him in other poets.

9. *ὡς ὤφελον πάροιθεν ἐκλιπεῖν βίον*
πρὶν ἐς ξένην σε γαῖαν ἐκπέμψαι χεροῖν
κλέψασα ταῖνδε κἀνασώσασθαι φόνον,
ὅπως θανὼν ἔκεισο τῇ τόθ' ἡμέρᾳ.

Explain this construction of *ὅπως* with the indicative mood; distinguish it from that of the conjunctive and optative moods; and give the corresponding Latin tenses in each case.

10. *ἦ νοῦς ἔνεστιν οὔτις ὑμῖν ἐγγενής.*

What rule of metre is violated by the reading of this line? Correct the error.

Form the verbs: *ἐξενέγκωμαι, ἄραρεν, ἀπονοίατο, ἀπώσει, παρεῖτο, ἐπαιτιῶ, ἐπίσπῃ, ἐπίστω.*

Give the meanings of *κατηνθρακωμένος, μασχαλίζω, ἐκμάσσω, σωκῶ, θωπεύω, εὐημερέω, ἀντλέω: ῥιπή, παλαμναῖος, χαλαργός, φερέγγυος, φύλοπις, τεῦχος, θυήλη.*

Distinguish the senses of the following words, according to the diacritical marks: *επει, ηδη, χρη, χρω, ηχω, αγων, αυτος, αμος, πολυφθορος.*

Where is the scene of this drama laid? Of whom does the Chorus consist? Specify the Characters in the order of their appearance. What other Plays are extant on the same subject? Contrast their merits.

What was the origin of the Chorus in Tragedy? What is the character of the Choruses in Sophocles? Give the lines of Horace relating to its duties.

Give the leading incidents in the life of Sophocles. What improvements did he introduce in Tragedy?

IV.—Herod. LIB. II.

TRANSLATE:—

Ἔστι δὲ τῆς Ἀραβίης χώρης, Αἰγύπτου δὲ οὐ πρόσω, κόλπος, θαλάσσης ἐσέχων ἐκ τῆς Ἐρυθρῆς καλεομένης θαλάσσης, μακρὸς οὕτω δή τι καὶ στεινός, ὡς ἔρχομαι φράσων. μῆκος μὲν πλόου, ἀρξαμένῳ ἐκ μυχοῦ διεκπλῶσαι ἐς τὴν εὐρέην θάλασσαν, ἡμέραι ἀναισιμοῦνται τεσσεράκοντα, εἰρεσίῃ χρεωμένῳ· εὖρος δὲ, τῇ εὐρύτατός ἐστι ὁ κόλπος, ἥμισυ ἡμέρης πλόου. ῥηχίη δ' ἐν αὐτῷ καὶ ἄμπωτις ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέρην γίνεται. ἕτερον τοιοῦτον κόλπον καὶ τὴν Αἴγυπτον δοκέω γενέσθαι κου· τὸν μὲν, ἐκ τῆς βορηίης θαλάσσης κόλπον ἐσέχοντα ἐπὶ Αἰθιοπίης· τὸν δὲ Ἀράβιον, τὸν ἔρχομαι λέξων, ἐκ τῆς νοτίης φέροντα ἐπὶ Συρίης· σχεδὸν μὲν ἀλλήλοισι συντετραίνοντας τοὺς μυχοὺς, ὀλίγον δέ τι παραλλάσσοντας τῆς χώρης· εἰ ὧν δὴ ἐθελήσει ἐκτρέψαι τὶ ῥέεθρον ὁ Νεῖλος ἐς τοῦτον

τὸν Ἀράβιον κόλπον, τί μιν κωλύει ῥέοντος τούτου ἐκχωσθῆναι ἐντός γε δισμυρίων ἐτέων; ἐγὼ μὲν γὰρ ἔλπομαί γε καὶ μυρίων ἐντὸς χωσθῆναι ἄν. κοῦ γε δὴ, ἐν τῷ προαναισιμωμένῳ χρόνῳ πρότερον ἢ ἐμὲ γενέσθαι, οὐκ ἂν χωσθείη κόλπος καὶ πολλῷ μέζων ἔτι τούτου, ὑπὸ τοσούτου τε ποταμοῦ καὶ οὕτως ἐργατικοῦ;—c. 11.

Τὰ δὲ δὴ πλοῖά σφι, τοῖσι φορτηγέουσι, ἔστι ἐκ τῆς ἀκάνθης ποιεύμενα. τῆς ἡ μορφὴ μέν ἐστι ὁμοιοτάτη τῷ Κυρηναίῳ λωτῷ, τὸ δὲ δάκρυον κόμμι ἐστί. ἐκ ταύτης ὦν τῆς ἀκάνθης κοψάμενοι ξύλα ὅσον τε διπήχεα, πλινθηδὸν συντιθεῖσι, ναυπηγεύμενοι τρόπον τοιόνδε. περὶ γόμφους πυκνοὺς καὶ μακροὺς περιείρουσι τὰ διπήχεα ξύλα· ἐπεὰν δὲ τῷ τρύπῳ τούτῳ ναυπηγήσωνται, ζυγὰ ἐπιπολῆς τείνουσι αὐτῶν· νομεῦσι δὲ οὐδὲν χρέωνται, ἔσωθεν δὲ τὰς ἁρμονίας ἐν ὧν ἐπάκτωσαν τῇ βύβλῳ· πηδάλιον δὲ ἓν ποιεῦνται, καὶ τοῦτο διὰ τῆς τρόπιος διαβύνεται· ἱστῷ δὲ ἀκανθίνῳ χρέωνται, ἱστίοισι δὲ βυβλίνοισι. ταῦτα τὰ πλοῖα ἀνὰ μὲν τὸν ποταμὸν οὐ δύνανται πλέειν, ἢν μὴ λαμπρὸς ἄνεμος ἐπέχῃ, ἐκ γῆς δὲ παρέλκεται· κατὰ ῥόον δὲ κομίζεται ὧδε· ἔστι ἐκ μυρίκης πεποιημένη θύρη, κατερράμμένη ῥίπεϊ καλάμων, καὶ λίθος τετρημένος διτάλαντος μάλιστά κη σταθμόν· τούτων τὴν μὲν θύρην, δεδεμένην κάλῳ, ἔμπροσθε τοῦ πλοίου ἀπίει ἐπιφέρεσθαι, τὸν δὲ λίθον ἄλλῳ κάλῳ ὄπισθε. ἡ μὲν δὴ θύρη, τοῦ ῥόου ἐμπίπτοντος, χωρέει ταχέως, καὶ ἕλκει τὴν βάριν· (τοῦτο γὰρ δὴ οὔνομά ἐστι τοῖσι πλοίοισι τούτοισι·) ὁ δὲ λίθος ὄπισθε ἐπελκόμενος, καὶ ἐὼν ἐν βυσσῷ, κατιθύνει τὸν πλόον. ἔστι δέ σφι τὰ πλοῖα ταῦτα πλήθεϊ πολλά, καί ἄγει ἔνια πολλὰς χιλιάδας ταλάντων.—c. 96.

Ἐχρᾶτο δὲ καταστάσει πρηγμάτων τοιῇδε. τὸ μὲν ὄρθριον, μέχρι ὅτου πληθώρης ἀγορῆς, προθύμως ἔπρησσε τὰ προσφερόμενα πρήγματα· τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τούτου ἔπινέ τε καὶ κατέσκωπτε τοὺς συμπότας, καὶ ἦν μάταιός τε καὶ παιγνιήμων. ἀχθεσθέντες δὲ τούτοισι οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ, ἐνουθέτεον αὐτὸν, τοιάδε λέγοντες· "Ὦ βασιλεῦ, οὐκ ὀρθῶς σεωυτοῦ προέστηκας, ἐς τὸ ἄγαν φαῦλον προάγων σεωυτόν. σὲ γὰρ χρῆν ἐν θρόνῳ σεμνῷ σεμνὸν θωκέοντα, δι' ἡμέρης πρήσσειν τὰ πρήγματα· καὶ οὕτω Αἰγύπτιοί τ' ἂν ἐπιστέατο ὡς ὑπ' ἀνδρὸς μεγάλου ἄρχονται, καὶ ἄμεινον σὺ ἂν ἤκουες νῦν δὲ ποιέεις οὐδαμῶς βασιλικά." Ὁ δὲ ἀμείβετο τοισίδε αὐτούς· "Τὰ τόξα οἱ κεκτημένοι, ἐπεὰν μὲν δέωνται χράσθαι, ἐντανύουσι· ἐπεὰν δὲ χρήσωνται, ἐκλύουσι. εἰ γὰρ δὴ τὸν πάντα χρόνον ἐντεταμένα εἴη, ἐκραγείη ἄν· ὥστε ἐς τὸ δέον οὐκ ἂν ἔχοιεν αὐτοῖσι χρῆσθαι. οὕτω δὴ καὶ ἀνθρώπου κατάστασις· εἰ ἐθέλοι κατεσπουδάσθαι αἰεί, μηδὲ ἐς παιγνίην τὸ μέρος ἐωυτὸν ἀνιέναι, λάθοι ἂν ἤτοι μανεὶς, ἢ ὕγε ἀπόπληκτος γενόμενος. τὰ ἐγὼ ἐπιστάμενος, μέρος ἑκατέρῳ νέμω." Ταῦτα μὲν τοὺς φίλους ἀμείψατο.—c. 173.

Notice the principal Ionic forms in the above passages, and give the corresponding Attic.

Express in Ionic Greek—

ἑαυτὸν, οὗν, ὧν, πῶς, ὅπως, μέγεθος, ὄνομα, εἰκὸς, χιτὼν, μαντεῖον, τέμνω, ἐντεῦθεν, ἄρσην, γεύσαιντο, ἀφίκοντο, ἀφιγμένοι ἦσαν, ἡμερῶν, ἡμέραις, χρώμενος.

Give some particulars of the life of Herodotus. At what time and place is he supposed to have composed his work? How may the time of his visiting Egypt be determined?

What period does Herodotus assign as the age of Homer and Hesiod? What tradition has he given respecting Helen, Menelaus, &c.?

State the boundaries of Egypt. Describe the Delta and its formation. Trace the course of the Nile. What are the opinions stated by Herodotus respecting its sources, and the cause of its rise?

Give some particulars from Herodotus of the physical peculiarities of the country, its fertility, the manners and customs of the inhabitants, their *castes*, religious opinions, objects of worship, ceremonies relating to the dead, monuments, remarkable buildings and public works.

Translate :—

Παυσάμενος δὲ τῆς διώρυχος ὁ Νεκὼς, ἐτράπετο πρὸς στρατηίας· καὶ Σύροισι πεζῇ, συμβαλὼν ἐν Μαγδόλῳ ἐνίκησε· μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην, Κάδυτιν πόλιν τῆς Συρίης ἐοῦσαν μεγάλην εἶλε.

What part of the Sacred Writings illustrates this passage? State the narrative as there given. Notice the variation in the proper names, and reconcile the discrepancy.

V.—Tacitus. Hist. IV. V.

STATE what is known of the Life of Tacitus.

Specify his works that are extant, in the order (with dates) in which they were written. What period did his *Historiæ* comprehend? How much is contained in the part that has reached us? What writer does he resemble in his style? What is his character as an historian?

Give the succession of the first fifteen Roman emperors, (with dates,) specifying those under whom Tacitus flourished.

Translate—

Pars castrorum in collem leniter exsurgens, pars æquo adibatur. Quippe illis hibernis obsideri premique Germanias Augustus crediderat, neque unquam id malorum ut obpugnatum ultro legiones nostras venirent. Inde non loco neque munimentis labor additus: vis et arma satis placebant. Batavi Transrhenanique, quo discreta virtus manifestius spectaretur, sibi quæque gens consistunt, eminus lacessentes. Post ubi pleraque telorum turribus pinnisque mœnium irrita hærebant et desuper saxis volnerabantur, clamore atque impetu invasere vallum, adpositis plerique scalis, alii per testudinem suorum. Scandebantque jam quidam, cum gladiis et armorum incussu præcipitati sudibus et pilis obruuntur, præferoces initio et rebus secundis nimii. Sed tum prædæ cupidine adversa quoque tolerabant. Machinas etiam, insolitum sibi, ausi. Nec ulla ipsis sollertia: perfugæ captivique docebant struere materias in modum pontis, mox subjectis rotis propellere, ut alii superstantes tamquam ex aggere præliarentur, pars intus occulti muros subruerent. Sed excussa ballistis saxa stravere informe opus. Et crates vineasque parantibus adactæ tormentis ardentes hastæ, ultroque ipsi obpugnatores ignibus petebantur, donec desperata vi verterent consilium ad moras, haud ignari paucorum dierum inesse alimenta et multum inbellis turbæ. Simul ex inopia proditio et fluxa servitiorum fides ac fortuita belli sperabantur.—IV. 23.

Curam restituendi Capitolii in Lucium Vestinum confert, equestris ordinis virum, sed auctoritate famaque inter proceres. Ab eo contracti haruspices monuere ut reliquiæ prioris delubri in paludes aveherentur, templum isdem vestigiis sisteretur: nolle deos mutari veterem formam. Undecimo Kalendas Julias serena luce spatium omne, quod templo dicabatur, evinctum vittis coronisque. Ingressi milites, quis fausta nomina, felicibus ramis. Dein virgines Vestales, cum pueris puellisque patrimis matrimisque, aqua [† trimis] e fontibus amnibusque hausta perluere. Tum Helvidius Priscus prætor, præeunte Plautio Æliano pontifice, lustrata suovetaurilibus area et super cespitem redditis extis, Jovem Junonem Minervam præsidesque imperii deos precatus uti cœpta prosperarent sedesque suas pietate hominum inchoatas divina ope attollerent, vittas quis ligatus lapis innexique funes

erant contigit. Simul ceteri magistratus et sacerdotes et senatus et eques et magna pars populi, studio lætitiaque connixi, saxum ingens traxere. Passimque injectæ fundamentis argenti aurique stipes et metallorum primitiæ, nullis fornacibus victæ, sed ut gignuntur. Prædixere haruspices, ne temeraretur opus saxo aurove in aliud destinato. Altitudo ædibus adjecta. Id solum religio adnuere et prioris templi magnificentiæ defuisse creditum.—IV. 53.

When and by whom was the Capitolium first built? What was the origin of the name? On what occasions had it been previously rebuilt? Did it remain long after its restoration by Vespasian?

Of what nation and rank was Civilis? What led to his rupture with the Romans? What is the last circumstance mentioned concerning him by Tacitus? In what respect did he resemble Hannibal and Sertorius?

Describe the course of the Rhine, naming its tributaries, with the modern names.

Give the modern names of the following towns:—Mogontiacum, Bingium, Confluentes, Bonna, Colonia, Agrippina, Novesium, Gelduba, Asciburgium, Vetera, Augusta Treverorum, Mediomatrici.

Specify, in order, the various tribes that inhabited the banks of the Rhine.

State the divisions of the Roman army, and the changes introduced at various periods.

Explain the phrases:—Patibulo adfixus in iisdem anulis quos acceptos a Vitellio gestabat—Septuagies sestertio saginatus—Damnatur lege repetundarum—Funus censorium—More majorum puniendos—Consularia, prætoria insignia.

Can you give a passage from Juvenal in connexion with the following?—Tum invectus est Musonius Rufus in Publium Celerem, a quo Baream Soranum falso testimonio circumventum arguebat.

Translate—

Judæi sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, rebus secundis longius ausuri, et si pellerentur, parato perfugio. Missus in eos eques cum expeditis cohortibus ambigue certavit. Mox cessere hostes et sequentibus diebus crebra pro portis prælia serebant, donec

assiduis damnis intra mœnia pellerentur. Romani ad obpugnandum versi. Neque enim dignum videbatur famem hostium opperiri; poscebantque pericula, pars virtute, multi ferocia et cupidine præmiorum. Ipsi Tito Roma et opes voluptatesque ante oculos; ac ni statim Hierosolyma conciderent, morari videbantur. Sed urbem arduam situ opera molesque firmaverant, quis vel plana satis munirentur. Nam duos colles immensum editos claudebant muri per artem obliqui aut introrsus sinuati, ut latera obpugnantium ad ictus patescerent. Extrema rupis abrupta; et turres, ubi mons juvisset, in sexaginta pedes, inter devexa in centenos vicenosque attollebantur, mira specie, ac procul intuentibus pares. Alia intus mœnia, regiæ circumjecta, conspicuoque fastigio turris Antonia, in honorem M. Antonii ab Herode appellata.—V. 11.

Evenerant prodigia, quæ neque hostiis neque votis piare fas habet gens superstitioni obnoxia, religionibus adversa. Visæ per cœlum concurrere acies, rutilantia arma, et subito nubium igne conlucere templum. Exapertæ repente delubri fores, et audita major humana vox, excedere deos; simul ingens motus excedentium. Quæ pauci in metum trahebant: pluribus persuasio inerat antiquis sacerdotum litteris contineri eo ipso tempore fore ut valesceret Oriens, profectique Judæa rerum potirentur. Quæ ambages Vespasianum ac Titum prædixerat: sed volgus, more humanæ cupidinis, sibi tantam fatorum magnitudinem interpretati ne adversis quidem ad vera mutabantur. Multitudinem obsessorum, omnis ætatis, virile ac muliebre secus, sexcenta milia fuisse accepimus. Arma cunctis qui ferre possent; et plures quam pro numero audebant. Obstinatio viris feminisque par; ac si transferre sedes cogerentur, major vitæ metus quam mortis. Hanc adversus urbem gentemque Cæsar Titus, quando inpetus et subita belli locus abnueret, aggeribus vineisque certare statuit. Dividuntur legionibus munia, et quies præliorum fuit, donec cuncta expugnandis urbibus reperta apud veteres aut novis ingeniis struerentur.—V. 13.

Can you quote any passages in illustration of the words *excedere Deos?*

By what other writer is a remarkable statement in the above passage confirmed? What was the real origin of it? What was the number of the Israelites when they came out of Egypt?

What is the conclusion of Tacitus from the names *Judæi* and *Hierosolyma?* Give the true origin of them.

In what year was Jerusalem taken? How many times had it been taken previously? When did the Romans first interfere in the affairs of the Jews?

"Sue abstineat—Septimo die otium placuisse ferunt—Apud ipsos fides obstinata—Adversus omnes alios hostile odium." Quote passages similar to these from Juvenal.

"Gentem coercitam liberi Herodis tripartito rexere." What Herod was this, and in what year did he die? How did he divide his kingdom?

VI.

Turn into Latin prose—

Before a prince has fully established his dominion, common interest may unite his neighbours in a common danger; but if he be suffered to fix himself strongly, fear, interest, and flattery will intervene; nations will crowd in, and beg they may be admitted to receive his yoke; some will want his protection, some will request his aid in order to oppress others. Some states will, perhaps, submit, as being careless who has the dominion, so they may have the trade and riches; and there is no sort of corruption that will not enter into the hearts of commonwealths, princes, and their people, when once the virtuous thoughts of defending public liberty are extinguished; so that a king, who, by the cowardice or folly of some of his neighbours, is suffered to become an overmatch for the rest, will, in no long course of time, have the whole world slaves, either to his fortune or to his power; and if some sparks of virtue and courage remain in any single nation, so as that it should hold out for a while, and desire to preserve natural freedom, it will be left to stand alone, or rather, mankind will become so depraved, as that all the rest will give their helping hands, and join in its destruction.

Turn into Latin Hexameters—

Weep no more, woful shepherds, weep no more;
For Lycidas your sorrow is not dead,

Sunk though he be beneath the watery floor;
So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,
And yet anon repairs his drooping head,
And tricks his beams, and with new-spangled ore
Flames in the forehead of the morning sky;
So Lycidas sunk low, but mounted high,
Through the dear might of Him that walk'd the waves;
Where, other groves and other streams along,
With nectar pure his oozy locks he laves,
And hears the unexpressive nuptial song
In the blest kingdoms meek of joy and love.

Turn into Greek Iambics—

At sight of him, the people with a shout
Rifted the air, clamouring their god with praise,
Who had made their dreadful enemy their thrall.
He, patient, but undaunted, where they led him,
Came to the place, and what was set before him,
Which, without help of eye, might be assay'd,
To heave, pull, draw, or break, he still perform'd,
All with incredible stupendous force,
None daring to appear antagonist.
At length, for intermission sake, they led him
Between the pillars; he his guide requested,
(For so from such as nearer stood we heard,)
As over-tired, to let him lean awhile
With both his arms on those two massy pillars
That to the archèd roof gave main support.

Turn into Latin Elegiacs—

The sheep are on the slopes around,
The cattle in the meadows feed,
And labourers turn the crumbling ground,
Or drop the yellow seed;
And prancing steeds, in trappings gay,
Whirl the bright chariot o'er the way.
Methinks it were a nobler sight
To see these vales in woods array'd,
Their summits in the golden light,
Their trunks in grateful shade;

And herds of deer, that bounding go
O'er hills and prostrate trees below.

Turn into Latin Lyrics—

Nymphs and shepherds, dance no more
By sandy Ladon's lilied banks;
On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in twilight ranks;
Though Erymanth your loss deplore,
A better soil shall give you thanks.
From the stony Mænalus
Bring your flocks, and live with us;
There ye shall have greater grace
To serve the Lady of this place.
Though Syrinx your Pan's mistress were,
Yet Syrinx well might wait on her.
Such a rural queen
All Arcadia hath not seen.

Turn into Greek Prose—

The Carthaginians having given up hostages, even before the Roman army did set forth, to perform whatsoever should be enjoined them, with condition that their city might not be destroyed; and having accordingly, when they were so required, yielded up all their weapons and engines of war, the Romans told them plainly, that the city of Carthage, which was the body of the citizens, should be friendly dealt withal, but the town must needs be demolished, and removed into some other place, that should be twelve miles distant from the sea. "For," said the Romans, "this trade of merchandise, by which ye now live, is not so fit for peaceable men, such as ye promise to become hereafter, as is the trade of husbandry,—an wholesome kind of life, and enduing men with many laudable qualities, which enable their bodies, and make them very apt for conversation." This villainous dealing of the Romans, though sugared with glossing words, plainly shows what good observation the elder Cato had made of the hasty growth of Carthage in riches.

SECOND CLASS SCHOLARSHIP.

I.—Old Testament History.

1. Quote, and explain the earliest promise of a Redeemer.

2. State the prophecies of Noah respecting his sons' posterity, and show their fulfilment.

3. Give instances of longevity among the Patriarchs.

4. Give a brief history of Abram. What were the promises made to him by God?

5. What nations descended from Ishmael and Esau? Show the fulfilment of the predictions respecting each.

6. What name was given to Jacob,—its meaning,—and when given to him?

7. What was Jacob's prophecy respecting Judah? Show its fulfilment.

8. Give an account of the institution of, and manner of celebrating the *Passover*. What rite in the Christian Church corresponds to it?

9. How long did the Israelites wander in the wilderness? What was the cause of this punishment? Who led them into the promised land? Why was Moses not allowed to do this? Where did he die?

10. What were the sins of Nadab and Abihu, Korah, Balaam, Achan, Uzzah, Uzziah, respectively? and how punished?

11. "Three times in a year shall all thy males appear before the Lord thy God, in the place which He shall choose."—What occasions were these?

12. Relate the circumstances of the destruction of Jericho. What curse was denounced against him who should rebuild it? and when was it fulfilled?

13. Name the cities of refuge, their situation, and the object of them.

14. Who was the first Judge of Israel? Who the last?

15. What cause was assigned by the Israelites for asking a King? Who was first appointed? Whose son, and of what tribe

was he? For what sin was the kingdom taken from him? Who was anointed to succeed him?

16. What led to the separation of the kingdom of Israel from that of Judah? What tribes constituted the latter?

17. What were the principal events in the reigns of Ahab and Jehu—Hezekiah and Josiah?

18. In whose reign, and by whom were the Ten Tribes carried into captivity? How long did the kingdom of Israel continue?

19. What was the origin of the Feast of Purim? Why so called?

20. Draw a map of Palestine, according to its division among the Twelve Tribes.

21. Give dates for the following events: *Deluge—Call of Abram—Exodus—Saul made King—Solomon's accession—Revolt of Ten Tribes—Nebuchadnezzar destroyed Jerusalem—Return from Babylonish captivity.*

II—Euripides—Iph. in Aul.

TRANSLATE:—

ἕμολον ἀμφὶ παρακτίαν * στροφή.
ψάμαθον Αὐλίδος ἐναλίας,
Εὐρίπου διὰ χευμάτων
κέλσασα, στενόπορθμον
Χαλκίδα πόλιν ἐμὰν προλιποῦσ'
ἀγχίαλον, ὑδάτων τρόφον
ταῖς κλεινᾶς Ἀρεθούσας,
Ἀχαιῶν στρατιὰν ὡς κατιδοίμαν,
Ἀχαιῶν δὲ πλάτας ναυσι-
πόρους ἡμιθέων, οὓς ἐ-
πὶ Τροίαν ἐλάταις * χιλιόναυσιν
τὸν ξανθὸν Μενέλαον
ἀμέτεροι πόσεις ἐνέπου-
σιν, Ἀγαμέμνονά τ' εὐπατρίδαν,
στέλλειν ἐπὶ τὰν Ἑλέναν,

ἀπ' Εὐρώτα δονακοτρόφου *
Πάρις ὁ βουκόλος ἂν ἔλαβε,
δῶρον τᾶς Ἀφροδίτας,
ὅτ' ἐπὶ κρηναίαισι δρόσοις
Ἥρᾳ Παλλάδι τ' ἔριν ἔριν
μορφᾶς ἁ Κύπρις ἔσχεν.
πολύθυτον δὲ δι' ἄλσος Ἀρ- ἀντιστροφή.
τέμιδος ἦλυθον ὀρομένα,*
φοινίσσουσα παρῇδ' ἐμὰν
αἰσχύνᾳ νεοθαλεῖ,*
ἀσπίδος ἔρυμα, καὶ κλισίας
ὁπλοφόρους Δαναῶν θέλουσ',
ἵππων τ' ὄχλον ἰδέσθαι.
κατεῖδον δὲ δύ' Αἴαντε συνέδρω,
τὸν Οἰλέως, Τελαμῶνός τε
γόνον, τὸν Σαλαμῖνος στέ-
φανον, Πρωτεσίλαόν τ', ἐπὶ θάκοις
πεσσῶν ἡδομένους μορ-
φαῖσι πολυπλόκοις, Παλαμή-
δεά θ' ὃν ἔτεκε παῖς ὁ Ποσει-
δᾶνος, Διομήδεά θ'
ἡδοναῖς δίσκου κεχαρημένον,*
παρὰ δὲ Μηριόνην, Ἄρεος
ὄζον, θαῦμα βροτοῖσιν,
τόν τ' ἀπὸ νησαίων ὀρέων
Λαέρτα τόκον, ἅμα δὲ Νι-
ρέα κάλλιστον Ἀχαιῶν.
τὸν ἰσάνεμον δὲ ποδοῖν ἐπῳδός.
λαιψηροδρόμον Ἀχιλλέα,
τὸν ἁ Θέτις ἔτεκεν, καὶ
Χείρων ἐξεπόνησεν,
εἶδον αἰγιαλοῖς πάρα κροκάλαις τε
δρόμον ἔχοντα σὺν ὅπλοις·
ἅμιλλαν δ' ἐπόνει ποδοῖν,

πρὸς ἅρμα τέτρωρον*
ἐλίσσων περὶ νίκας·
ὁ δὲ διφρηλάτας* ἐβοᾶτ'
Εὔμηλος Φερητιάδας,
ᾧ καλλίστους ἰδόμαν
χρυσοδαιδάλτους* στομίοις
πώλους κέντρῳ θεινομένους,
τοὺς μὲν μέσους ζυγίους
λευκοστίκτῳ τριχὶ βαλιοὺς,
τοὺς δ' ἔξω σειροφόρους,*
ἀντήρεις καμπαῖσι δρόμων,
πυρσότριχας, μονόχαλα* δ' ὑπὸ σφύρα
ποικιλοδέρμονας, οἷς παρεπάλλετο*
Πηλείδας ξὺν ὅπλοισι παρ' ἄντυγα,
καὶ σύριγγας ἁρματείους.—160—223.

Derive or form the words marked (*).

Describe accurately the positions of Aulis and Chalcis. Explain the allusion in τροφὸν Ἀρεθούσας.

What dialect is observable in this passage? Give instances. Is it admissible in the dialogue?

Of whom does the Chorus consist?

Translate:—

εἰ μὲν τὸν Ὀρφέως εἶχον, ὦ πάτερ, λόγον,
πείθειν ἐπᾴδουσ' ὥσθ' ὁμαρτεῖν μοι πέτρας,
κηλεῖν τε τοῖς λόγοισιν οὓς ἐβουλόμην,
ἐνταῦθ' ἂν ἦλθον· νῦν δὲ τἀπ' ἐμοῦ σοφὰ,
δάκρυα παρέξω· ταῦτα γὰρ δυναίμεθ' ἄν.
ἱκετηρίαν* δὲ γόνατος ἐξάπτω σέθεν
τὸ σῶμα τοὐμόν, ὅπερ ἔτικτεν ἥδε σοι·
μή μ' ἀπολέσῃς ἄωρον· ἡδὺ γὰρ τὸ φῶς
λεύσσειν· τὰ δ' ὑπὸ γῆς μή μ' ἰδεῖν ἀναγκάσῃς.
πρώτη σ' ἐκάλεσα πατέρα, καὶ σὺ παῖδ' ἐμέ·
πρώτη δὲ γόνασι σοῖσι σῶμα δοῦσ' ἐμὸν
φίλας χάριτας ἔδωκα, κἀντεδεξάμην.

λόγος δ' ὁ μὲν σὸς ἦν ὅδ'· Ἆρά σ', ὦ τεκνον,
εὐδαίμοσίν ποτ' ἐν δόμοισιν ὄψομαι
ζῶσάν τε καὶ θάλλουσαν ἀξίως ἐμοῦ;—
ὑμὸς δ' ὅδ' ἦν αὖ περὶ σὸν ἐξαρτωμένης*
γένειον, οὗ νῦν ἀντιλάζυμαι χερί·
Τί δ' ἆρ' ἐγὼ σὲ πρέσβυν; ἆρ' εἰσδέξομαι
ἐμῶν φιλαισιν ὑποδοχαῖς δόμων, πάτερ,
πόνων τιθηνοὺς ἀποδιδοῦσά σοι τροφάς;—
τούτων ἐγὼ μὲν τῶν λόγων μνήμην ἔχω,
σὺ δ' ἐπιλέλησαι,* καί μ' ἀποκτεῖναι θέλεις.
μὴ πρός σε Πέλοπος, καὶ πρὸς Ἀτρέως πατρὸς,
καὶ τῆσδε μητρὸς, ἥ, πρὶν ὠδίνουσ' ἐμὲ,
νὺν δευτέραν ὠδῖνα τήνδε λαμβάνει.
τί μοι μέτεστι τῶν Ἀλεξάνδρου γάμων,
†Ἑλένης τε; πόθεν ἦλθ' ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ τῷμῷ, πάτερ;
βλέψον πρὸς ἡμᾶς· ὄμμα δὸς, φίλημά τε,
ἵν' ἀλλὰ τοῦτο κατθανοῦσ' ἔχω σέθεν
μνημεῖον, ἢν μὴ τοῖς ἐμοῖς πεισθῇς λόγοις.
ἀδελφὲ, μικρὸς μὲν σύ γ' ἐπίκουρος φίλοις,
ὅμως δὲ συνδάκρυσον, ἱκέτευσον πατρὸς
τὴν σὴν ἀδελφὴν μὴ θανεῖν· αἴσθημά τοι
κἂν νηπίοισι τῶν κακῶν ἐγγίγνεται.
ἰδοὺ, σιωπῶν λίσσεταί σ' ὅδ', ὦ πάτερ.
ἀλλ' αἴδεσαί* με, καὶ κατοίκτειρον βίου.
ναὶ, πρὸς γενείου σ' ἀντόμεσθα* δύο φίλω
ὁ μὲν νεοσσός ἐστιν, ἡ δ' ἠὐξημένη.*
ἓν ξυντεμοῦσα, πάντα νικήσω λόγον·
τὸ φῶς τόδ' ἀνθρώποισιν ἥδιστον βλέπειν,
τὰ νέρθε δ' οὐδέν· μαίνεται δ', ὃς εὔχεται
θανεῖν· κακῶς ζῆν κρεῖσσον ἢ θανεῖν καλῶς.

1106—1147.

Form or derive the words marked (*).

Explain the government of *μὴ πρός σε Πέλοπος*: the force of *ἀλλὰ* in *ἵν' ἀλλὰ τοῦτο κατθανοῦσ' ἔχω*: the peculiar formation of *ζῆν*.

State the distinction between *οὐ* and *μή*. What is the construction of *μὴ* in negative and prohibitory forms? What peculiar constructions and senses have *μη οὐ* and *οὐ μή*?

Construct a system of Iambic metre. State the principal cæsuras, and give examples from the above passage. Scan the line marked (†). With what limitation are anapæsts admissible?

Translate :—

οἷα δ' εἰσῆλθέν μ' ἄκουσον, μῆτερ, ἐννοουμένην.
κατθανεῖν μέν μοι δέδοκται· τοῦτο δ' αὐτὸ βούλομαι
εὐκλεῶς πρᾶξαι, παρεῖσά * γ' ἐκποδὼν τὸ δυσγενές.
δεῦρο δὴ σκέψαι * μεθ' ἡμῶν, μῆτερ, ὡς καλῶς λέγω.
εἰς ἔμ' Ἑλλὰς ἡ μεγίστη πᾶσα νῦν ἀποβλέπει,
κἀν ἐμοὶ πορθμός τε ναῶν, καὶ Φρυγῶν κατασκαφαὶ,
τάς τε μελλούσας γυναῖκας, ἣν τι δρῶσι βάρβαροι,
μηκέθ' ἁρπάζειν ἐᾷν τούσδ' ὀλβίας ἐξ Ἑλλάδος.
ταῦτα πάντα κατθανοῦσα ῥύσομαι,* καί μου κλέος,
Ἑλλάδ' ὡς ἠλευθέρωσα, μακάριον γενήσεται.
καὶ γὰρ οὐδέ τοί τι λίαν ἐμὲ φιλοψυχεῖν χρεών·
πᾶσι γάρ μ' Ἕλλησι κοινὸν ἔτεκες, οὐχὶ σοὶ μόνῃ.
ἀλλὰ μυρίοι μὲν ἄνδρες ἀσπίσιν πεφραγμένοι*
μυρίοι δ' ἐρέτμ' ἔχοντες, πατρίδος ἠδικημένης,
δρᾶν τι τολμήσουσιν ἐχθροὺς, ὑπὲρ Ἑλλάδος θανεῖν,
ἡ δ' ἐμὴ ψυχὴ μί' οὖσα πάντα κωλύσει τάδε;
† τί τὸ δίκαιον; ἆρ' ἔχομεν τοῖσδ' ἂν ἀντειπεῖν ἔπος;
† κἄπ' ἐκεῖν' ἔλθωμεν· οὐ δεῖ τόνδε διὰ μάχης μολεῖν
πᾶσιν Ἀργείοις, γυναικὸς οὕνεκ', οὐδὲ κατθανεῖν·
εἷς γ' ἀνὴρ κρείσσων γυναικῶν μυρίων ὁρᾶν φάος
εἰ δ' ἐβουλήθη τὸ σῶμα τοὐμὸν Ἄρτεμις λαβεῖν,
ἐμποδὼν γενήσομαι 'γὼ θνητὸς οὖσα τῇ θεῷ;
ἀλλ' ἀμήχανον. δίδωμι σῶμα τοὐμὸν Ἑλλάδι·
θύετ', ἐκπορθεῖτε Τροίαν. ταῦτα γὰρ μνημεῖά μου
διὰ μακροῦ, καὶ παῖδες οὗτοι, καὶ γάμοι, καὶ δόξ' ἐμή.
βαρβάρων δ' Ἕλληνας ἄρχειν εἰκὸς, ἀλλ' οὐ βαρβάρους,
μῆτερ, Ἑλλήνων· τὸ μὲν γὰρ δοῦλον, οἱ δ' ἐλεύθεροι.

1260—128[c]

Define this metre. Construct a system.

Mark the scansion of the lines (†).

Explain the allusions in, or the phraseology of, the following passages :—

1. τὸ Σισύφειον σπέρμα.
2. τὸ τῆς Νηρῇδος ἰσόθεον γένος.
3. Ὀλύμπου καλάμοις πλέκων.
4. τὰ σεμνὰ Πηλίου βάθρα.
5. ἐλθόντες αὐτοῖς τείχεσιν Κυκλωπίοις
   ἀναρπάσουσι καὶ κατασκάψουσι γῆν.
6. ἰδοῦ γέγηθά σ' ὡς γέγηθ' ὁρῶν, τέκνον.
7. οἶσθ' οὖν ὃ δρᾶσον, ὦ γύναι; πιθοῦ δέ μοι.
8. διὰ σὲ, τὰν κύκνου δολιχαύχενος γόνον.

Form the following verbs: ἀπωθοίη, ἐπαρεῖ, καθεῖμεν, γευσαίατο, ὀλεῖ, ἐστήξεις.

Give the meanings of ἶνις, εὖνις, λωτὸς, προτέλεια, φερναὶ, νοτὶς, δέλτος, πρόμος, κανοῦν.

Give some particulars, with dates, of the life of Euripides. Notice the peculiarities of his style, as compared with the other Tragic writers.

In what respect does this Play differ from others of Euripides? When was it represented? Give an outline of the plot. What other Play remains of Euripides, in connexion with this?

Quote the lines of Horace which describe the duties of the Chorus.

Of what rule of Iambic verse is the following line an apparent violation?—

κἄμ' ὡς ὑπέστην θῦμα· κᾆτα ψεύδομαι.

State the leading principles of Greek accentuation.

Define a middle verb, and give some familiar examples.

Trace the descent of Agamemnon and Menelaus from Jove. What children had each? What was the fate of the former after his return from Troy?

What was the origin of Tragedy? How is the name derived? At what festivals were dramatic representations exhibited? How were the expenses defrayed? Of what number did a Chorus

consist? What were *τὰ θεωρικά*? How many spectators is the Attic theatre supposed to have been capable of containing? Where was it built? Define the terms—*ὀρχήστρα, θυμέλη, πάροδοι, σκηνή, προσκήνιον, λογεῖον, περίακτοι.*

III.—Cicero, Phil. II.

1. Give some particulars of the life of Cicero.

2. State under what circumstances, in whose consulship, in what year of Cicero's age, and at what date (A.U.C.) the present oration was composed. Does it appear to have been delivered before the senate?

3. How many orations against Antony did Cicero compose? Why are they styled "Philippics?" What allusion does Juvenal make to the present one?

A. Translate—

Maxime vero consulatum meum Cn. Pompeius probavit; qui, ut me primum decedens ex Syria vidit, complexus et gratulans, meo beneficio patriam se visurum esse dixit. Sed quid singulos commemoro? Frequentissimo senatui sic placuit, ut esset nemo, qui mihi non, ut parenti, gratias ageret; qui non mihi vitam suam, fortunas, liberos, rem publicam referret acceptam.

Sed quoniam illis, quos nominavi, tot et talibus viris res publica orbata est, veniamus ad vivos, qui duo de consularium numero reliqui sunt. L. Cotta, vir summo ingenio summaque prudentia, rebus iis gestis, quas tu reprehendis, supplicationem decrevit verbis amplissimis, eique illi ipsi, quos modo nominavi, consulares, senatusque cunctus assensus est; qui honos post conditam hanc urbem habitus est togato ante me nemini. L. Cæsar, avunculus tuus, qua oratione, qua constantia, qua gravitate sententiam dixit in sororis suæ virum, vitricum tuum! Hunc tu quum auctorem et præceptorem omnium, consiliorum totiusque vitæ debuisses habere, vitrici te similem, quam avunculi maluisti. Hujus ego, alienus, consiliis consul usus sum: tu sororis filius, ecquid ad eum unquam de re publica retulisti? At ad quos refert? Dii immortales! ad eos scilicet, quorum nobis etiam dies natales audiendi sunt. Hodie non descendit Antonius. Cur? Dat nata-

licia in hortis. Cui? Neminem nominabo. Putate tum Phormioni alicui, tum Gnathoni, tum etiam Ballioni. O fœditatem hominis flagitiosam! O impudentiam, nequitiam, libidinem non ferendam! Tu quum principem senatorem, civem singularem, tam propinquum habeas, ad eum de re publica nihil referas: ad eos referas, qui suam rem nullam habent, tuam exhauriunt?

Tuus videlicet salutaris consulatus, perniciosus meus. Adeone pudorem cum pudicitia perdidisti, ut hoc in eo templo dicere ausus sis; in quo ego senatum illum, qui quondam florens orbi terrarum præsidebat, consulebam: tu homines perditissimos cum gladiis collocavisti? At etiam ausus es (quid autem est, quod tu non audeas?) clivum Capitolinum dicere, me consule, plenum servorum armatorum fuisse. Ut illa, credo, nefaria senatusconsulta fierent, vim afferebam senatui.—Cap. V—VII.

(α) Distinguish between *Consules* and *Consulares*.

(β) Explain *Supplicatio*.

(γ) Who is meant by *vitricum tuum?* How was he connected with Antony? What crime procured his condemnation?

(δ) What characters are denoted by *Phormioni, Gnathoni, Ballioni?* Explain the allusion.

(ε) What is the distinction between *pudor* and *pudicitia?*

(ζ) *In eo Templo.* What Temple is here meant? Did the Senate usually assemble there?

(η) What is the syntax of *talibus viris—ingenio—nemini—vitrici similem—hujus—nobis audiendi sunt.*

(θ) Derive *cunctus—prudentiâ—scilicet—nequitiam—videlicet—templum—nefaria.*

B. Translate—

Visne igitur te inspiciamus a puero? Sic opinor. A principio ordiamur. Tenesne memoria, prætextatum te decoxisse? "Patris," inquies, "ista culpa est." Concedo. Etenim est pietatis plena defensio. Illud tamen audaciæ tuæ, quod sedisti in quatuordecim ordinibus, quum esset lege Roscia decoctoribus certus locus constitutus, quamvis quis fortunæ vitio, non suo decoxisset. Sumpsisti virilem, quam statim muliebrem togam reddidisti.—Cap. XVIII.

(ι) Explain *prætextatum—togam virilem.* At what age was the latter assumed?

(κ) What were the provisions of the *lex Roscia?*

(λ) Give the principal parts of *complexus—gratulans—assensus est—exhauriunt—præsidebat—ordiamur—venibant—collisa.*

(μ) Decline *supellex—paries—diadema.*

(ν) Distinguish between *sestertium* and *sestertius—Comitium* and *Comitia.*

IV.—Roman History.

1. Explain the origin of the Plebeian order among the Romans.

2. How long did the kingly power last? What difficulty presents itself in this computation? What form of government arose on the expulsion of the last King?

3. Give the date and circumstances of the election of Tribunes of the people. How many were appointed? State their powers and duties.

4. Explain the nature of an Agrarian law. Who appears as the first mover of the measure? With what success? Who, in subsequent years, are prominent in their advocacy of it?

5. For what purpose were the Decemviri appointed? How long did they hold their office? What led to their deposition?

6. Give particulars of the parties engaged in, and the result of the battle of Allia.

7 What renders the censorship of Appius Claudius remarkable?

8. Who was Pyrrhus? Specify the battles fought with, and the generals opposed to him.

9. Date and duration of the First Punic War. Name the commanders who distinguished themselves in it. What was the result?

10. Date and duration of the Second Punic War. Specify (in order) the four battles fought with Hannibal in Italy. In what battle, and by what general, was he finally defeated?

11. State briefly some remarkable events in the lives of Marius and Sylla.

12. Who composed the first Triumvirate? State the circumstances attending the end of each.

13. Who composed the second Triumvirate? Define the proscription. What eminent persons fell victims to it?

14. Where is Actium? By whom, in what year, and with what results, was the battle fought there?

15. Explain the terms: *addictus, nexus, ager publicus, centuriæ, clientes, patronus, comitia, dies fasti et nefasti, fasces, lustrum, magister equitum, novi homines, prærogativa, publicani, rostra.*

V.—Grecian History.

I. Name the *leading* characters and enterprises during the Heroic Age.

II. Enumerate the *principal* Greek Colonies on the coast of Asia Minor, the *sites* which they occupied, and the *tribes* by which they were respectively founded.

III. Under what circumstances did the Ionian Colonies revolt against Persia? How did Athens become implicated in the quarrel?

IV. By what policy did Cimon reduce many of the Athenian allies to the class of "subjects?" By what regulations did Pericles increase the influence of the Popular Party?

V. State briefly the *causes*, real and alleged, of the Peloponnesian war, and by what particular instances of atrocity it was characterised.

VI. Why was Alcibiades recalled from the Sicilian expedition? What injuries did he subsequently inflict upon Athens, and by what policy did he reconcile himself to the Grecian Fleet?

VII. What advantages did Philip possess for prosecuting his ambitious designs against Athens, and what particular evils in the administration of that republic paralysed its powers of resistance?

VIII. Give the dates of the following battles:—Salamis, Eurymedon, Arginusæ, Ægospotami, Mantinea, Chæronea; and convert them into the corresponding Olympiads.

IX. What rendered the pass of Thermopylæ untenable?

By what arrangement of his troops did Epaminondas gain the battle of Mantinea, and what difficulties did Alexander encounter in crossing the Granicus?

X. Explain the following terms, and append their derivations: —*Autonomy, Sycophancy, Tagus, Timocracy, Promanty, Periœci, Cleruchi, Hermocopidæ, Metœci, Harmosts.*

SCHOOL MATHEMATICAL EXAMINATION.

I.—Algebra.

1. Explain how it is that $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$ means $\sqrt{a}$; and determine the meaning of a^0, $a^{\frac{3}{2}}$, a^{-1}.

2. Explain the method of finding the square root of a binomial surd; and take for example $3 - 2\sqrt{2}$.

3. Explain and prove the method of solving a quadratic equation.

4. What are the roots of an equation? If α and β be the roots of $x^2 - px + q = 0$, show that $\alpha + \beta = p$, and $\alpha\beta = q$.

Solve the equations:—

5. $$x = \frac{10}{3} + \frac{x^2}{12}.$$

6. $$\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+3} = \frac{1}{35}.$$

7. Find the sum of the series $1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} +$ &c. ad inf.

8. Prove the Binomial Theorem for a positive integer.

9. Find the amount of P £ at compound interest, at the rate of i £ per cent. per annum for t years.

10. Determine which is greater, $x + \frac{1}{x}$, or 2.

11. Prove that $\log.\left(a^m b^n\right) = m \log. a + n \log. b$.

12. Find the integral values of x and y which satisfy the equation $7x + 11y = 57$.

13. Prove the rule for the equation of payments.

II.—Trigonometry.

1. Show that $\sin.(a+b) = \sin. a \cos. b + \cos. a \sin. b$.
2. Find the sines of 30°, 15°, and 18°.
3. Prove the formula, $\sin.(a+b)\sin.(a-b) = \sin.^2 a - \sin.^2 b$.
4. Show that $\tan^{-1} a + \tan^{-1} b = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{a+b}{1-ab}\right)$.
5. Prove the formula, $\cos. A = \frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2bc}$, supposing A to be greater than 90°.
6. Given the sides a and b and the angle C in a triangle, find the perpendiculars let fall from the angles on the opposite sides.
7. Explain the method of proportional parts in finding logarithms.

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS.

1. Define a differential coefficient, and from your definition determine $\frac{du}{dx}$ in the following cases.

$$u = \sqrt{x^2+1},\ u = \sin.^{-1} x,\ u = \log. \sin. x.$$

2. Differentiate $(\sin. x)^x$, and $e^x \cos. x$.
3. Show that in general the development of $f(x+h)$ can only contain positive and integral powers of h.
4. Prove the rule for finding the value of a vanishing fraction in all its cases.
5. Prove the rule for finding maxima and minima.
6. Inscribe the greatest isosceles triangle in a given circle.
7. Trace the curves $y^2 = \frac{x^2(x-a)}{x+2a}$, $r = a\theta \sin. \theta$.
8. Deduce the expression $\frac{dA}{d\theta} = \frac{1}{2}r^2$ from the expression $\frac{dA}{dx} = y$.
9. Explain generally the theory of contact of different orders, and apply this theory to determine the radius of curvature.

STATICS.

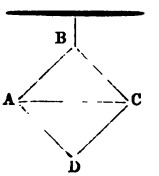
1. Determine the resultant of two parallel forces acting in opposite directions on a rigid line.

2. Find the centre of gravity of a triangular pyramid.

3. Find the ratio of P to W in the common screw.

4. If a sphere A of given radius be placed upon the top of another sphere B which is fixed, determine when the equilibrium will be stable, and when unstable.

5. $A\,B$, $B\,C$, $C\,D$, $D\,A$, and $A\,C$, are five equal uniform rods, each weighing W lbs., jointed together and suspended from B; find the thrusts on $A\,C$, and the strains upon $A\,D$ and $D\,C$.



III.—Euclid.

1. If one side of a triangle be produced, the exterior angle is greater than either of the interior opposite angles.

2. If a right line be divided into two equal parts, and also into two unequal parts; the rectangle contained by the unequal parts, together with the square of the line between the points of section, is equal to the square of half the line.

3. In every triangle, the square of the side subtending either of the acute angles, is less than the squares of the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of those sides, and the right line intercepted between the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle, and the acute angle.

4. Equal right lines in a circle are equally distant from the centre; and those which are equally distant from the centre are equal to each other.

5. In a circle, the angle in a semicircle is a right angle; but the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle; and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

6. To describe an isosceles triangle, having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

DEDUCTIONS.

(1.) Bisect a given triangle by a line drawn from a given point in one of its sides.

(2.) Through a given point in a given circle draw the least chord.

(3.) Describe a circle touching two sides of a given square, and bisecting each of the other two sides.

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